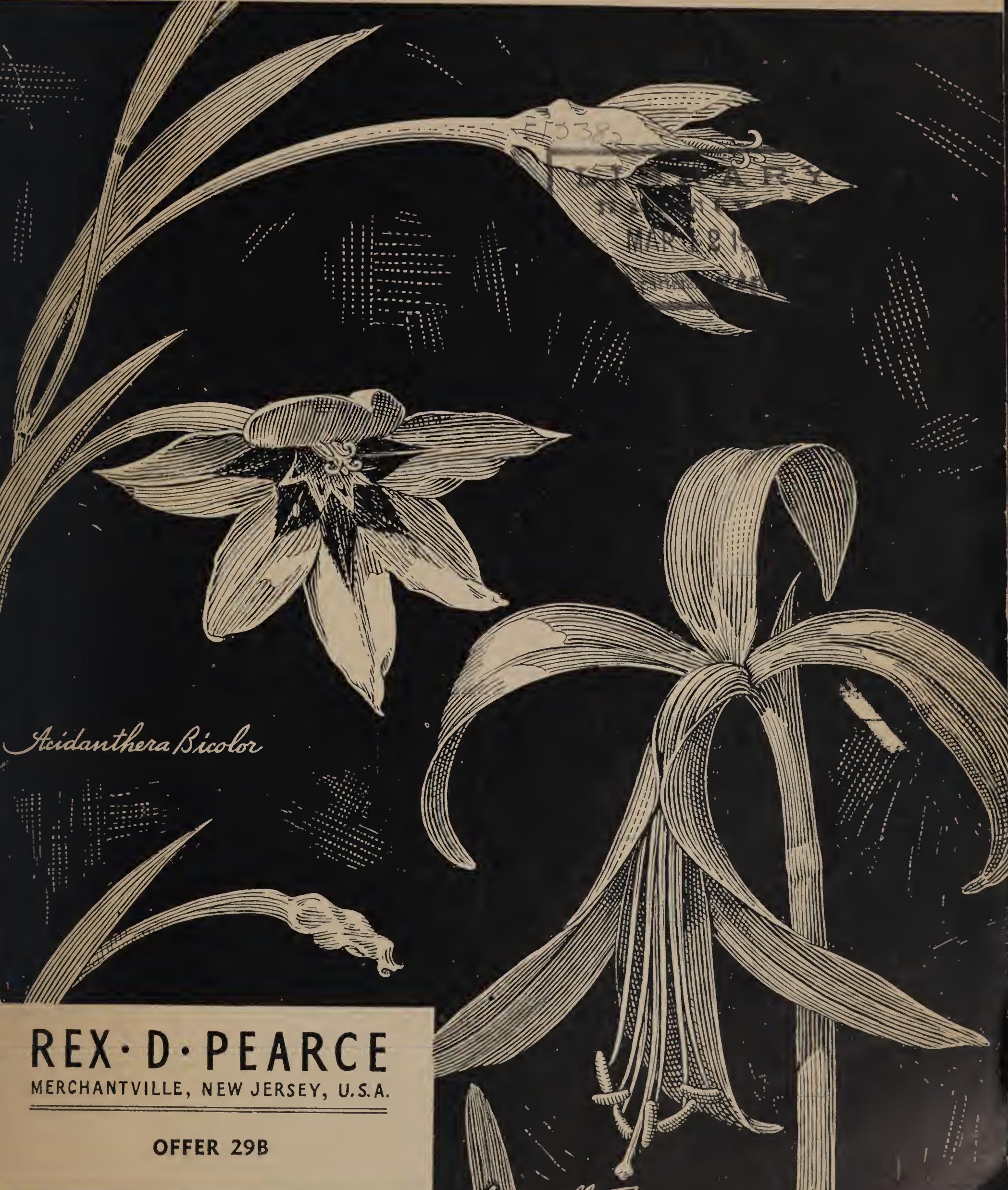


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SEEDS OF RARE PLANTS



Acidanthera Bicolor

REX·D·PEARCE

MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.

OFFER 29B

Amaryllis Formosissima

Elmer H. Krebs

PLEASE READ BEFORE ORDERING

Seeds and bulbs are forwarded as ready. All seeds, but not actual bulbs or live plants, are postpaid. Safe arrival is guaranteed. Goods are offered subject to arrival or harvest. All previous prices are withdrawn.

I try to send out only good seeds, but I cannot control the conditions under which they are planted. I give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness, or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs, or plants I sell, and I will not be responsible for the crop.

Please remit in full with your order. Postal and express money orders are cheap, safe and easily obtained. I suggest their use where possible. Personal checks will be accepted, however, should it not be convenient to get a money order, but if remittance is made by check, be sure to add five cents (not 5%), to the total sum, thus being about the average cost per check, (not per dollar), for handling, bank collection charges, etc. If you enclose actual cash, currency in any form, by ordinary unregistered mail, it must be at your own risk. C. O. D. shipments of seeds made only when substantial deposit accompanies order. Bulbs, plants and books are not sent C. O. D. Orders of less than fifty cents value are handled at an actual loss, and whatever the future may hold forth, I am still depending upon the profit system for my own living, and for the money to pay my helpers.

REX. D. PEARCE

Merchantville

New Jersey

ORDERS FROM ABROAD—We send seeds to all parts of the world without charge for regular postage, but customers in isolated regions where additional special transit charges are levied, should remit for these. Customs duties, (if levied at all, these are usually low on flower seeds), are payable by the purchaser, usually at his local postoffice. Remittance with order can readily be made by purchasing an International Postal Money Order at your own post-office. We cannot use stamps, or actual currency of other countries. Please allow for differences in exchange.

This catalog is a descriptive offering of newer plant materials, new in the sense that many of them have not hitherto been available commercially. Most of them, though, have long been known to botanists, and to certain garden-connoisseurs. We are trying to make them accessible to all who garden. Please note that, very definitely, this is not intended as a catalog of specious "novelties," in the unfortunate modern implication of the term. The kinds we offer are all horticulturally worthy, given proper placement, handling, and climatic setting.

WHERE NEW SEEDS COME FROM

First of all, we are seed-growers. At our Old Orchard Seed Gardens, Bridgeboro Road, Moorestown, N. J., we have several acres of flowers, some thousands of species and hybrid strains of rarer plant materials growing under label, primarily for seed-production purposes. We actually grow a large proportion of the seeds we sell. We do not, though, "just save seeds" (back-yard style). Our stocks are subjected to continued and unrelenting selection. Any plant in the slightest degree off-type, or in any way unsatisfactory, is destroyed as soon as detected. Further, we are doing considerable hybridization work. All this is reflected in the uniformly high quality of the seed strains that we offer our customers. Where the sign (#) appears after a variety listing, it indicates that the seed is altogether, or partly, of our own production.

Other seeds come from the more than one hundred professional or amateur botanical collectors with whom we have contact in various parts of the world. Manchuria, China, Japan, India, Palestine, Anatolia, Ethiopia, Kenya, South Africa, The Canaries, Alaska, Canada, New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, South America, and almost every European country and American state contribute to the supply. Beyond this, we, ourselves make some thousands of miles of special botanical and study trips each season, in the area from the Great Smokies on the south to the Adirondacks on the north. The correspondence alone, incident to gathering these rare seeds together, and to tracking down sources of supply for specific rarities, runs into several thousand letters each year.

KEY TO LETTERS USED IN DESCRIPTIONS

- a—Prefers acid soil.
- at—Tolerant of acidity.
- b—Suitable for the hardy border.
- bt—For background or screen plantings.
- c—Of value as a cut flower.
- d—Will grow in rather dry soils.
- e—Of easy culture for the beginner.
- f—Protect with mulching in winter, north.
- ft—Lift in autumn, and store in frost-proof place through winter.
- g—Ground cover or carpeting plant.
- h—Sow in early spring or late autumn, or if sown in summer, shade the seed-bed.
- ht—Makes a good pot or house plant.
- j—Tree.
- k—Sow in early spring.
- l—Needs lime.
- lt—Tolerant of, or slightly prefers, lime.
- m—Likes moist soil. Keep watered.
- n—Effective for wild naturalizing.
- o—An annual.
- ot—A biennial.
- p—For pavements, step crevices or walls.
- q—Shrub.
- r—Of value in rock garden.
- s—Prefers shade.
- st—Tolerates light shade, but will grow in sun also.
- t—Means nothing alone. Must always be taken in combination with letter before it.
- u—Bulb or tuber, or of bulb-like habit.
- ut—Bulb for forcing or pot culture.
- v—Vine.
- w—Sow in heat in sunny window, frame or conservatory.
- x—Sow in spring or summer, up to August.
- y—Sow in late autumn. (November through February), in open ground or frames, for spring germination. May usually be sown in spring also, if stratified or given refrigerator treatment. See cultural leaflet sent with seeds for directions.
- z—Annuals of course, flower first year, biennials and most perennials the second season. The symbol "z" indicates that a longer period is required. Not used with trees, or other woody plants.

NUMERALS IN PARENTHESES indicate season and duration of bloom, as follows: (1) early spring, (2) late spring and early summer, (3) summer, (4) late summer and early autumn, (5) all autumn, (6) late autumn, (7) winter, (8) tends to be ever-blooming, (9) grown for fruit, form or foliage, rather than flowers.

NUMERAL FOLLOWING PARENTHESIS indicates normal mature height in inches, under good culture. Height of trees and many shrubs is given in feet.

STAR (*) before variety name, indicates an annual.

STAR (*) following name indicates a hardy perennial that will bloom first season if sown early.

HARDY HERBACEOUS PERENNIALS—No sign is used to show these, but it is to be assumed that any variety is a hardy perennial unless the key sign, or the description, indicates otherwise.

When part of the key letter group is enclosed in parentheses, an alternative cultural method is indicated.

VIOLA MISSOURIENSIS

This lovely little Violet, spendthrift of bloom, is in full flower by early April, before its own leaves appear. Each plant of it then is a wide cushiony mound of pink-lilac, hundreds of blossoms in a veritable color-turf of their own making. By mid-May, foliage dominates. In late summer and autumn there is a second flower-showing, rather less profuse, and now amethystine lavender. Easy and adaptable. Pkt. 20c. #

*CUPHEA AVALON HYBRIDS

Curiously attractive, irregularly fashioned, blossoms in season-long profusion, the compactly foliated plants seeming at a little distance to be covered with fluttering, bright-hued butterflies. There will be lavender, lilac, pure pink, rose purple, crimson, fire-scarlet and vermillion, with all possible intermediations. An annual of easiest culture in any sunny place. 20 inches. See illustration above. Pkt. 15c. #

THE ROSY WINDFLOWER

Of all the lovable tribe of the Anemones, there is none more charming, none more adaptable to varying conditions and surroundings, than the Rosy Windflower, *Anemone decapetala rosea*. In this highly distinct form, the blossoms are salver-shaped, pure deep rose, carried in great sheafs of closely gathered sixteen-inch stems. In April and May there will be six weeks of splendid bloom, with scattered flowers all summer and fall. Full sun or light shade. Germinates slowly, but quite surely if soil is kept cool. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 50c. #

PINE LILY or BLUE TIGRIDIA

Eustylis purpurea is not a *Tigridia*, though rather a close relative, and often so-called. The blossoms are formed in true shell-like *Tigridia* fashion, but a bit smaller, and more gracefully spreading. The petal-coloring is a rich blue-violet, marked with mahogany and patched with gold. Sown in late autumn or very early spring (while soil is cool), it will flower nicely first year. The bulbs should be dug in October and stored in sand over winter, just as one would care for *Tigridias*. Flowering season covers many months. See illustration above. *euf(y or k)(8)20. Pkt. 25c. #

THE ARMENIAN POPPY

Papaver lateritium. Big flowers of terra cotta, tinted roseate salmon, long-stemmed, over feathery foliage. Distinct, easy, good. ebx(2)24. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM OREOPHILUM

The Caucasian Alps of Daghestan have given us the Mountain-lover, an easy, sure and most charming species that will thrive in any sunny place. Long stems above green foliage fountains, carry airy dome-clusters of opalescent lilac to shimmering purple. Of full winter hardiness. Illustrated above. ecrbh(3)16. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50. #

*RAPID CELANDINE

This is *Dicranostigma Franchettianum*, the one precious treasure of The Celandine group. Above jagged leaves, white-marbled on green, comes a tangle of airy branchiness that bears, week after week, repeated showers of big four-petalled blossoms in crinkled golden silkiness. Easily handled as an annual, seeds sown where plants are to stand. Comes quickly into bloom, so "Rapid" Celandine. Himalayas. Illustrated, page 33. 24 inches. Pkt. 20c. #

*TAHOKA DAISY

Big, splendid daisies of pure blue-lavender, fading to rose, with golden yellow centers that stay yellow. The foliage is shredded and fern-like, the flower stems of good length, and the blossoms carried continuously from mid-June until late autumn. Summer heat does not stop its blooming. This is the most satisfactory cutting annual introduced in years. Height, 20 inches. Botanically it is *Machaeranthera tanacetifolia*. See illustration, page 33. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c. #

*ANODA, THE OPALCUP

Anoda lavateroides is a quick-growing annual of easiest culture. Big chalice-flowers, crinkly and lustrous, in just that delightful opaline coloring that lies between blue and pink; in sun called pink; in shadow, blue. In continuous bloom from June to November. Particularly effective during autumn months. You will like it better and better as the season progresses. Cuts well. Big bushy plants. Illustrated, page 33. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #



OFFER 17A8—One pkt. each of the fourteen kinds described on this page, for \$2.25.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA

A noble Bellflower from mountain meadows of Japan. Rugged campaniles rise unevenly from rambling foliage mats, each hung with big pendant. "Foxglove" bells, waxen without, downy and red-punctate within. Colorings range from translucent pink creaminess, through lilac, to vinous purple. An enduring, and distinctive, perennial. See illustration above. ecbx(3)28. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA TRISTIS HYBRIDA

Gray-frosted foliage, with larger flowers than in other dwarf Linarias. Tremendously variable; white, cream, yellow, chestnut, to crimson mahogany, or sometimes silvered violet. Always there is a deeper blotch of ochre-brown, crimson or purple. It is quick and easy, perhaps best treated as an annual, though perennial with care. Canary Islands. *exr(8)8. Pkt. 15c. #

THE POPPY MALLOW

It is *Callirhoe papaver*, a Roman dandy of the Purple, half-reclining at a feast of summer. The blossoms are great gorgeous cups of claret-crimson, built of torn-edged petals. It will make a brilliant showing in full sun for many months; wide-spreading, but more flower than foliage. Splendid for cutting. Winter-hardy. See illustration above. rch(8)12. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

THE SHELBYNE LILY

Regale crossed on *Sargentiae* gave us this splendid Lily, larger and easier than *Sargentiae*, later blooming than Regale, and as fragrant and beautiful as either. Variable, but always good. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c.

THE FRAGRANT DELPHINIUM

Seeds saved only from plants of excellent form and habit, with fully double flowers averaging not less than three inches in diameter, mostly light blue or lavender, with pink shadings. The fragrance is that of the almond, strongest at night. Naturally some variation as to both form, and to degree of fragrance, must be expected. *ecbh(3-4)50. Pkt. 25c; 1/16 oz. 75c; 1/8 oz. \$1.35; 1/4 oz. \$2.50.

PUYA ALPESTRIS

The hills of Chile have given us many remarkable plants, but none more startling than this. The flowers are strikingly decorative, a brilliant Irish green with metallic burnish. They are carried in dense pyramidal panicles on tall stems, rising from foliage in itself ornamental, powder-green above, white below. Long in bloom. Seed germinates readily. Grow as large pot or tub plant north, or out of doors from Carolina south. Pkt. 20c.

GENERAL SEED OFFER

ABIES BALSAMEA—jk. 60 ft. Symmetrical and quick-growing conifer. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ABIES CONCOLOR—jk. 175 ft. White Fir. Handsome silvery foliage. Hardy and quick. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 65c.

ABIES LASIOCARPA—jk. 150 ft. Densely needled tall conifer. Silvery bark. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ABIES WEBBIANA—jk. 90 ft. Magnificent Himalayan Fir. Hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

ABRONIA LATIFOLIA—*egrdfk(3-5)4. Heliotrope-scented yellow blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

***ABRONIA UMBELLATA**—eogrndx(3-5)5. Clustered blossoms of gayest rosy pink, from early July until November, these rising above trailing mats of fat and crispy gray leaves. Night-fragrant. Stands drought well, and will flourish in sandy places. For rockery, or for ground cover on sunny banks and the like. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

BULB AND PLANT DEPARTMENT. If, instead of sowing seeds yourself, you prefer to buy your plants already grown, we suggest that you turn to page 65 of this catalog. We offer there many interesting and unusual hardy perennial plants, together with certain of the rarer bulbs.

ACACIA ARMATA—htw. Showy pot plant. Deep emerald foliage, set with bright yellow flower-tassels. In bloom at Easter. Soak seeds in hot water before sowing. Pkt. 15c.

ACACIA, ROSE—See *Robinia hispida*.

ACAENA MICROPHYLLA—ergh(3)8. Foliage carpets, rose-bronze to blue-gray; studded with crimson-spiked flower-balls. New Zealand. Best in poor soil. Pkt. 15c.

ACAENA NOVAE-ZELANDIAE—ergh(3)8. Silk-leaved creeper with purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACER CIRCINATUM—q(j)y. Handsome shrub Maple with trailing red-barked branch-whips. Ruddy bloom in spring, scarlet and gold autumn leaves. Pkt. 10c.

ACER PALMATUM ATROPURPUREUM—j(q)y. True Japanese Maple. Brilliantly varied reds. Pkt. 15c.

ACER PLATANOIDES—jy 100 ft. Norway Maple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 50c. #

ACER RUBRUM—jy. 120 ft. Scarlet Maple. Rich scarlet flowers, rose-tinted fruits, flaming autumn foliage. Handsome, graceful, hardy. June delivery only. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c. #

ACER SACCHARUM—jy. 120 ft. Sugar Maple. Dense foliage, scarlet in autumn. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 50c.

LARGER "GROUP" PACKAGES, each containing three regular retail packets, all one kind, will be supplied those who wish to make big sowings, according to following scale; pkt. price 10c, "group" pkg. 25c; pkt. price 15c, "group" pkg. 35c; pkt. price 20c, "group" pkg. 50c; pkt. price 25c, "group" pkg. 60c. When regular pkt. is 5c, the "group" pkg. will contain four smaller pkts., and will sell for 15c. Remember, all in any one "group" pkg. must be same variety. No exceptions.

ACHILLEA AGERATUM—ercx(2-4)12. Dense spray-clusters of fluffy golden buttons. Rather effective in proper placement. Easy. Pkt. 10c. #

ACHILLEA CLAVENNAE—rh(2)8. Silvery tufts, white flower clusters above. Swiss Alps. Pkt. 15c. #

ACHILLEA CRIMSON BEAUTY—ecbx(3)28. Crimson flower-heads, fern foliage. Pkt. 10c. #

ACHILLEA MILLEFOLIUM—Common Lawn Yarrow. Offered as grass substitute for dry, sunny places. Spreads to make close, rich green, turf. Stands hardest wear. May be mowed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c. #

ACHILLEA NANA—erdpx(2)12. Silvery flower-heads above mounded foliage of green fur. The aromatic flavoring of Chartreuse. Excellent pavement plant. Pkt. 10c. #

ACHILLEA PYRENAICA—erx(3)12. Loose and graceful clusters of rather large white flowers. Rare. Pkt. 20c. #

ACHILLEA SIBIRICA—ecrdx(3)20. White to clear rose corymbs. Waxy "fern" foliage. For border, or if mowed, makes splendid lawn-turf. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

ACHILLEA TOMENTOSA AUREA—erdh(3)8. Brilliant golden clusters. Fine, downy "fronds". Pkt. 10c. #

Where the sign (#) appears after a descriptive listing, it indicates that the seeds supplied are altogether or partly, (usually altogether), of our own production.

ACIPHYLLA COLENZOI—bfh(3)72. Fierce Spaniard. Great rosettes of sword-spine leaves. Tall close spikes of orange-bracted white bloom. New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM or MONKSHOOD

While the Aconites are not precisely gay or vivacious, they have yet the rich, sombre magnificence, the stately port and bearing, that is needed as an effective backing of the brighter hues and airier gracefulness of the usual flowers of the mixed hardy border.

ACONITUM FEROX—rby(3)36. Handsome violet flowers, lighter within. Pkt. 10c.

ACONITUM NAPELLUS CARNEUS—by(3)48. Stately spikes of showy, rose-colored helmets. Pkt. 15c. #

ACONITUM UNCIINATUM—bsty(4-5)60. Oddly formed flowers of ultramarine like helmets decorated with flowing ribbons, are carried in loose clusters, well above the foliage. Half-vine, let it clamber over shrubs. Pkt. 15c. #

ACONITUM VULPARIA—bsty(3)48. Long and graceful spikes of soft yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ACONITUM WILSONI—by(4-5)72. Great towers of imperial purple, splendidissima. China. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 3A8—One pkt. each of the Aconites for 65c.

ACONITUMS MIXED—by. Wonderful blend, the above and others. Full color range. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

Four-page folder of cultural instructions and general directions for sowing, will be sent all who order seeds.

ACORUS CALAMUS—amnh(9)70. Sweet-flag. Pkt. 10c.

ACTAEA SPICATA—bnltsty(2-3)25. Seafoam flowers, followed by burnished black berries. Pkt. 10c.

ACTINEA HERBACEA—ecrltx(8)12. Lakeside Daisy. Big, full-petaled flowers of butter-yellow. Fine. Pkt. 15c. #

ACTINIDIA ARGUTA—evh 12 ft. Hardy, ornamental fruiting vine. Creamy buttercup flowers, followed by big, sweet, edible berries. Pkt. 15c.

ACTINOTUS HELIANTHI—Australian Flannel-flower. Flowers two inches across, the petals seeming to be of white flannel. Odd, and attractive. Seed said to germinate slowly. Haven't tried it yet, myself. Stock I offer came from New South Wales. Pkt. 20c.

ADENOPHORA or SPIRE-BELL

The Spire-bells are graceful and pretty Campanula cousins of easiest culture, suited to the border or the large rockery.

ADENOPHORA BULLEYANA—*ebx(3)30. Open branches, hung with delightful little bells of delicate china-blue. Highly distinct. Silvered foliage. Pkt. 20c. #

ADENOPHORA DENTICULATA—*ecbx(3-4)36. Violet. Flaring lily-bells. From Dauria. Pkt. 15c. #

ADENOPHORA FARRERI—*erbx(3)24. Large bells of delightful soft blue, paler within, hung from graceful spires. Valley meadows of Tibet. Pkt. 25c. #

ADENOPHORA LATIFOLIA—*ecbx(3)36. Branching spires that carry many large purple bells with flaring points. A handsome species. Pkt. 15c. #

ADENOPHORA LILIFOLIA—*ecbx(2-3)35. Fountains of loosely swung bell blossoms, daintily perfumed, that may be anything from china blue to darkest violet. Altogether charming. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c. #

ADENOPHORA NIKOENSE—ecbx(3-4)40. Tall, graceful wands, set closely with big, undulate-petaled stars of sky-blue. Candelabra branches. Pkt. 20c. #

ADENOPHORA STRICTA—ecbx(3-4)30. Many violet bells, short, flaring, with pointed petals. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 4A8—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.00.

ADENOPHORA BLEND—The kinds offered above, and others, in one great mixture. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c. #

*ADONIS AUTUMNALIS — eoy(2-3)12. Maroon-centered flowers of gleaming crimson. Foliage fine and fern-like. Sow in late autumn. Pkt. 10c. #

ADONIS CHRYSOCYATHUS — ry(3)10. Brilliant golden blossom-suns. Mountains of India, east through highlands of China. Difficult to obtain. Pkt. 25c.

*ADONIS FLAMMEA — rby(3-4)18. A long delight. Big blossom-cups of scarlet fire, set in filmy ferniness. Sow outside, late autumn or earliest spring. Pkt. 20c. #

ADONIS VERNALIS — rblty(1)10. Big cups of yellow glossiness, in feathery foliage. Pkt. 15c.

AEONIUM HAWORTHI — ehtw(9)10. Bushy branches tipped with succulent, silver-powdered, *Sempervivum*-like rosettes. Unusual and attractive pot-plant. Pkt. 20c.

AESCU LUS GEORGIANA — qy. 6 ft. Handsome rare shrub. winter hardy at Boston. Light green digitate foliage; most showy spikes of red and yellow flowers in late spring. Usually blooms third year. Large nut-like seeds, 5 for 20c.

AETHIONEMA ARMENUM — erlh(2)4. Crowded, blue-silvered leaves, with dome-like clusters of exquisite pale pink blossoms. Pkt. 15c. #

AETHIONEMA CORIDIFOLIUM — rblh(3)12. Dense clusters of lovely lilac-pink flowers. Blue-gray leaves. From limestone cliffs of the Lebanon. Pkt. 20c.

AGAPANTHUS or AFRICAN LILY

The Nile Lily comes readily from seed, and well-grown plants will throw hundreds of flowers; clustered and fragrant trumpets in gloriously varied shades from amethyst to indigo, or, rarely, of enamel whiteness. *Agapanthus* is always thirsty, but with a good hose-soaking from time to time, may be grown plunged in the summer border, though handling in large pots or tubs is more usual. It will winter well enough in a light cellar. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

AGAPANTHUS AFRICANUS MOOREANUS — A dwarfer variety, to eighteen inches, that shows very considerable resistance to winter cold, carrying over outside, with some protection, surprisingly far north. Pkt. 25c.

NAMES OF FRIENDS. If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their full names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order.

AGAVE BLEND — ehtw. Plants of a massive majesty, noble succulents for pot or tub culture. Though many species may eventually reach truly impressive proportions, yet growth is slow enough so that for years they will keep within the limits window or conservatory culture must needs set. The leaves are thick swords, toothed or spiked, often flowing in graceful curves, and showing silvery powderings, or marbled color stains. Finally come great spires of bloom in the tawny buff, salmon and brown range. Pkt. of 10 seeds for 15c; 50 seeds for 60c; 100 for \$1.00; 250 for \$2.00.

AGAVE VIRGINICA — ebdx(4)60. Succulent blue-green rosettes, with tall, fat, blue stems that carry odd yellow-green flowers. Uniquely decorative effect. Winter-hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 20c. #

AGRIMONIA ODORATA — ebnstk(3)36. Sweet-scented little yellow stars in long racemes. Pkt. 10c. #

*AGROSTEMMA COELI-ROSEA — eok(3-5)16. Profuse flowers, tinted white at center, deepening to clear pink at petal edge. Easy, long in bloom. Pkt. 5c. #

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA — *eocbnx(3)28. Mullein Pink. Showy flowers of brilliant crimson. Silvery leaves. Border, or naturalize. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

AGROSTEMMA CORONARIA MIXED — Includes crimson, white, and suffused flowers. Recommended for broadcast naturalizing. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c. #

AGROSTEMMA FLOS-JOVIS — ebx(3)20. Clustered flowers of carmine-pink on wool-white stems. Easy, and very good. Pkt. 10c. #

AILANTHUS ALTISSIMA — jy(9). 60 ft. Tree of Heaven. Quick, attractive, easy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

AKEBIA QUINATA — vk(2). 12 ft. Desirable hardy vine with chocolate brown flowers and edible fruits. Pkt. 10c.

ALBIZZIA JULIBRISSIN — jy(2). 35 ft. Thornless Acacia with fluffy pink flower tassels. Winter-hardy in southern Ohio and to Long Island. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

ALETRIS FARINOSA — nmbstay(2)30. White, wax-like bells in close tall spikes. Pkt. 15c. #



THE ORNAMENTAL ALLIUMS

For border or rockery, nothing can be more fascinating and unusual, than the bloom from these hardy bulbs and bulb-like plants. They are easily grown from seeds, flowering surely the next season, and enduring for years. Many Alliums are highly decorative and long-lasting when cut, and adventurous florists are finding them profitable.

ALLIUM ACUMINATUM — eurbmh(3)15. Clustered and handsome rose-purple flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM ACUTANGULUM PURPUREUM — ecrbh(3)20. Great loose clusters, lilac to violet. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM ALBIDUM — eurbh(3)36. Informal sprouting clusters of tiny gray-silver bells. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM ALBOPILOSUM — erbh(3)24. Soft lavender stars in enormous cluster-balls. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM ALBUM — erbch(4)20. Daintily fragrant, clustered white stars, up-looking. Blooms late, September and on, so of particular value. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM AMMOPHILUM — ecrbh(2-4)20. Big fluffy balls of lavender opal, blue-anthered. Earliest, and latest, of the dome type Alliums. Desirable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

ALLIUM ANGUSTIPRASUM — ecrbh(2)18. "Clover" flowers, silvery, pale lilac, and lavender. Pkt. 10c. #

ALLIUM AZUREUM — eucrbh(2)30. A delightfully pure and clear azure blue, no lavender or purple about this. It is true and unmatched among the blues of the garden. Starry flower clusters remain open and lovely for many late spring weeks. See illustration above. Pkt. 25c. #

ALLIUM CERNUUM — eucrh(3)18. Graceful curtsies by swaying blossom-sprays of soft pink. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM CINEREUM — erbh(3)15. Nodding clusters of lilacash bells. Pleasing. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM DARWASICUM — ecrh(2)18. Pretty tuft-flowers in silvery shades, lilac to pink. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

ALLIUM FARRERI — erh(2)10. Bells of rich Tyrian purple, nodding and pretty. Makes nice clumps. No better rock garden Allium than this. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM FLAVUM — eurbh(3). Clustered flower-bells in oddly explosive form, rich glossy yellow within, but tawny buff in reverse. A rare species of dainty beauty. There are two forms of it; "Minor", ten inches, late May through June; "Major", eighteen inches, late June through July. We can supply either, or the two mixed, your choice, at Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM GALANTHUM — ebh(2)24. Close white globes top sturdy pillars. Some think it decorative; I do not. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

ALLIUM GIGANTEUM — cby(3)36. Lavender. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM JAPONICUM — ecbh(3)30. Great airy globe-clusters of lilac pink stars. Makes big clumps, highly decorative. At our Old Orchard Seed Gardens this summer, we counted sixty-six blossom clusters on a particularly good plant. We found that each cluster carried about one hundred individual florets, so that meant between six and seven thousand of the pretty little lilac star-flowers open at one time on a single plant. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM LIBANI—erbh(3)16. Loose star-filled spheres of deepest lavender. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM MARGARITACEUM—eucbh(3)32. Chocolate richness, with hint of violet. Close floret clusters, anther-fluffed. Strikingly decorative effect. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM MOLY—urzy(2)16. Showy masses of golden bloom, just at Iris time. Please note that this species takes "y" culture; also it needs one year longer than other Alliums to reach blooming size. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM MONTANUM—ercbh(3-4)25. Great flower-clusters in fluffy, globe-like form, made up of countless blossom-stars. The color range is variably amethystine and opalescent; from silvered lavender, through mauve and lilac, to purple and violet. Blooms from early July until late August; by then Allium senescens will be well under way, to carry on the succession through September. One needs both of them. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. #

ALLIUM MOSCHATUM—ecrbh(3)18. Musk-fragrant lavender flowers in loose globose clusters. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM MT. CENIS—erh(3)8. Upfacing flowers of glowing rose-amethyst in flattened clusters two inches wide. A rare delight. Pkt. 25c. #

ALLIUM NARCISSIFLORUM—erch(3)15. Pendant wine-red bells of great beauty. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM NEAPOLITANUM—eucbw(or)k(3or7)18. Fragrant, nodding pure white blossoms. Forces readily, but protect in garden. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM OBLIQUUM—eubh(2)30. Bizarre, but decorative, flower-heads of yellow and soft green. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM ODORUM—ecbh(2)36. Great double handfuls of sweetly fragrant, sky-facing stars, snowy above, but with lilac stripe in reverse, top each spiraling, yard-high stem. Of full ease and hardiness; a satisfaction in the border, or cut, of a unique effectiveness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50. #

ALLIUM OREOPHILUM—See page 2. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM PALLENS—ecrbh(4)18. Like a soft lilac A. amorphilum of later season. Pkt. 10c. #

ALLIUM PRYZWALSKIANUM—erh(2)9. Loosely clustered stars of richest blue violet. Exquisitely formed. A species of high merit. Pkt. 30c. #

ALLIUM PULCHELLUM—eucrbh(3)20. Highly visible blossoms of silver-veiled purple, grouped irregularly in exploding bomb effect (supposing the bomb to be filled with raspberry jam). Anyway, it's pretty. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM PYRENAICUM—erh(4)9. Florets of smoky orchid to mauve lavender in close-packed flattened clusters. Evenly crowded leaf-ribbons of glossy brewster green. Excellent edger. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

ALLIUM RECURVATUM—urh(3)10. Clear rose umbels, poised on arching stems. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM RETICULATUM—eurh(1)10. Earliest of all, April here, lapping May. Lovely clustered bells of silvery rose. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 60c. #

ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM—ecbh(3)48. Gigantic amethystine domes. Spectacular. Pkt. 25c.

ALLIUM ROSENBACHIANUM ALBUM—Good. Pkt. 20c.

ALLIUM RUBY GEM—ecrbh(2)16. Lilac flower-tufts, centered glowing ruby-rose. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM SCHOENOPRASUM—erh(2)12. Good edger. Purple flowers. Leaves used as seasoning. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

ALLIUM SENESCENTS—ecbh(3-4)28. A later flowering A. montanum, but showing greater color variability. Spectacular blossom clusters that may be anything from pink-tinted white to deepest violet. For cutting, or border show. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

ALLIUM SERRATUM—erh(2)8. Pretty rose-colored flowers. For the dry rockery. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM SPECIOSUM—ecrbh(2-3)30. Great fluffy globes of pure lavender. Foliage fountains. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM—eucbh(3)36. Highly decorative globes of mulberry-purple, anther-fluffed into velvety richness. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

ALLIUM STELLERIANUM ALBUM—ecrbh(4)24. Attractive clusters of fragrant white flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM STELLATUM EARLY—eucbh(3-4)20. Stars of glorious rose pink with golden anthers, spray out shower-like from nodding umbels. September. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

ALLIUM STELLATUM LATE—Like the last, but coloring even more vividly rich. October. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM STRICTUM—eucbh(2)25. Pretty Japanese alpine. Upfacing bells, close to pure rose. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM TANGUTICUM—ecbh(4)20. Glorious domes, lavender with amethystine lights. Late. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM TARTARICUM—ecbh(2-3)25. Handsome fluffy globes, soft lilac to deep purple. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM TIBETICUM—erh(4)12. Very like Allium pyrenaicum, but enlarged and longer in bloom. Pkt. 20c. #

ALLIUM TRICOCCUM—ensth(3)10. White flowers, not showy. Grown for sweet, edible stems. Pkt. 15c.

ALLIUM UNIFOLIUM—eucbh(2)16. Large, starry florets of bright rose pink in loose clusters. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM VALIDUM—ebmh(3-4)18. Loosely globose clusters of showy rose-purple. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM VILLARSI—ecbh(2-3)30. Splendid flower-globes, lavender to purple. Pkt. 15c. #

ALLIUM WINKLERIANUM—erbndh(1-2)20. "Clover" blossoms, silver, lavender and lilac. Mass-showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

OFFER 5A8—One pkt. each of the 54 separate Alliums for \$10.00.

OFFER 6A8—Representative bulb-type Alliums. One pkt. each of Azureum, Flavum, Margaretaceum, Pulchellum, Strictum and Unifolium for \$1.00.

OFFER 7A8—Representative rhizome-type Alliums. One pkt. each of Ammophilum, Farreri, Japonicum, Montanum, Odorum, Pyrenaicum, Stellatum and Winklerianum, for \$1.00.

ALLIUM ORNAMENTAL BLEND—ecrbh. A mighty interesting mixture that I blend myself. There is a bit of every kind that I list included; though not by any means in equal proportions. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.25.

THE SUCCULENT ALOES

Decorative tub plants of rugged habit and easy culture. Always attractive.

ALOE ARBORESCENS—ehtw. Thick green leaves, white-thorned. Red flowers. Desirable. Pkt. 15c.

ALOE FEROX—ehtw. Excellent yellow-flowered species, with very thick triangular leaves that pile up, one above another, in diverse directions. Often tinted with smoky purple. Brown margin-teeth. Pkt. 15c.

ALOE LATIFOLIA—ehtw. Thick, marbled leaf spikes. Flowers, green-tipped cinnabar. Pkt. 20c.

ALOE STRIATA—ehtw. Succulent, red-streaked leaves. Flowers buff to coppery. Pkt. 20c.

ALOE VARIEGATA—ehtw. Triangular serrate leaves, thick and solid, silver-marbled. Fine red tubular flowers. Dwarf. Called Tiger Cactus. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 8A8—One pkt. each of above, for 75c.

ALOE FINEST MIXED—ehtw. Meritorious blend of many decorative species. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00.

There is still the thrill of venture waiting on the frontiers of garden building, new and more expressive plant materials; new ways of growing, new planning combinations, all there for you, it maybe to fail with at times, but in overwhelming compensation to succeed with, and in the succeeding, to open new paths of advance.

***ALONSOA MERIDIONALIS**—eocrbx(8)18. Peru has given us this charming and easy annual. Airy flowers of rich salmon pink. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 15c.

ALSINE VERA—erltx(1-3)6. Sprays of breeze-rippled white airiness, over mounds of green fur. Pkt. 20c.

ALSTROEMERIA or LILY OF PERU

Tuberous-rooted plants of the Amaryllis family, with flowers that are gloriously beautiful, spectacular in the massed clusters, and interesting in the markings of the individual bloom. Hardy to about Washington. Further north, either grow in cold-frames, or plant deeply and mulch heavily. The tuberous roots may also be dug in late autumn and stored in dry sand in cellar over winter. May be grown in pots, too. Seed needs cold to start it. Give "y" culture. See illustration, page 58.

ALSTROEMERIA AURANTIACA—uftcbsty(2-3)30. Blossoms of deepest yellow, inner segments brown-spotted. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75. #

ALSTROEMERIA CHILENSIS—uftcbsty(2-3)40. Variable, in the range from pink to blood red, with orange for full measure. Pkt. 20c.

ALSTROEMERIA BLEND—uftcbsty(2-3)30. A mixture of varied species. Glossy yellow, pink, rose, carmine, blood-red, apricot-orange, and tawny lilac are likely to appear. Usually inner segments show contrasting markings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

ALTHAEA

A group of robust growing and showily flowering hardy plants, all of easy culture from seed.

ALTHAEA CANNABINA—ebx(3)40. Bushy plants, well-foliaged, set with many salver flowers of rose-striped pink. Also valued for fibre. Pkt. 15c. #

ALTHAEA FICIFOLIA HYBRIDA—ebx(3)80. Fig-leafed Hollyhock. Varied brilliant color forms, often showing tingeings of yellow or orange. Pkt. 10c. #

ALTHAEA HELDREICHI—ebx(3)90. Grecian Hollyhock. Many stems, set with many big flowers of vivid lemon. Exceedingly uniform. Bright. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

ALTHAEA PALLIDA—ebx(2-3)50. True Hungarian Hollyhock. Flowers always of purest pink, slightly campanulate, with silken, deeply notched petals. Distinctive border species of high merit. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

ALTHAEA ROSEA—Look under Hollyhock. This is the old-time kind.

ALTHAEA SP.—ebx(2-5)60. Graceful canescent-leaved species of uncertain identification. Many pretty little flowers of velvety French-purple. Pkt. 20c. #

ALTHAEA SULFUREA—ebx(3)80. Enormous "Hollyhock" flowers, from primrose purity to lemon with apricot suffusions. A sunrise in pastel. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

ALTHAEA TAURINENSIS—ebx(2-5)60. Slender branches, with twisty, quirky upright tendencies, leafed in downy silver-ash, and set for months with inch-wide saucer-bells of dusty violet. Different, in friendly fashion. Pkt. 15c. #

ALTHAEA SYRIACUS—eqx(4) 10 ft. Tall summer-blooming shrub. Seedlings will show varied colors. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

OFFER 9A8—One pkt. each of 8 above, for 90c.

At our Old Orchard Seed Gardens we have several acres of unusual and interesting hardy flowers, in all some three thousand separate kinds, each under label. They are there to produce the seeds that we sell, or of as many of them as may be produced under our growing conditions. In addition, we test out hundreds of other kinds, each year for adaptability to American climate, and for determination of horticultural value. Visitors, by the way, are welcome at the Gardens, these located on Bridgeboro Road, $\frac{1}{8}$ mile beyond Airport Road, at Moorestown, N. J. Not open Sundays.

ALYSSUM CONDENSATUM—erk(2)6. Spreading plants with leafy upright stem-lets, topped with wide clusters of pale lemon, the individual florets rather large. Pkt. 15c. #

ALYSSUM MARKGRAFI—erx(2)9. Upright bushlet. Umbels of bright lemon. Pkt. 15c. #

ALYSSUM MONTANUM—erdx(2)8. A low, tufted, half-shrub, all of gray frostiness. Yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ALYSSUM SAXATILE COMPACTUM—erx(1-2)12. Basket of Gold. Brilliantly showy. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. #

ALYSSUM SERPYLLIFOLIUM—erlx(3)3. Soft yellow flowers in mid-summer, above spreading mats of silvery leaves. Evergreen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c.

ALYSSUM SPINOSUM—rdlth(2)14. Branching shrub-let with profuse creamy to rosy flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ALYSSUM WULFENIANUM—erdx(2-3)6. Rippled mats of silver-shimmering leaflets. Clustered flowers of clear soft yellow. Excellent species. Pkt. 15c. #

The wealth of plant material that may become available has scarce as yet been touched. There are likely a thousand species worthy of cultivation, for every one that is already in garden use. Smug complacency sets ill on any of us, when we consider how little we really know about the materials of gardening, and how much there is to know.

***AMARANTHUS MOLTEN FIRE**—eob(8)50. Rich, dark foliage, the plants topped with a final flare of fiery Poinsettia-like brilliance. Spectacular. Pkt. 10c.

***AMBROSIA MEXICANA**—eocx(3-4)20. Aromatic, graceful green plumes for cutting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

AMELANCHIER OBLONGIFOLIA—qy(1) 12 ft. Juneberry. Scented white blooms; then sweet blue berries. Pkt. 10c. #

AMORPHOPHALIUS MOZAMBIQUANA—utw(7)15. Velvet maroon Calla-flowers in late winter. Unusual. Zanzibar to Uganda. 5 seeds for 20c.

AMPELOPSIS VEITCHI—vy 30 ft. Hardy Japanese Ivy. Clings unaided to walls. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

AMARYLLIS

A name applied to divers bulb groups, alike only in being of most satisfactory beauty in flower. All are worthy.

AMARYLLIS BELLADONNA—utw. Sweetly fragrant trumpet-clusters, pure pink to deep rose. Makes delightful, enduring pot plant. Also garden-hardy, with protection, to about Philadelphia. Large bulb-like seeds, rather sure to grow if planted promptly upon receipt. 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50.

AMARYLLIS FORMOSISSIMA—euftk(w)(1-2)16. Enormous, fantastic flowers of brilliant, glowing crimson. Blooms freely in May and June in the garden, and the bulbs may be stored in winter like the Gladiolus. Forces readily. An attractive cut flower. See illustration, page 4. Seed grows strongly. Pkt. 15c. #

AMARYLLIS HALLI—Magic Lily. See *Lycoris squamigera*.

AMARYLLIS PRATENSIS—*euftk(htw)(6-7)16. Chilian bulb. Clustered scarlet trumpets with yellow basal feather. Pkt. 15c.

AMARYLLIS PEERLESS HYBRIDS—uftw. Seeds saved only from giant-flowering plants in a particularly fine collection of hybrid Hippeastrums. Should give blooms of marvelous colorings and markings, including many in the tinted white and pink range, as well as rose, red and crimson. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for \$1.00; 100 for \$1.75; 250 for \$4.00.

OFFER 10A8—Above 4, one pkt. each, 65c.

AMSONIA CILIATA—ebnst(3)12. Spreading, narrow-leaved plants, each stem ending in a cluster of pale blue stars. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

AMSONIA TABERNAEMONTANA—ebnst(2)20. Star of Texas. Excellent perennial of full winter hardiness. Pancies of pretty steel-blue stars. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

ANACAMPSEROS TELEPHIASTRUM—htw. Love-plant. Pretty little succulent with bright rose-red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

ANACYCLUS RADIATUS—erfdh(2)12. Radiating daisies, cream to pure yellow. Pkt. 15c. #

ANAPHALLIS MARGARETACEA—cbn(2)24. The pretty pearl-ever-lasting. Dries well. Pkt. 15c.

ANARRHINUM BELLIDIFOLIUM—*erb(2-3)20. Many tall sprays of myriad midget snapdragons. Pure blue. Dainty, yet strikingly effective. Pkt. 15c. #

ANARRHINUM CRASSIFOLIUM—Only technical distinctions between this and last. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

ANCHUSA or ALKANET

For easy and ecstatic blues, together with melting delights in cream and rose, one must seek the Anchusas. Though perennially persistent, most of them will flower first season if sown early.

ANCHUSA AFFINIS—*ebk(8)40. Beauty in gracious curves. Uncurling racemes, studded with stars of indigo, white-centered. High Alps. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c. #

ANCHUSA AFFINIS PINK STAR—Like last, but blossoms of soft pink, re-starred with carmine. Pkt. 20c. #

***ANCHUSA CAPENSIS BLUE BIRD**—eocx(3)30. Quick annual, table-topped with cloudy turquoise in one wide burst. Pkt. 10c. #

ANCHUSA INCARNATA—*ebx(3-4)25. Here the flowers are rose-colored, but with lighter border. Pkt. 15c. #

ANCHUSA ITALICA DROPMORE—cstbh(8)65. Tall sprays of purest blue-gentian. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

ANCHUSA NEW AVALON HYBRIDS—*ebx(8)30. Gracefully irregular, with crosier-sprays of mellow cream, soft primrose, palest blue suffusions, azure, indigo, rose, pink and even carmine in re-starring. Scarce two with flowers alike. Pkt. 20c. #

ANCHUSA OCHROLEUCA—*ecrbx(8)30. Rather like Anchusa affinis in form and habit, but with blossoms just the color of rich cream. Rare. Pkt. 20c. #

***ANCHUSA RIPARIA**—eocbx(3-4)40. Erect plants spraying outward like great fountains of ultramarine. I recommend this highly. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 11A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

ANEMONE or WINDFLOWER

Anemones thrive wonderfully in border or rockery, some kinds in woodlands. The chalice-like blossoms are often set in soft ruffs of downy green, and after the petals have fallen, iridescent silken seed tassels will prolong the charm. Plants bloom in one year. Seed sown in late autumn usually germinates strongly the following spring. If sown in spring or summer, it may come fairly quickly, or it may lie dormant until spring has come again.

ANEMONE CERNUA—rnh(1)10. Nodding flowers of rich claret. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c.

ANEMONE CORONARIA—*urfh(1)12. Great poppy-cups in gorgeous, scorching scarlets, clear cool blue, and glowing Bacchus-purple. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

ANEMONE CYLINDRICA—bnh(2)20. Green-yellow stars, silky cones, tufted lamb's wool. Pkt. 10c. #

ANEMONE DECAPETALA ROSEA. See page 2. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE DICHOTOMA—crbnsth(1)18. High-held snowy stars. Pkt. 15c. #

ANEMONE DRUMMONDI—rmh(1)4. Rarity of the high Olympics. Dainty white cups, blue in reverse. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE GLOBOSA—rsty(1)12. Pretty blossom cups, variably white, creamy, or rose-tinted. Pkt. 15c. #

ANEMONE HUPEHENSIS—reby(4)20. Big blossoms of silken pink, deepening irregularly to rosy carnelian. Particularly good. China. Pkt. 15c. #

ANEMONE JAPONICA—cby(5)25. A glorious "spring in autumn" flower. Great long-stemmed blossoms of white, flesh-tinted cream, pure pink or rose. Pkt. 15c. #

ANEMONE MEXICANA—ecbh(2)20. Umbels of pretty violet-tinted flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

ANEMONE NARCISSIFLORA—cblty(2)20. Big umbels of lovely pure white flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE OCCIDENTALIS—ry(1)8. Undulate chalices of purest downy whiteness. It follows closely the retreating snows. Pkt. 20c.

ANEMONE PATENS NUTTALLI—ernh(1)16. Pasque Flower. Lovely blossom-cups of opaline lavender, followed by silken tassels. A delightful thing. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA—crltnh(1-2)16. Big purple bell-cups, erect above silky leaves. By the way, both *A. patens* and *A. pulsatilla* will repay pleasurable the digging in of a bit of lime, old mortar, or plaster about their roots. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c. #

ANEMONE PULSATILLA ALBA—crltnh(1)16. Snowy, green-ruffed chalices. A dependable delight. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE PULSATILLA CARPATICA—Pretty blue cups, the centers gold-tasselled. Pkt. 10c.

ANEMONE RIVULARIS—cmth(3)15. The flowers are great white stars, blue in petal reverse. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SPHENOPHYLLA—rdlth(2)10. Grown in sun and heat, the blossoms are translucent white with blush suffusions. Grown in light shade, the flowers are full rich pink. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE SULFUREA—erh(1-2)18. Pale yellow chalices. Splendid variety of *A. alpina*. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE VERNALIS—erh(1)7. Pearl-white cups, tasselled with gold, and set in ruffs of bronze. Often the reverse of the petals shows opal lights. Pkt. 25c.

ANEMONE VIRGINIANA—ecnbh(3)35. A robust species, with long-stemmed up-looking flowers that in this selection are pleasantly wide and white. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

ANEMONE VITIFOLIA—cby(3)36. Great Himalayan Wind-flower. Branching plants, loaded with big white flowers, purple-bronzed in reverse. Summer. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 12A8—One pkt. each of the 22 Anemones priced above, for \$3.15.

ANEMONES MIXED—The above, and others. Particularly varied. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c; 1/4 oz. 90c.

ANEMONELLA THALICTROIDES—rnsty(1-2)10. Rue Anemone. Daintiest white or tinted blossoms above "maiden-hair fern" foliage. A woodland fairy. Pkt. 15c.

ANIGOZANTHOS MANGLESI—htw(7)24. The Kangaroo-paw of West Australia. A curiously beautiful house plant. Iris leaves, then stems covered with red wool to the weird flower clusters. These are tubes, red below, then green, and expanding finally into stars. Pkt. 15c.

ANNUAL PUZZLE GARDEN

A blend of flowers that will bloom first year. Many rare and unique kinds are included, along with those of general standard interest. Surprise your friends with sorts they do not know. Not less than 1/8 oz. sold. 1/8 oz. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; 1/4 lb. \$2.75. #



ANDROSACE CHAMAEJASME—rh(2)6. Fluffed, silvered rosettes, with clustered creamy blossoms, delicately shaded with rose. Pkt. 20c.

ANTHEMIS AUSTRIACA—*ecrx(3)15. A smaller edition of Kelwayi, with pure white flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

ANTHEMIS KELWAYI—*ecnbx(2-3)25. Pretty daisies of incorrigible yellowness. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c. #

ANTHEMIS MONTANA—erbdx(3)14. Gray feather-cushions, with lilac-tinted white daisies above. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHEMIS NOBILIS—gdh. Lawn Chamomile. Ferny, aromatic ground-cover; or will make a good long-wearing lawn for difficult places. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c. #

ANTHEMIS PARNASSI—*ecbx(3-4)18. Larger flowers and richer coloring than Kelwayi. Pkt. 20c. #

ANTHEMIS SANCTA-JOHANNIS—*ecbx(2-3)20. Flowers of large size, in a gold so deep that it might be called orange. Attractively neat, compact plants of unrampant habit. Extra good. Pkt. 15c. #

There are those who, in gardens, see visions; but others see only from weed to weed.

ANTHERICUM LILIAGO—cbh(3)17. St. Bernard's Lily. Whitest star-trumpets in loose spikes. Hardy. Pkt. 10c.

ANTHOLYZA AETHIOPICA—euftck(htw)(3)28. Burnt-orange flowers with purple shadings, in Gladiolus-like spikes. Garden, or forcing. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

ANTHOLYZA LUCIDIOR—euftck(htw)(3)28. Glowing red dragon-flowers. Showy salmon seed-pods. Pkt. 20c.

ANTHOLYZA PANICULATA—euftck(3)40. Flowers of red-bronze, lighted with brilliant orange, in great panicles. Particularly decorative. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHOLYZA PRAEALTA—euftck(3)36. Tangerine, dashed chocolate. Early. Pkt. 15c.

ANTHYLLIS ALPESTRIS—erx(2)12. Pretty crown-tufts of crowded pea-flowers, from downy lemon, through sunlit bronze to coppery twilight-richness. Pkt. 15c. #

CERTAIN UNUSUAL ANNUALS

Ten vividly decorative annual flowers, all easily grown, with no need for particular skill, but kinds nevertheless that are far enough from the ordinary to add the touch of distinction to your garden. One pkt. of each, \$1.35 worth at separate prices, for ONE DOLLAR in this special collection. Here they are: Cleome lutea, Coral Flower, Tahoka Daisy, Cladanthus, Delphinium orientale, Asclepias curassavica, Tithonia tagetaeflora, Cuphea Garden Hybrids, Hibiscus trionum, and Linaria Crimson and Gold. Ten gorgeous beauties; look up the descriptions in this catalog. No changes made. Order as Offer 18A8.

ANTIRRHINUM or SNAPDRAGON

No bouquets needed for Antirrhinum, it will supply its own; but if you have a rock garden to brighten, or a terrace bank to cover, do not overlook those delightful little species, *A. asarina* and *A. molle*, nor the new *molle-majus* hybrid variety, Magic Carpet.

ANTIRRHINUM ASARINA—erh(3)8. Flowers pale citron, red-striped, over soft gray foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ANTIRRHINUM GLANDULOSUM—ebnx(3)60. Little pink flowers in man-high racemes. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

***ANTIRRHINUM LATIFOLIUM**—eocbx(3-4)20. Riviera species with giant flowers all summer, in loose, one-sided spikes. Delightful range of soft pastel colorings. Pkt. 20c. #

***ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS MALMAISON**—eocbx(8)20. Pure deep silver pink. Compact and sturdy. Superb. Pkt. 15c. #

***ANTIRRHINUM MAJUS ST. GEORGE**—eocbx(8)20. Alluring rose, melting into coppery orange. Massive. Pkt. 15c. #

ANTIRRHINUM MAGIC CARPET—*erx(2-5)6. A rug-like rambler, set thickly with little flower-filled spikes in all the bright colorings and mellow tone blendings of the Antirrhinum race. Highest merit. Pkt. 25c. #

ANTIRRHINUM MOLLE—erx(3)8. Silvery leaves and white blossoms, marked yellow and red. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 14A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

FOR THE BEGINNER. The easier kinds for those without particular experience in growing things, are marked with key letter "e". Many rare and beautiful things are marked, and it is suggested that beginners confine their selections to such; at least until experience has been gained. Of course "e" means only that the kinds are relatively easy when cultural directions are followed. One may fail even with radishes, if they are sown at the wrong time, or in the wrong way.

APIOS TUBEROSA—euvx(2)50. Indian Potato, or Bulb Wistaria. Chocolate flower clusters. Pkt. 15c.

APOCYNUM ANDROSAEMIFOLIUM—bndx(3)30. Handsome space-raiding perennial with Lily-of-the-Valley bells in pure pink. Give it a full sunny bank. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA or COLUMBINE

For swaying airiness of blossom, for soft tones and subtle tintings we must go to Columbine. Mostly the Columbines are plants of fullest hardiness and forthrightly adaptable. Neither are they at all difficult from seed, if only we will take account of their predilection for cool soil, and sow in spring or fall; or if in summer, at least shade the seed bed.

AQUILEGIA AKITENSIS—erh(2)9. Silvered foliage, with big flowers just over, soft powder-blue shading to olive at tip. Petal-cup is violet below, cream-white above. A delightfully different miniature. Pkt. 20c. #

AQUILEGIA ALPINA POWDERBLUE—ecrbh(2)25. A particularly rich true blue. Stately. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA ATRATA—Rich chocolate to purple. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA BUERGERIANA—ecbnh(3)30. Nodding flowers, yellow, shading to chocolate and amaranth. Japan. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c. #

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—eendh(2)36. Old rose and gold. Wonderful for naturalizing, but worthy any border. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA—ecbh(2-3)36. Long-spurred blossoms of pale gold. Lovely. Pkt. 10c. #

AQUILEGIA CHRYSANTHA ALBA—Exquisite cream-white. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA CLEMATIDEA—ecbh(3)30. Blossoms as in giant Clematis. White, with varied suffusions and soft pastel tintings. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA COERULEA—ecbnh(2)30. Rocky Mountain Columbine. Alluring lavender and cream. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA CRIMSON STAR—ecbh(2-3)35. Starry flowers in crimson of Victorian velvet. Pkt. 20c.

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA—erh(2)15. Plump violet stars, with white cup and spurs. Good. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c.

AQUILEGIA FLABELLATA NANA ALBA—erh(2)9. White star-blossoms, shallow-cupped and up-facing, above fat clumps of lobed and silvery foliage. Pkt. 25c. #

AQUILEGIA FORMOSA—ecrh(2)25. Dwarfer and less diffident cousin of *canadensis*; flowers in varying contrasts of rose, or red, paired with buff, lemon or gold. Sometimes double. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c. #

AQUILEGIA HENSOL HAREBELL—erbch(2-3)28. Great branching sprays of bell-like blossoms, ultramarine with touch of violet. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

AQUILEGIA JONESI—rlh(2)5. Gem of the group, and decidedly a rare gem. Close-clustered lacy, silvery leaves, with one great, spurless flower of radiant blue above. Altogether it may not be over two inches high; it is rarely over six. 4 seeds for 15c; 7 seeds for 25c; 15 for 50c.

AQUILEGIA JUCUNDA—erh(2)10. Rich blue blossoms, centered with waxy white, five-lobed bowls. The flowers look right up at one, with an air of candid surprise. Each plant is an even-stemmed bouquet. Pkt. 25c. #

AQUILEGIA KITAIBELI—ercblth(2)24. Delight of the Dolomites. Flowers of an amplitude, mostly in the vinous purple, amaranth and violet range. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA LAPPONICA—ebh(2)20. Lapland Columbine. Big short-spurred flowers of pure violet above purple tinted and silvered foliage. Pkt. 20c. #

AQUILEGIA LONGISSIMA—ecbh(3)36. Blossoms of soft canary, with spurs extended to greater length than with any other species. Silky, glaucous foliage. Airiest of Columbines. See illustration, page 4. Pkt. 25c. #

AQUILEGIA LONG-SPURRED, AVALON STRAIN—ecbh(3)36. Selected for length of spur, size of flower, and magnificently extended range of hue and tone. Lemon, copper, orchid, buff, rose, lavender, blue, pink, cream, crimson, all are there, in contrasting placements and mellow blends. The "Avalon" name is symbol of accolade; our Seed Garden Order of Merit. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 35c; 1/8 oz. 60c; #

AQUILEGIA NIGRICANS—ecbh(2-3)36. Great sheafs of blossoms in full-speed midnight violet, white center-cups in surprise reversal. Effective. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA OLYMPICA—ecbh(2)*30. Handsome mountainer from the high ridge of the Mysian Olympus. Big waxen flowers, blue and white. Pkt. 15c. #

AQUILEGIA OXYSEPALA—ecrbh(1-2)25. The flowers are wide blue stars, with creamy cups. Pkt. 15c.

AQUILEGIA PUBESCENS—rh(2)10. A true alpine, with upright creamy flowers that shade into rosy pink, or even into purple. Lacy, downy foliage. Pkt. 25c. #

AQUILEGIA PYRENAICA—ehr(2)12. The blossoms of a rich and royal blue, have just that effective golden tasseling of stamens that all blue flowers need. A dwarfed and more charming *A. alpina*. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 50c. #

AQUILEGIA REUTERI EARLY—ecrbh(1-2)16. Magnificent flowers of deepest blue-violet, carried in big branching bouquets. Easy and vigorous. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

AQUILEGIA REUTERI LATE—ecrbh(2-3)25. Later, with flowers of softer blue. Taller. Good. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

AQUILEGIA SIBIRICA—ecbh(3)36. Big flowers, often double, in extravagant profusion. Varies from rosy amethyst to black violet. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c. #

AQUILEGIA SUAVEOLENS—ercbh. Large creamy flowers, stained darkly in reverse. Richly perfumed. Foliage finely cut. Rare Himalayan. Pkt. 25c.

AQUILEGIA TRUNCATA—cbnh(2)28. Gorgeous blossoms, true red outside, chrome yellow within. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 15A8—One pkt. each of the 29, for \$4.50.

OFFER 16A8—One pkt. each of 8 representative kinds, Chrysanth, Chrysanth Alba, Crimson Star, Formosa, Hensol Harebell, Nigricans, Reuteri and Sibirica, for \$1.00.

AQUILEGIA NATURALIZING BLEND—Mixture of kinds suitable for big mass planting effects, or for naturalizing. 1/16 oz. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS. It is far from enough that a given species be rare. Before it can enter our catalog, we must know that it is worth growing for some definite purpose. Unless we state in the description that the species is primarily of medicinal, culinary, industrial or botanical interest, it is to be assumed that it is an ornamental. Certainly not less than nine out of every ten of our offerings are ornamentals of high worth.

ARABIS ALPINA—erx(2)8. Pretty rock garden or edging plant with profuse white flowers. Pkt. 5c.

ARABIS BILLARDIERI ROSEA—erx(2)10. Upright clusters of pleasant rosy blossoms. Lebanon. Pkt. 15c. #

ARALIA CORDATA—Udo. Young shoots are blanched, and used like asparagus, or in salads. Pkt. 10c.

ARAUJIA SERICOFERA—*evk 10 ft. Cruel Vine. Exquisitely formed pink-tinted flowers. Long in bloom. Hardy south, but north may be grown satisfactorily as an outdoor annual by starting early. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c.

ARCHANGELICA OFFICINALIS—Tall plants, of individualized ornamental value as group-planting culminations. Also stems often candied as an attractive sweetmeat, and essential oil of seeds is valued for certain flavoring purposes, and in perfumes. Sow seeds outside in late fall, or very early spring. Pkt. 10c.

ARCTOSTAPHYLOS UVA-URSI—rstatngy(1)6. Bear Berry. Hardest of evergreen trailers, making wide-spreading carpets of dense evergreen leaves. In spring, cherry-scented pink blossoms; later the plants are loaded with gleaming ruby berries. No better ground-cover where suited, but that means good drainage, a soil not too heavy, and slight acidity. It prefers scattering shade, but grows in sun when other conditions are right. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

ARCTOTIS or AFRICAN DAISY

Delightful daisies, mostly of largest size, effective for garden decoration, or for cutting. All may be treated as annuals by sowing early under glass, and transplanting, but *A. grandis* may be sown directly in garden.

ARCTOTIS ACORUS—*erbx(4)20. Worth growing for the architecturally piled, silver-sparkling, undulate and crispy foliage. Flowers of "grandis" coloring. Uganda and Kenya. Pkt. 15c.

***ARCTOTIS GRANDIS**—eocbx(3-4)28. Blue-eyed African Daisy. Pearl-white flowers with blue centers and lilac reverse. Easy, profuse, and of excellent effect in garden or as a cut flower. Sow late after soil is warm. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

ARCTOTIS LAEVIS—*ecbx(4)20. Big cup-daisies of orange buff, washed with scarlet, and with black centers. Rosettes of silvery pinnate foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ARCTOTIS SPECIOSA—*erbh(3-5)18. Pleasing apricot, brilliant tangerine, and bronzed carmine. Pkt. 20c. #

ARCTOTIS STOECHADOFOLIA—*erx(3)10. Claret-colored flowers over silvery foliage. We are assured by our South African seed-source that this is altogether distinct from *Arctotis grandis*. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 19A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

ARCTOTIS BLEND—The five kinds above, with others. Surpriseful variations. Pkt. 10c.

Nothing is more deadly, monotonously boresome than complete consistency, whether it be in gardener or garden. Let your garden express at least a healthy whimsy, a prejudice hearty enough for accent. It should fulfill your individuality, rather than be fitted to a book pattern.

ARENARIA

Ground-hiding treasures. Solid pavements, or waving thickets of bloom.

ARENARIA BALEARICA—erph(2-3)3. Delightful rock-mantler, with a thousand tiny white stars, studded over greenery. Walls, pavements, crevices. Pkt. 25c.

ARENARIA CAROLINIANA—ernatdh(2)6. Plants like dwarf tufted Heather, with myriads of delicate white flowers, on almost invisible stems. Pkt. 15c. #

ARENARIA FORMOSA—erx(2)8. A beauty from the Altai, with rather large flowers of shining white, on branching thread-like stems. Pkt. 15c.

ARENARIA LEDEBOURIANA—erh(2-3)6. Foliage of blue-gray airiness, white sprays above. Pkt. 20c. #

ARENARIA MACRADENIA—rh(2)10. Like a larger *A. caroliniana*, but less heathery. Pkt. 15c.

ARENARIA MONTANA—rndh(2)5. Mats of grey leaves, with large white flowers above. A species quite indispensable to any real rock garden satisfaction. Likeable and dependable. Pkt. 15c. #

***ARENARIA PATULA**—eoh(2)8. Good little annual *Arenaria* for filling rock garden blanks. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 20A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

ARGEMONE

Easy annuals that tend to be ever-blooming, and are attractive and distinctive in foliage as well as in flower. Highly recommended for dry, sunny positions.

***ARGEMONE GRANDIFLORA**—eodbx(3-4)30. Large poppy-like flowers, in this strain rich yellow. Foliage of blue-green, with white marblings. Pkt. 10c. #

***ARGEMONE INTERMEDIA**—eobdx(3)20. Prickly, marbled leaves. Large pale lemon flowers. Pkt. 10c. #

***ARGEMONE NEW DOUBLE HYBRIDS**—eodk(8)36. Great silken blossoms in white, cream, soft yellow and shades of rose, above blue-toned, holly-spined foliage. A good percentage of the blossoms will be fully double, others pleasingly semi-double, or single. Pkt. 20c. #

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS**—ebdx(3)40. Splendid snowy white flowers with satiny petals. Green and white spiny foliage, decorative in itself. This is a giant-flowered selection, and, I think, the most effective of the Argemones if but one is to be grown. There are, indeed, but few annuals that will give as fine, and long, a showing in a hot, dry place. Full sun. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

***ARGEMONE PLATYCERAS ROSEA**—eodbx(3)40. A color variant of the above, with silken blossoms of rose to tyrian purple. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 21A8—One pkt. each of above for 55c.

***ARGEMONE BLEND**—All kinds together. A superb mixture. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

ARISAEMA or SNAKE LILY

There is a weird attractiveness about them, a grotesque, cold-blooded lurement, like that of a bird-charming serpent; yet actually snakes seem not to like them, nor to be found in their neighborhood. The Arisaemas fit particularly cool-soiled, none-too-dry shade. All, save *A. triphyllum*, are Himalayan.

ARISAEMA GRIFFITHI—ubstmy(2)24. Handsome velvety violet spathe, chocolate streaked. Pkt. 15c.

ARISAEMA HIMALAYAN BLEND—ubmsty(3)24. Arum Lilies, amazingly varied, and often surprisingly beautiful. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ARISAEMA SPECIOSUM — ubmsty(3)25. Spathe, glossy purple and cream; leaves, red-marbled. Pkt. 15c.

ARISAEMA TRIPHYLLUM — urnstmy(2)25. Jack-in-the-Pulpit. Purple-green chocolate-marked spathes, like hooded Callas, followed by clustered berries, jewel-like and red-glowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

OFFER 22A8—One pkt. each of above for 40c.

ARISTEA or BLUE-BRILLIANT

Even in the north we may enjoy the vivid coerulean intensities of these rather easy South African irids. Unlike their cousins, Gladiolus and Watsonia, they are not bulbs, and so, to eliminate storage difficulties, are perhaps best grown in pots. They may be given year around window culture, or they may be plunged in the garden for summer flowering, the pots being carried to a light cellar in late autumn, and the plants carried over winter there in a semi-dormant state, with just an occasional scant watering.

ARISTEA CAPITATA—ebfk(htw)50. Big flowers of rich deep indigo. Splendid species. Pkt. 15c.

ARISTEA ECKLONI—emstk(htw)16. Panicked blossoms, blue-gentian to ultramarine. Shade tolerant. Pkt. 15c.

ARISTEA LUCIDA—ebfk(htw)25. Flowers of wedgewood-blue delight, in open sprays. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 23A8—One pkt. each of above for 40c.

Don't be afraid of breaking a (horticultural) rule now and then. Naught that man has made is final, nor infallible, and treasures are often found amid ruins. I have shattered many a rule of gardening, and of catalog-making, but I am still growing species that the compilers say are impossible here, and as to this catalog, it now takes 27,000 copies a year just for my actual customers, and for those others who make individual written request for it.

ARISTOLOCHIA ELEGANS—*ehtw. Graceful, free-blooming vine for pot culture; not hardy. Attractive flowers, purple, white and yellow. Brazil. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA or THRIFT

A group of interesting and satisfactorily bright-flowered hardy perennials, of quite undifficult requirements. Good for edgings, or in rock garden or hardy border. They cut well, and have ever-blooming tendencies.

ARMERIA CAESPITOSA—rh(2-3)5. Ornamental foliage cushions, almost hidden by soft pink bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ARMERIA FORMOSA CARNEA—rcbh(2-4)18. Pretty flower-heads of daintiest, softest pink. Pkt. 15c. #

ARMERIA GIANT HYBRIDS—ercbh(2-4)18. Largest flower-clusters in brilliant pink, rose, coral, violet and purple; all fine deep tones. Evergreen leaf cushions. Particularly recommended for size and vividness. Pkt. 20c. #

ARMERIA LAUCHEANA—rcbh(2-4)15. Big clusters, varying from pink suffusions to deepest rose. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 24A8—One pkt. each of above for 55c.

ARNICA CORDIFOLIA—rbsth(3)25. Big golden daisies with orange centers, held well above matted heart-shaped leaves. Makes excellent contrast foil, planted with Aconitum. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c.

ARONIA ARBUTIFOLIA—qy 7 ft. Handsome hardy shrub. Pink-tinted flowers; red fruits. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c. #

ARTEMISIA FRIGIDA—ecrbdx(9)30. Silvery green foliage, silky and fern-like. In late summer, arched stems, strung with creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

ARTEMISIA LACTIFLORA—ecbh(4-5)72. Great handsome panicles of creamy bloom. Fine for cutting. Pkt. 10c. #

ARUM CRINITUM—ubmsth(2)20. Curious Corsican Arum Lily, with huge bent flower-spathe, brown with purple patches. Rare. 6 seeds for 25c.

ARUM DRACUNCULUS—ubmsth(2-3)32. Tall spathes, emerald without, claret-purple within. Pkt. 15c.

ASARUM CANADENSE—grnsty(1)6. Indian Ginger. Pretty, ornamental leafed, creeper for shady places. Chocolate-hued flowers. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

ASCLEPIAS or BUTTERFLY FLOWER

All these are of easy culture, and all, save the first, which is annual, are durable and dependable perennials. They are recommended for the border or for naturalizing. Excellent for cutting. Sown early, usually bloom first year.

***ASCLEPIAS CURASSAVICA**—eocbk(8)30. Butterfly Flower. An easy garden annual that blooms gloriously from early July to November. The flower corolla is a brilliant orange scarlet, the hood, rich golden buff. Almost as showy are the buds; of a burnished coral. Makes an excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c. #

ASCLEPIAS AMPLEXICAULIS—ecndbx(3)50. Clustered flowers of olive-tinged purple, decidedly decorative. Leaves undulate margined. Pkt. 15c. #

ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI—endh(3)40. Pretty, not showy, purple flowers. Young stems eaten like asparagus. Inclined to spread, weed-fashion. Pkt. 10. #

ASCLEPIAS INCARNATA MIXED—*ecbnmx(3)60. Flowers showy rose-purple, or attractive in white silver. Robust, branching plants. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c. #

ASCLEPIAS PULCHRA—*ecbnmx(3)35. Usually delightful soft pink, but may be white upon occasion, or even rosy crimson. Excellent species. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c. #

ASCLEPIAS PUMILA—egrdx(3)8. A thick rug of green fur, or a forest of cypress trees; this depending upon whether the viewpoint be Brobdingnagian or Lilliputian. Anyway, leaving the good Dean's imagination out of it, here is a plant of high merit for ground cover or rock garden, particularly in a sunny exposure with drying tendencies. The foliage is a fine green, thin grass-shreds of leaves, but thickly piled. The terminal flower clusters are silver-white. Pkt. 15c. #

ASCLEPIAS PURPURASCENS—ecbnx(2-3)40. Blossom-clusters of rose purple, white-crowned, top each of the many branching stems. Pkt. 15c. #

ASCLEPIAS SPECIOSA—ebdh(3)40. Showy purple flower-clusters above silvered foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA—*ecbdx(2-3)25. Brilliant flower clusters, varying from sulphur, through gold and flaming orange, to vivid scarlet. Plant in quantity for startling effects. Illustrated, page 7. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c. #

OFFER 25A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

ASCLEPIAS HARDY BORDER BLEND—All the kinds offered here, save the annual Curassavica, in one splendid mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c. #

ASCYRUM HYPERICOIDES—rstath(3)10. St. Andrew's Cross. Vast numbers of terminal cross-shaped flowers in sparkling yellow. Wide, attractive, clumps. Pkt. 20c. #

ASCYRUM STANS—erbiumstfh(3-4)30. St. Peter's Cross. Many tender green stems, loaded with cross-blossoms in the subdued yellowness of winter butter. It is really rather good. Pkt. 15c. #

ASIMINA TRILOBA—zy. Northern Pawpaw, or Michigan Banana. Small tree, hardy at Boston and Detroit. Ornamental foliage, and bright red-and-yellow flowers. Edible brown fruits, like short thick bananas, these filled with a rich and sweet custard pulp. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

ASPERULA or WOODRUFF

Pretty, and easily handled, little plants for full sun, unless otherwise stated.

ASPERULA CYNANCHICA—erx(3)12. Clustered, waxy, pink trumpets on spider-spread stems. Pkt. 15c.

ASPERULA HEXAPHYLLA—ecrdh(3)15. Pretty sprawler, with grouped trumpet-stars in pink pearl. Pkt. 15c.

ASPERULA ODORATA—ex(3)8. Sweet Woodruff. The one species that prefers a bit of shade. Clustered flowers, purest white. Dry it for fragrance of new-mown hay, this lasting for years. Used in Germany to flavor Maitrank, and various summer drinks of diverse nature. A good carpeting plant. Pkt. 10c.

***ASPERULA ORIENTALIS**—eorbx(2-3)12. Little blue star-flowers in fluffy clusters, are carried in plant-mantling profusion over a long period. A delightful and dainty little annual. It cuts. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 26A8—One pkt. each of above for 45c.

THE ASPHODELS

Mostly tall, winter-hardy perennials of exotic showing. To some degree they simulate Eremurus. They are children of the sun, at home on the sun-baked rocky hillsides that fringe the Mediterranean. Give them, for happiness, like place here.

ASPHODELINE BREVICAULIS—erbh(3)28. Flowers of largest size, deep yellow, openly spaced and starry, carried in loose panicles. Syria. Pkt. 15c. #

ASPHODELINE TAURICA—ebh(3)40. Very like, and of equal value with the last, but taller. Asia Minor. Pkt. 15c. #

ASPHODELINE LUTEA—ebh(2-3)60. The Golden Asphodel of the ancients. Called also "King's Spear". It is a fully hardy tuberous-rooted perennial of spectacular effects when its towering spikes of crowded golden stars are showing. Even the twisted, silver-dusted rosettes are handsome. Illustrated, page 4. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c. #

ASPHODELINE LIBURNICA—erh(2)20. A miniature Asphodel for the rock garden. Airily graceful. Wide blossom-stars of butter yellow with buff-green stain. Pkt. 20c. #

ASPHODELUS ALBUS DELPHINENSIS—bh(3)50. Branching spikes. Flowers buff to pure white. Pkt. 20c.

ASPHODELUS TENUIFOLIUS—*erx(2-4)15. Many little white flowers, brown-striped. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 27A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

Where the sign (#) appears after a descriptive listing, it indicates that the seeds supplied are altogether, or partly, (usually altogether), of our own production.

*ASTER ANNUAL GIGANTIC

This is, I think, beyond doubt, the largest flowered of all the annual or China Aster (Callistephus). The blossoms, well-grown, may reach a diameter of eight inches. They are of fullest doubleness, with long and airy, gracefully interlacing, petals, and the coloring is an exceptionally clear and pure shell pink. It is long-stemmed, too; a spectacular cut flower. This is, of course, the variety Los Angeles, the true superlative of Annual Aster. Pkt. 15c.

*ASTER RED IMPERIAL

Flowers of immense size, single in form, with yellow centers and long, irregularly waving, petals of rich, true red. For all practical purposes it is an enormous crimson daisy, just right for cutting, but actually it is an annual China Aster (Callistephus); of easiest culture. Surprisingly showy. Pkt. 15c.

THE HARDY ASTERS

The true hardy perennial Asters are valued in rock garden and border, and almost equally, for late summer and autumn cutting.

ASTER ALPINUS—erh(2)10. Big, well-held flowers, mostly in the blue and lavender range, with an occasional break into white or rose. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER BESSARABICUS—erbh(3)25. Big flowers of richest violet. Splendid species. Pkt. 15c.

ASTER BRACHYTRICHUS—rh(2)10. Enormous many rayed blossoms, golden centered, one flower to a stem. Low foliage mats. Altai Mountains. Pkt. 20c. #

ASTER DWARF HYRRIDS—rh(2-4)18. Saved from new named everblooming sorts in white, pink, rose and varied lavenders and purples. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTER ERICOIDES—ecnbh(5)40. Heath or Frost Aster. Heather-leaved plants of an airy diffuseness, starred multitudinously with many rayed blossoms of a frosty whiteness. A pretty species, particularly in massed plantings. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 25c. #

ASTER FRIKARTI—crbh(3-4)26. Long-rayed lavender blossoms of immense size, carried on bushy plants. Notwithstanding contrary statements, this Aster seeds freely. Of course, seedlings will not come altogether true, but there should be fine things among them. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTER GRACILIS—urnh(2)10. Early species, each plant a lavender bouquet. Tuberous roots. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTER HYBRIDUS CHARMING—cbh(6)40. October effect, clouds of rosy pink. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTER HYBRIDUS LUTEUS—ecbh(3)36. The newly opened blossoms are pure yellow, this softening with time to palest cream. The flowers are small and starry, carried in almost countless numbers. A particularly good thing. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c. #

ASTER MAUVE CUSHION—erdh(6)9. Rounded cushions of silvery rose bloom in latest autumn. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTER NOVAE-ANGLIAE—ecnbh(5)50. New England Aster. An old sod fence of the prairie, melted to a long, low grassy ridge that might in an older land mark an Offa's Dyke or a Hadrian's Wall; jewel-set with wild rose and higher eglantine escapes; in autumn submerged beneath wave on wave of purple New England Asters. It marked the edge of a field near my boyhood home, a reminder alike of pioneer effort, and of the primitive loveliness that must have greeted those first comers to the unwounded prairie. On it, and about it, grew strange flowers, Anemone, Shooting Star, Buttercup, Painter's Brush and Phlox that the hungry plow, greedy in our rich black soils, had elsewhere devoured. More than any of the others, I think, perhaps because of their late season, the harvest-sheaves of the "Blue Daisies" appealed to us,—and they still appeal. They are the wine-glowing rich culmination of the season. The seed we offer is a blend, about three parts from purple flowered plants to one from rose or pink. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 30c. #

ASTER NOVI-BELGI—cnbh(4)40. Flowers with crowded rays of pure lavender. Profuse. Pkt. 10c. #

ASTER PATENS—ernbh(3)20. Good species, blue to violet. Bushy, symmetrical. Pkt. 10c. #

ASTER FORTERI—erh(4)15. An extraordinary profusion of pure white flowers, fading in rose suffusion, and carried in spraying showers. Shows with particular grace in rock garden or wall planting. Pkt. 20c.

ASTER PTARMICOIDES—ecrbdh(2)20. Large, fluffy, flattened clusters of showy white flowers. Pkt. 10c. #

ASTER SPECTABILIS—ecrbdh(3)24. Showy Aster. Lovely deep blue blossoms of largest size. Strikingly effective in mass plantings. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c. #

ASTER TATARICUS—ecbnh(6)50. Terminal heads of light blue. Very good. Latest of all. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 28A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

ASTER HARDY BLEND—The above, and other excellent species, in mixture. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

For descriptive listings of various unusual summer-flowering bulbs, see back of catalog.

ASTILBE BLEND—cbh. Great panicles of soft fluffiness, in white, cream, delightful pink suffusions, rose and carmine. Handsome herbaceous perennials of high merit, decorative in foliage, and with exquisitely fashioned feathery flower plumes. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c. #

ASTRAGALUS ALOPECUROIDES—ebx(2)30. Foliage of soft green downiness, very like delicate fern fronds. From nests of this rise wool-silvered lush spikes, still carrying in long, alternate spacing, the dainty fern feathers. Where each frond joins the stem, there rises a four-inch cylinder of dense white fluff from which out-peer surprising pea-flowers of sunlight yellow. Pkt. 15c. #

ASTRANTIA MAJOR—rbnmstx(2)20. Soft pink to deep rose florets in flattened clusters. Pkt. 15c. #

***ATRIPLEX HORTENSIS ATROSANGUINEUS**—eobx(9)50. For rich maroon foliage effects. Pkt. 5c. #

ATROPA BELLADONNA—bh(3)25. Chocolate flowers, purple berries. Drug plant primarily, but has some ornamental value. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c. #

AUBRIETIA PEERLESS HYBRIDS—erx(2)8. Splendid hardy plants for rock garden or front of border, easy to grow, and of unsurpassed brilliance of variable colorings. Vivid blendings of rose, lilac, purple and crimson in profuse richness. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c. #

AUDIBERTIA GRANDIFLORA—cbdfh(2)28. Hummingbird Flower. Showy clusters of bright crimson. Pkt. 20c.

THE AZALEA

Azaleas are not difficult to grow from seeds sown in early spring or late autumn providing one uses the care that any fine seed requires. Sow in sand, mixed with leaf mold or untreated peat. Transplant into soil that is a bit on the sour side. For other soil notes, see Rhododendron.

AZALEA ARBORESCENS—qah(2). 15 ft. Fragrant white flowers, pink-tinged. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA ATLANTICA—qah(2). 5 ft. Flowers blush to rose. Spreads to form clumps. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA CALENDULACEA—qadh(2). 8 ft. Blossoms of golden orange to orange scarlet. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA CANADENSIS—qah(1)36. Rhodora. Pretty rose-purple flowers. Of ironclad hardiness. Pkt. 20c. #

AZALEA INDICA HYBRIDA—htaw(7). Large-flowered pot plant. Varied gorgeous hues. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KAEMPFERI—qah(1). 3 ft. Torch Azalea. Flaming orange to scarlet. Partly deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA KURUME HYBRIDS—htaw(7). Floriferous pot plant. Almost infinite color variations. Tiny plants will bloom. Also hardy to Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MOLLIS—qah(1). 6 ft. Golden Azalea. Soft yellow to richest orange. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA MUCRONULATA—qah(1). 6 ft. Rose blooms in April, scarlet leaves in fall. Half evergreen. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA NUDIFLORA—qah(2). 8 ft. Lovely blush to deep pink. Fragrant. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA OCCIDENTALIS—qah. 5 ft. The flowers are white, with blush pink tintings and with golden splash on upper lobe. Fragrant. Late spring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA PROCUMBENS—qrstamh(3)6. Delightfully minute trailing evergreen, with dainty fragrant pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

AZALEA SCHLIPPENBACHI—qah(2). 15 ft. Bright pink. Perfumed. Fine autumn coloring. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VASEYI—qah(1). 15 ft. Brightest rose. Very young plants will bloom. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

AZALEA VISCOSA—qamh(2-3). 10 ft. Fragrant waxen trumpets, white with blush tinting. Blooms for months. Young plants, only a few inches high, will flower. Fragrant. Highly recommended. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 29A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.25.

OFFER 30A8—Representative assortment of Azaleas, one pkt. each of Mollis, Kurume, Nudiflora, Schlippenbachi, and Viscosa, for 60c.

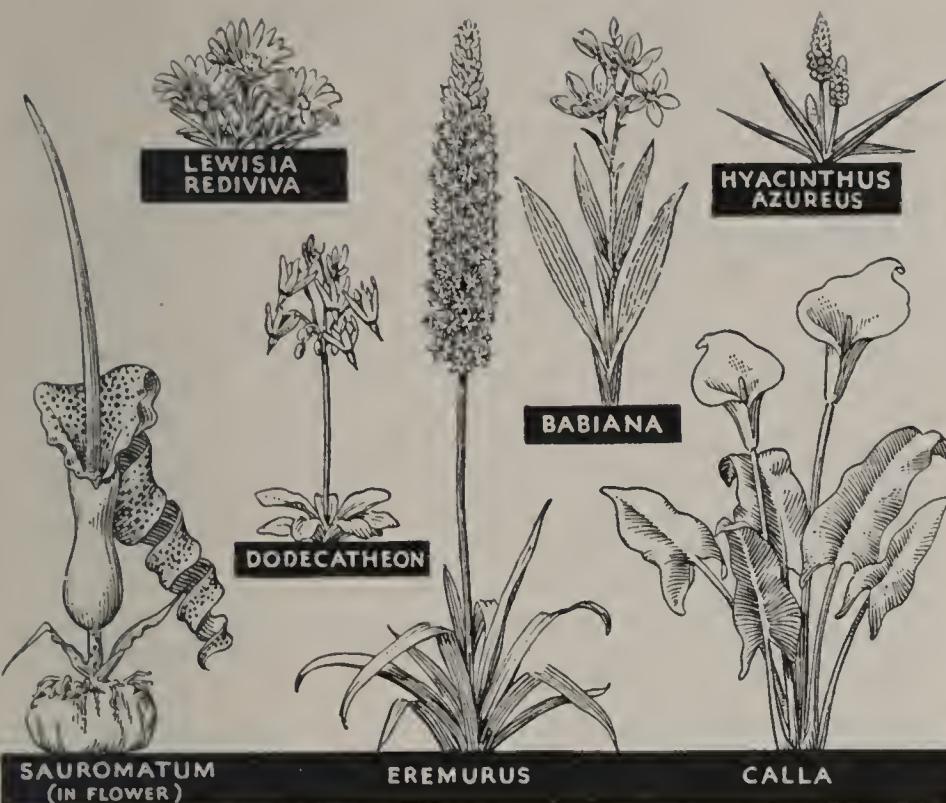
AZALEA PEERLESS BLEND—A mixture of the above, and many others. Pkt. 15c; 1/6 oz. 75c.

HORTICULTURAL BOOKS—Write for our special book catalog, sent gladly on request. It is worth having just for the descriptions and comments.

BABIANA BLEND—*euthtk(w)(7)15. Easy, delightful bulb, quick from seed. Varied blue, mauve, purple, rose, yellow, cream, etc. Of easiest culture in pots, handled like Freesia. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 20c.

BACCHARIS HALMIFOLIA—eqh(5). 7 ft. Silver Tuft. Highly decorative in September and October, mantled then with waving tufts of silvery wool. An easy shrub. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c. #

BALSAMORHIZA SAGITTATA—rbdh(1-2)18. Many gracious sunflower-lets, cream to yellow, each on its own slender stem. Pkt. 15c.



BAPTISIA

Dependable beauty in the Lupine suggestion. Robust perennials of full hardiness and ease of handling.

BAPTISIA AUSTRALIS—ecbh(2)40. Showy blossoms of deep, pure indigo, carried in terminal racemes. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. #

BAPTISIA LEUCANTHA—ecbh(2-3)50. Long and tapering spikes of cream-white blossoms. Foliage blue silvered and half-succulent. Pkt. 15c. #

BAPTISIA TINCTORIA—cnbdh(3)45. Plants in subdued tree-like form, each of the tangled slender branchlets tipped with a shining golden bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

BAPTISIA VILLOSA—ebh(2)25. A splendid new Baptisia, with great spikes of golden pea-flowers, the showy clusters bowing down with their own weight. Thrives in full sun, and any soil that is not too heavy. No lime, though. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c.

OFFER 31A8—One pkt. each of above for 50c.

BAPTISIA BLEND—Blue, white and yellow in mixture. For new border effects. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

BARBARAE RUPICOLA—rx(1)6. Large and clustered flowers of brilliant yellow. Pkt. 25c. #

BAYBERRY—See *Myrica carolinensis*.

BEAUTY BUSH—See *Kolkwitzia*.

BEECH—See *Fagus*.

BEFARIA RACEMOSA—qah(2)50. Racemes of spreading blush-tinted stars, long in petal and stamen. Splendid shrub to neighbor, and accent, Azalea. Pkt. 15c.

BEGONIA EVANSIANA—urbfsth(utw)(3-5)20. Winter-hardy Begonia. An almost frost-proof tuberous species, fully hardy at Philadelphia, and said to carry over with protecting of mulching, at Ottawa. A handsome branching plant, loaded for months with large pink flowers. Give it some light shade, or an east exposure. Seed is very fine, so hard to handle, but otherwise plant is easy. Pkt. 20c.

BEGONIA EVERBLOOMING—htw. Freest blooming of pot plants. Infinitely varied delicate colorings. Pkt. 15c.

BELAMCANDA CHINENSIS—*ecbdh(3-4)48. Blackberry Lily. Showy orange and crimson blossoms above "iris" foliage, followed by glossy "blackberry" seed clusters, which may be dried for winter bouquets. Plant this in association with *Iris dichotoma* for interesting and decorative succession effects. Illustrated, page 7. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

BELAMCANDA SP. NEW DWARF—*erdh(3-4)15. Dwarf and compact in every way, the close flower-clusters coming just above the fan-sheaf of leaves. The blossoms are of most attractive coloring, palest buff-apricot, shot with splashes of madder red. 6 seeds for 25c. #

BELLFLOWER BORDER BLEND—ecbx. A surprising blend of diverse border bell-flowers,—*Campanula*, *Adenophora*, *Platycodon*, *Jasione*, *Phyteuma*, *Symphiandra* and the like. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c. #

BELLIS INTEGRIFOLIA—rnh(2)16. Pretty pale blue daisies on branching plants. Exceedingly free. Naturalizes nicely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c. #

BERBERIS CONCINNA—qk. 3 ft. Half-evergreen. Pretty yellow flowers, later red fruits. Pkt. 10c.

BERBERIS DARWINI—qk. 3 ft. Glossy spine-toothed leaves; and handsome flower clusters of orange with red shadings. Purple berries. Pkt. 15c.

BERBERIS THUNBERGI—eqk. 6 ft. Japan Barberry. Excellent hardy hedge or foundation shrub. Thorny, red in fall, bright berries. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

BERBERIS THUNBERGI ATROPURPUREA—This is the true Red Japan Barberry. Like the last, but foliage always brilliantly colored, from rich red to deep maroon black. Handsome plant for specimens, foundation screens or for hedging. Easily and quickly grown from seed. Fully winter hardy. Dried berries. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

BERBERIS WILSONAE—qk. 6 ft. Flowers of golden yellow in dense clusters, followed by salmon-red fruits. Brilliant in autumn. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c.

BETONICA GRANDIFLORA—ecbx(3)25. Flowers of desirable deep purple, in brightly showy spikes. Visitors to our Old Orchard Seed Gardens are sure to note down the name if they see this in bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c. #

BETULA LENTA—jy. 75 ft. Sweet Birch. Handsome tree. Aromatic, flavor-ful bark. Pkt. 10c.

BETULA PAPYRIFERA—jy. 80 ft. Canoe or Paper Birch. Silvery bark. Exquisite spring or twilight effects. Brilliant yellow in fall. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

BIDENS DAHLIOIDES—See *Cosmos diversifolius*.

***BIDENS HUMILIS**—eox(3-5)20. Makes masses of fernish foliage, hidden by multitudes of deep yellow blossoms. Effective for late bedding. Pkt. 10c. #

BIDENS INVOLUCRATA—enbx(3-4)50. Big flowers of glossy yellow, deepening almost to orange toward the center. Sort of a compromise between *Cosmos* and *Coreopsis*. Showy and easy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

BLACKBERRY LILY—See *Belamcanda*.

BLANDFORDIA MARGINATA—utw. Christmas Bells. Easily handled bulb-like plants for pot culture, with open clusters of serrated bells on 18-inch stems. The flowers are the most velvety of rich reds, but broadly yellow-margined at the mouth of the bell, and carried on a crimson stalk. From Tasmania. Good. Pkt. 20c.

BLEPHILIA CILIATA—ergstbx(2)24. Makes wide close mats of overlapping foliage, from which, in June, tall stems rise astonishingly to two feet, terminating in successive close whorls of pretty lavender flowers. After blooming, the stems may be removed to give close mat effect again. Recommended. Pkt. 15c. #

BLEPHILIA HIRSUTA—A bit coarser than the last, but effective for shade naturalizing. Pkt. 10c. #

BLUEBERRY—See *Vaccinium*.

BLUMENBACHIA HIERONYMI—*erx(3)10. Pretty white flowers, orange-centered, each petal ending in a boat-shaped pouch. Odd spirally whorled globe-shaped seed pods. A plant to be looked at, but not touched (at peril of an "electric shock" stinging tingle). Peru. Pkt. 15c. #

BOCCONIA CORDATA—bt(h)y(3-4)72. Plume Poppy. Feathery panicles, cream to chamois. Pkt. 10c.

BOENNINGHAUSENIA ALBIFLORA—ersth(4)18. White Rue. A flower must be beautiful to overcome such a name, and this one is daintily so. Above glaucous foliage, it carries sprays of snow-white. Farrer called it "fantastically charming." Pkt. 25c.

BOMAREA SP.—uftcbsty. Unidentified species from valleys of the Columbian Andes. Clustered flowers of showiest scarlet. Close to *Alstroemeria*. 10 seeds 25c.

***BOISDUVALIA DENSIFLORA**—eox(2-4)30. Gay blossoms of lively rose. Surprisingly effective. Pkt. 20c.

HARDY BORDER BLEND

A mixture of seeds of hardy perennial flowers that are large enough for the border. Not less than 75 kinds in this blend. Mostly rather quick and easy, but a few kinds are slower to germinate, so do not disturb seed-bed too soon. Special large pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

BORONIA MEGASTIGMA—*eqk(htw)(4)24. Sweetly fragrant flowers, rich maroon, but yellow within, make a most delightful showing for some three months. Heath-like foliage. Superb pot or conservatory plant; or will bloom freely in open border if started early. Australia. Pkt. 15c.

BRADBURYA VIRGINIANA—*rgnh(3-4)60. Dainty trailer or climber, with showy violet flowers. Pkt. 15c.

BREVOORTIA IDA-MAIA—ufcrzy(1)24. Clustered tubular flowers of richest satiny crimson, green-tipped. Long stems. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c.

BRODIAEAS FOR THE ROCK GARDEN

Hardy bulbs with pretty and bright flowers, carried in open sprays or close clusters on slender stems. Long-lasting. Shade tolerant. See also Hookera.

BRODIAEA CAPITATA—urzy(1)15. Wild Hyacinth. Big clusters of delightful blue-lavender. Hardy. Attractive. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c.

BRODIAEA COCCINEA—See Brevoortia Ida-Maia.

BRODIAEA DOUGLASI—ury(1)15. Close umbels of big purple flowers. Full sun. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

BRODIAEA GRANDIFLORA—ufcmrzy(2-3)24. Glossy purple long-lasting trumpets. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

BRODIAEA IXIOIDES—See Calliprora.

BRODIAEA LACTEA—ufcrzy(1-2)18. Open globe clusters of milk-white blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA LAXA—ufcrzy(1-2)20. Ithuriel's Spear. Showy clear blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

BRODIAEA MULTIFLORA—ufcrzy(1-2)20. Tightly clustered trumpets of rich violet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

BRODIAEA PULCHELLA—ufrzy(1-2)28. Blossoms of deep purple-violet in close clusters. Pkt. 15c.

BRODIAEA UNIFLORA—See Triteleia coerulea.

BRODIAEA VOLUBILIS—ufverbzy(1-2)42. Great, fragrant, pink blossom-clusters on twining stems. Long lasting cut. Fine. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

OFFER \$2A8—One pkt. each of the ten Brodiaeas, including B. coccinea, B. uniflora and B. ixoides, for \$1.10.

BRODIAEA MIXED—The above and others, including Hookeras, in mixture. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

If we fear mark of soil, the freedom of gardening can not be ours. Earth is tonic; without it we become didactic, dogmatic, walled in by reasonless rules; with it comes a certain tolerance, a falling away of boundaries, spiritual and physical. As with Antaeus of old, by touch of earth is our strength renewed.

BRUGMANSIA SUAVEOLENS—ehtw. Angel's Trumpet. Immense pendant trumpets of perfumed waxen whiteness. Splendid large pot or tub plant, spectacular in exotic summer effect. In late fall, put plants in light, cool cellar, carrying over winter in half-dormant state, with but an occasional light watering. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

BRUNONIA AUSTRALIS—rfh(htw)(2)9. Called Blue Cushion. Pretty and floriferous in full sun. Not very hardy. May also be grown as pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

BRYOPHYLLUM CALYCINUM—htw. Pretty succulent, with pendant purple-tinted flowers. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA COLVILLEI—ecbf(3)90. Butterfly Bush. Pink to crimson. Fine south. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDI MAGNIFICA—ecbx(3)70. Hardy Butterfly Bush. Pendulous, massive racemes of showy blue purple, each floret with orange eye. Pkt. 15c.

BUDDLEIA ILE DE FRANCE—ecbx(3-5)50. Splendid violet spikes for many months. Most graceful. Plant with Solidago sempervirens for blue-and-gold effect. Pkt. 20c. #

BUPLEURUM ROTUNDIFOLIUM—*ernx(2)16. Umbels of buff starlets. A pretty foil. Pkt. 10c. #

BUXUS SEMPERVIRENS—qy. True Box. Evergreen. Always handsome. Stands shearing wonderfully. For hedges, edgings or specimens. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

Every year I make personally, and by that I mean with my own hands, about 3000 separate seed sowings in open ground seed-beds. While these sowings are primarily for increase of stock at my seed-gardens, a large number of them are simply to check germination habits, purity of strain, or for other study purposes. I have failures, though vastly more successes. When I fail, I know that it is because I have not taken into consideration some factor necessary for satisfactory handling of the particular seed. Then I try again in a little different way, and again and again if need be, until I finally hit the correct combination. The next step is to pass along my observations and conclusions to my friends and customers, through the letters and numerals that follow each variety name in my catalog. These key letter groupings give condensed information that is worth your having. See page 1 for explanation.

THE CACTUS GARDEN

Cacti are easily raised from seed, and fit well into the window garden, requiring less care, and attracting more attention than other house plants. Everywhere, north or south, Cacti may be used with striking effect for summer bedding, in the rock garden, or on a dry sunny bank. When hard freezes come, the plants may be potted up and carried over winter in the house. Even a sunny cellar window will suffice. It should be noted that *Mammillaria vivipara* and *Neobesseyea missouriensis*, together with *Opuntias compressa*, *polycantha* and *macrorrhiza*, are winter-hardy in the open ground well into Canada, while *Echinocereus vividiflorus* will winter at Philadelphia without protection, as indeed will usually *Echinocereus Reichenbachi* and *Echinocactus polyancistrus*. Since *Opuntias floccosa* and *atroviridis* come from the Andes at elevations above 10,000 feet, they, too, will probably prove hardy well north without protection.

ARIOCARPUS RETUSUS—Here thick metallic stars seem to have been piled twistedly in many layers. Translucent white blossoms, pink flushed. Pkt. 25c.

CARNEGIEA GIGANTEA—Great Tree Cactus. Branching candelabra to eventually, at 250 years, some fifty feet of height. White blossoms; sweet fruits. 8 seeds 25c.

CEPHALOCEREUS SENILIS—htw. Old Man Cactus. Fantastic plants covered with shaggy white hair. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

CEPHALOCEREUS HAITIAN SP.—Unidentified, rare; no description, save that it is good. Pkt. 15c.

CEREUS CHILOENSIS—htw. A column Cactus, strongly ribbed and spined, with big white trumpet-flowers. Pkt. 20c

CEREUS DUMORTIERI—htw. A five-ribbed columnar Cactus of a delicate apple-green coloring. Makes fine pot specimen. White flowers. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 for 75c.

CEREUS GRANDIFLORUS—htw. Magnificent twining Cactus, with vanilla-scented white blossoms a foot across, at night. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

CEREUS MARGINATUS—htw. Pipe Organ Cactus. Upright columns of deep olive, five-ribbed, each rib margin set closely with tiny spines and tufts of tawny wool. Base-branching. Brown-purple flowers. 10 seeds for 20c.

ECHINOCACTUS GRUSSONI—htw. Golden Globe Cactus. The ribbed green balls are hidden in interlocking radiations of golden spines. Showy red and yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

ECHINOCACTUS POLYANCISTRUS—rh12(htw). Cylindrical ribbed stems, conspicuous in shining white armor of needle-like spines. Clustered flowers open rosy purple, changing to crimson. Red fruits. Hardy to zero. 15 seeds for 25c; 50 for 75c.

ECHINOCACTUS WISLIZENI—htw. Cylindric plants of eventual barrel-like dimensions. Gray bristles, with central thorns of rose. Showy yellow flowers. Cactus candy is made from this species. 10 seeds, 20c.

ECHINOCEREUS REICHENBACHI—htw. Merry Widow Cactus. Enormous flowers of feathery pink. Branching, spreading, globose columns of white spiny laciness. Easy and satisfactory for pot culture. Near-hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOCEREUS RIGIDISSIMUS—Rainbow Cactus. Ridged cylinders, layered with dense and interlocking lateral spines, these in bands of yellow, rose, purple and maroon. Big and bright purple blossoms. Hardy to zero. Pkt. 20c.

ECHINOCEREUS VIRIDIFLORUS—rfh(3)15. Branched stem-cylinders; pale green flowers. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINOPSIS CAMPYLACANTHA—htw. Ridged, elongate globes, with star-shaped clusters of brown spines. Large flowers of pale rose, with yellow stamens. 15 seeds for 25c.

HAMATOCACTUS SETISPINUS—htw. Free-blooming Cactus, with big yellow blossoms for months. Oval plants with spiral ridges. Pkt. 25c.

HARRISIA NASHI—htw. Elongated columns, with large and showy white flowers. West Indies. Pkt. 20c.

HARRISIA HAITIAN SP.—Unidentified. Slender stems, big flowers of pure white, enormous yellow fruits. Pkt. 15c.

HELIOCEREUS SP.—Unidentified. No description save that flowers may be fifteen inches across. Pkt. 15c.

MACHAEROCCEREUS ERUCA—Creeping Devil. Horizontal cylindrical stems, in old specimens four inches through and two or three feet long. At one end it grows forward and makes new roots; at the other it is withering away at about equal rate: thus it slowly, but continually creeps along. The growing tip is slightly raised and the heavy spines point rear-wards, giving effect of some weird and dangerous monster from another world. It is a very Frankenstein of a plant, that seems out of pattern with nature. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA CANDIDA—htw. Lace Cactus. Elongated knobby globes, covered with a filmy mantle of interlaced white spines. Pink blossoms. Dainty. Pkt. 25c.

MAMMILLARIA HAITIAN SP.—Unidentified midget with silvery spines, yellow flowers, red fruits. Pkt. 15c.

MAMMILLARIA LONGIMAMMA—htw. Many elongated green knobs, each ending in a tuft of spines. Handsome citron-yellow flowers. 10 seeds for 25c.

MAMMILLARIA UNcinata—htw. A particularly easy Cactus. Spiny blue-green globes, with profuse, feathery blossoms of rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

MAMMILLARIA VIVIPARA—rh(3). Fully winter hardy Cactus for the rock garden. Makes spiny, knobby cushions that group to form great mounds. Blossoms of vivid, radiant rose in mid-summer. 10 seeds for 15c; 50 for 60c. #

MELOCACTUS MIXED—The odd Turk's Head or Turban Cactus. Big ridged globes, bearing at the center summit a cylindrical crown that may itself be four inches to a foot high, this built of densely packed cotton-wool on a framework of long red spines. Succulent flowers, red or rose. This is a mixture of many species from Curacao, Haiti, Turk's Island and the like. Pkt. 20c.

NEOBESSEYA MISSOURIENSIS—rh. Winter-hardy cushion Cactus. Buff amber blossoms, glowing red fruits. Rare. Pkt. 20c. #

OPUNTIA ARENARIA—htw8. A dwarf Cactus with spine-tufts of brown wool. Blossoms rich red. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA ATROVIRIDIS—Newly discovered in the high Andes. Emerald green globe-like pads, studded with golden spines. Ought to be fully hardy. Pkt. 25c.

OPUNTIA BASILARIS—Beavertail Cactus. Thick pads, branching from a common base, not one from another. Spineless, though dotted with hair-tufts, the pads being gray-green with purple shadings. Brilliant rose-magenta blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

OPUNTIA COMPRESSA—The corrected name for the material that was formerly known as *Opuntia opuntia*. This species is of fullest winter-hardiness, wintering without protection in Quebec. Attractive tangles of glossy green branching pads, almost spineless. Big flowers of a particularly bright lemon yellow. A row of this Cactus at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens is a wide band of burnished lemon-gold for many weeks, accented here and there by the warm wine-cup crimson of *Callirhoe*, strayed over from a planting nearby. The buds remind one of roses about to open. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

OPUNTIA FLOCCOSA—rh(htw)(3)16. From the high Andes, so likely winter-hardy. Grows in low mounds, sometimes six feet across. The many erect branches are completely hidden in the great mass of long waving hairs, the whole simulating some strange resting animal. As rare as it is odd. Yellow flowers. 6 seeds for 20c.

OPUNTIA IMBRICATA—brfh50. Devil's Rope. Oddly rope-like spiny stems in branching tree form. The stems are sometimes made into canes. Flowers of brilliant purple. This is the tallest of the relatively hardy species. Safe outside to about 20 degrees below freezing; in sheltered positions will stand more. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

OPUNTIA LEPTOCAULIS—htw25. Round-stemmed, densely bushy and spiny, with scarcely noticeable flowers, it is so prolific of glossy berries that for many months the whole plant shows as a solid mass of carmine. Pkt. 15c.

OPUNTIA HAITIAN SP.—Unidentified. Enormous pads pile to tree-like form. Flowers open yellow, becoming bronzed. Sour green fruits. Pkt. 20c.

OPUNTIA MACRORRHIZA—Branching pads, wide and thick. Big flowers, creamy yellow with big spreading stain of red copper. Very good. Hardy Pkt. 15c. #

OPUNTIA MICRODASYS—htw25. A particularly satisfactory Cactus for house culture, growing rapidly from seed. It branches pad on pad, pale green and fan-like, but dotted with close cushions of tiny orange bristles. The flowers, yellow, shading to orange, are followed by scarlet fruits. Pkt. of 15 seeds for 20c; 50 seeds for 55c.

OPUNTIA REPENS—*Opuntia compressa* flattened to creeping habit. Same hardiness and bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

OPUNTIA POLYCANtha—erbh(3)20. Branching blue-green pads set with silver spines. Pale lemon flowers, red-shaded. Very good. Stands 40 degrees below zero. 10 seeds for 15c; 50 seeds for 50c.

PHYLLOCACTUS HYBRIDS—htw. The freest blooming Cactus strain. Magnificent flowers in cream, pink, orange, scarlet, crimson, lavender and purple. Oddly compressed, flanged and margined plant stems. Pkt. 10 seeds, 25c.

SELENICEREUS SP.—A night-bloomer, with huge, richly scented flowers that may be 14 inches long by 10 across. White. Will likely prove to be a new species. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 33A8—One pkt. each of the 41 Cactus listings, for \$6.75.

OFFER 34A8—Representative collection for indoor or protected culture. One pkt. each of *Carnegiea gigantea*, *Cephalocereus senilis*, *Cereus grandiflorus*, *Echinocereus Reichenbachii*, *Cereus Dumortieri*, *Mammillaria longimamma*, *Melocactus*, *Opuntia basilaris* and *Opuntia microdasys*, for \$1.75.

OFFER 35A8—Representative collection of kinds fully, or nearly, winter-hardy in northern states. One pkt. each of *Opuntia floccosa*, *Opuntia imbricata*, *Echinocactus polyanacistrus*, *Echinocereus rigidissimus*, *Opuntia compressa*, *Opuntia polycantha*, and *Mammillaria vivipara*, for \$1.00.

CACTUS HARDY BLEND—rbh. Many Cacti are thoroughly winter-hardy, even into Canada, and they are most beautiful in flower and fruit, as well as interesting in form. Fine blend. 15 seeds for 15c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; 1000 for \$6.00.

CACTUS ORNAMENTAL BLEND—htw. For pot culture. Weird and curious stem formations, with richly hued and varied feathery flowers, followed by "jewel" fruits. Wonderfully diverse blend. 35 seeds for 25c; 100 for 60c; 1000 for \$4.50.

Plant platitudes can fit only into trite and well-worn patterns. The distinctive garden must needs be built of materials more responsive and expressive.

CALAMINTHA ALPINA—erx(2)8. A spreading quick shrublet, giving sheets of splendid violet bloom with quite ordinary care. Aromatic. Pkt. 20c.

CALAMINTHA NEPETA—erx(2-4)16. Spikes of little lavender flowers for months. Not showy, but graceful and pleasing in effect. Pkt. 15c. #

***CALANDRINIA CAULESCENS**—eonx(1-2)6. Flowers sun-brilliant; rose purple velvet. Naturalizes in dry open places. Indians ate the leaves. Pkt. 10c.

***CALANDRINIA GRANDIFLORA**—eodx(3-4)28. Two-inch flowers of rich and vivid rose, carried on many high stems. Succulent foliage. An annual that is showy, easy, different. Full sun. Pkt. 10c. #

CALANDRINIA UMBELLATA—erdx(2-4)6. Clustered blossoms of dazzling satin-crimson. Glowing color for months here, and being enduringly perennial, repeated summer after summer. Low dense foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

CALCEOLARIA PEERLESS HYBRIDS—htw. A splendid pot plant, or may be plunged outside in summer. Giant slipper or purse-shaped flowers in a continuity and freedom of blooming almost beyond belief. Colors vary from lemon, through gold and brown, to copper and crimson, often splashed or tigred contrastingly. There is, we believe no larger-flowered, or more variably and brilliantly colored, *Calceolaria* strain than this. Pkt. 25c.

***CALCEOLARIA SCABIOSAEFOLIA**—eok(3-4)16. Gold-pocket. An easy and cheerful annual Lady-slipper, mantled all summer with a Midas-wealth of glossy golden blossoms. Really a very pretty flower. Pkt. 15c.

***CALENDULA STELLATA**—eox(2-3)18. A charming wild-flower *Calendula* from Algeria. Pretty daisy-blossoms all summer, cream, primrose, lemon, butter-yellow, apricot, bright orange, burnt orange, and an orange that is close to scarlet. Often banded or petal-tipped in a varying color tone. Pkt. 10c. #

CALLICARPA GIRALDI—qk(3)45. Pretty pink flowers in dense cymes, followed by berries of deep violet. Will be a shrub south, but north behaves more or less as an herbaceous perennial, root-hardy, and blooming on new annual wood. Pkt. 15c.

CALYCANTHUS FLORIDUS—qk(1) 8 ft. Sweet Shrub. Fragrant chocolate-shaded flowers. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

THE CALLA LILIES

They make splendid houseplants, and are rather quick and easy from seed, except the Black Calla, which belongs to a closely related group, and takes a bit longer to germinate. All of the others are, botanically, *Zantedeschia*. The Callas may be grown also for summer bloom in the garden, being rested then over winter in the cellar. The Spotted Calla is particularly effective as a pool-edge or stream-margin plant. See illustration, page 12.

CALLA, THE BLACK AND YELLOW—euftx(htw)18. Straw yellow, velvet black at base. Rare. 4 seeds, 25c.

CALLA, THE GOLDEN—euftx(htw)25. Deepest lustrous yellow. 5 seeds for 20c; 14 for 50c. #

CALLA, THE BLACK—Big flower spathes, dull black-green without, but inside a rich and velvety midnight maroon. Pkt. 20c.

CALLA, THE PINK—euftx(htw)12. Alluring coloring; palest blush to rose. Rare. 4 seeds for 20c; 11 for 50c.

CALLA, THE SPOTTED—euftx(3)20. Ivory spathe with crimson base, the leaves white-spotted. 7 seeds for 20c; 18 for 50c. #

CALLA, THE WHITE—eftx(htw)18. Waxy white fragrant spathes. Pkt. 20c; special pkg. 50c.

CALLA, NEW CREAM—Big flowers of rich creamy primrose. Particularly good in garden. 4 seeds, 25c. #

OFFER 36A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

CALLIPRORA IXIOIDES SPLENDENS—urczy(1-2)18. Clustered blossoms of salmon gold, each petal with a stripe of autumn brown. Good. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c. #

CALLIRHOE HYBRIDS—*eurdx(3-4)15. Surprising variations in color, habit and form. Cup-formed blossoms in tinted white, pink, rose and wine-crimson. Likes full sun and good drainage. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

CALLIRHOE INVOLUCRATA—*eugrdx(3-4)8. Wine Cups. Magnificently showy trailer, loaded profusely for months with big cups of glowing wine-crimson. Heat and drought only make it bloom more freely. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

CALLIRHOE PAPAVER—See Page 2.

CALLIRHOE SP.—egrndx(2-4)6. Wide, quick mats of overlapping foliage for dry, sunny places. Half-inch flowers, old rose, zoned copper. Good cover, but with invading tendencies in rich soils. Try it on hot banks. Pkt. 15c. #

CALOCHORTUS or BUTTERFLY TULIP

Blossoms of exquisite beauty in many rare colorings. Called in its various forms, Mariposa Lily, Star Tulip, or Globe Tulip. Planted in well-drained soil, and given a winter mulching of litter, seems fully hardy. Delightful cut flowers.

CALOCHORTUS ALBUS—ufcrstzy(1)18. Fairy Lantern Translucent pearl-white globes. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS AMABILIS—ufcrstzy(1)16. Graceful lantern-sprays of glossy gold. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS AUREUS—ufrstzy(2)7. Dwarf, but large flowered; deep yellow with touch of purple. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS CLAVATUS—ufcbzy(2)36. Gigantic bowls, deep yellow and bronze. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS EL DORADO STRAIN—ufcbzy(2)20. Marvelously variable; white, lilac, purple, claret, rose and pink. See illustration, page 18. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS EXCAVATUS—A blue-flowered Arizona hill species. No other data. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI—ufedzy(2)15. Most brilliant orange scarlet, no qualifications. Give sand and sun. About rarest species. Pkt. 20c.

CALOCHORTUS LUTEUS—ufermzy(2)18. Cream to deep yellow, marked rich brown. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS MACROCARPUS—ufrzy(2)25. Huge bowl-flowers, exquisite lavender, striped green in reverse. Rather hardy. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS NITIDUS—ucbzy(2)18. Showy shell-like blossoms of indigo-blotched cream. Sometimes pale yellow with lavender over-tone. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 60c.

CALOCHORTUS SPLENDENS—ufcbzy(2)20. Great cups of purest lavender. Likes deep rich soil. Pkt. 15c.

CALOCHORTUS VENUSTUS CITRINUS—ufcbzy(2)24. Particularly large flowers of chrome yellow. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 37A8—One pkt. each of above, for \$1.75.

CALOCHORTUS MIXED—Includes not only all here, but several other good ones. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

CAMASSIA

Hardy bulbs that are very much worthwhile. Big, star-flowers in long spikes. In habit and form, they appear intermediate between *Scilla* and *Eremurus*. Two closely related bulbs of similar culture and effect, we have included here. All are easy, handsome, permanent.

CAMASSIA CUSICKI—eucbzy(2)60. Long spikes, much like a looser and larger-flowered *Eremurus*. Delightful color variations from palest blue to violet. Pkt. 20c. #

CAMASSIA FRASERI—eunmzy(2)18. Spikes of light blue. For meadow naturalizing. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI—eucbzy(2)50. Each stem may bear a hundred big stars, lavender to indigo. See illustration, page 18. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #

CAMASSIA LEICHTLINI ALBA—The great blossom stars are white, cream, or even old ivory. As beautiful as an *Eremurus*. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75. #

CAMASSIA QUAMASH—eucbnmzy(2)24. Brilliant royal blue. Particularly showy in mass plantings. Bulbs edible, very good slow-baked. Recommended for meadow naturalizing, or the border. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

CHLOROGALUM POMERIDIANUM—ufnmzy(2)50. Bushy panicles of white blossoms, purple-striped. Makes a good pot bulb, or is reasonably hardy north in open ground if given winter mulching. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

ZYGADENUS FREMONTI—eucrbmzy(2)30. Easy bulb, not edible, with sprays of creamy, yellow-centered blossoms. Completes the Camas color range. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 38A8—One pkt. each of above, for 85c.

CAMAS LILIES MIXED—The seven kinds in blend. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c. #

NAMES OF FRIENDS—If you have two or three garden-loving friends, and care to send me their full names and addresses, it will be an appreciated favor that I shall try to repay in filling your order. Each new customer now, means a little longer list of seed offerings next year.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA BLEND—htw(7). Clear-hued waxen blossoms; white, salmon, rose or cherry. Emerald evergreen foliage. Splendid pot or tub plant, thriving in sunny window in cool room. Sow under frames in spring, or in heat at any season. It is characteristic of this plant that not all seed is viable, but usually fair proportion will grow. Large nut-like seeds. 8 for 20c; 25 for 50c.

CAMPANULA or BELLFLOWER

Wholly enchanting little rockery plants meet here with great showy border beauties. All are easy.

CAMPANULA ABIETINA—erx(2)12. Wide stars of violet, above brilliant green mats. Likes gravelly soil. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA ALLIARIAEFOLIA—ecbx(3)36. Many stems in vase form, hung with handsome white bells. Vigorous. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #

CAMPANULA BARBATA—erx(2)12. Downy bells of lovely china blue. Give good drainage. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA BELLARDI—erx(3)8. Green mats, with a daintiness of dancing bells above, elfish and intriguing. There will be white, silver, blue, lavender, and rarely, even indigo approachments. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA BONONIENSIS—ecbx(3-5)30. There is a Hyacinth suggestion about the crowded, flower-filled, almost leafless spikes, though they are a bit too long and slender for a Hyacinth. The rather small flowers, lavender to deep violet, stand out at odd angles to the stem. In bloom July to October. Pkt. 15c; 1/32 oz. 25c. #

CAMPANULA CARNICA—erx(3)15. A graceful, airy thicket of blue-bells. Pkt. 15c. #

CAMPANULA CARPATICA—erbx(3)18. Big lonesome bells of blue, sky-looking. Pkt. 10c.

CAMPANULA FORMANEKIANA—erbltx(2)20. Crinkled, silvered leaves in attractive rosettes. Big white trumpet-bells; sometimes tinted blue or pink. Monocarpic. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA—erbx(2). Blossoms in crowded tiered clusters, mint fashion. May vary in height from 3 to 20 inches, in color from white and palest lavender to rich dark violet, but always it is dependably good and reliably perennial. Pkt. 15c. #

CAMPANULA GLOMERATA ACAULIS—An exceedingly showy, almost stemless form, but seedlings will vary somewhat in height. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA GROSSEKEI—ebx(3)36. Robust, showy plants, loaded with flaring violet bells. Pkt. 10c. #

CAMPANULA IMERETINA — ecbx(2-3)25. A Caucasian beauty. Many stems, hung with wide purple bells. Pkt. 15c. #

CAMPANULA LACTIFLORA COERULEA — ecrbx(3-4)30. Great spreading domes of wide up-facing saucer-stars, held high above the foliage. The color is a delightful soft silvery blue. A species of distinction. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c. #

CAMPANULA LASIOCARPA—erx(2)8. Star-bell. Wide-spreading starry bells of soft mid-blue, each one so large on plant so small, that if inverted it would often completely hide every vestige of leaf and stem. Pkt. 15c. #

CAMPANULA LEUTWEINI—ebx(3)25. Exceptionally robust, with big violet bells. Sometimes semi-double forms appear. Quite variable. Monocarpic. Pkt. 20c. #

CAMPANULA MACRANTHA—ecbx(3)30. Many big goblet-flowers of satiny violet. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA OLYMPICA—eotbx(3)25. Loose showers of luminous violet star-bells on wiry stems. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA PETIOLATA—erbx(3)25. Timberline Bell. An exceptionally vigorous Harebell from the Colorado Rockies. Fine clear lavender. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA POSCHARSKYANA—erx(2-4)8. Wide-roving trailing sprays of blue-silver stars. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA PUNCTATA—Distinctive. See page 2.

CAMPANULA PYRAMIDALIS—ecbx(3-5)84. This can be spectacularly magnificent, great clumps of fifteen or more stems that tower to a full seven feet, all lined and loaded with blossoms of pure white or in shaded depths of blue violet. In full glory of bloom for some three months. Splendid and long-lasting cut flower. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #

CAMPANULA RADDEANA—erx(2)10. Glorious violet Harebells, sway airily above tufts of glossy heart-shaped foliage. From Trans-caucasia. Pkt. 20c.

CAMPANULA RAPUNCULOIDES—ecbx(3)36. Each plant a tall branching bouquet of blue to violet bells. Showy, robust, satisfactory. Pkt. 15c. #

CAMPANULA ROTUNDIFOLIA—erx(3)18. The graceful and airy Harebell. Infinitely variable. Bluebell of Scotland, but also of many other lands. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 50c.

CAMPANULA SCHEUCHZERI—erx(3)20. A beautiful subspecies of *C. rotundifolia*, exceedingly and long floriferous. Thrives in sun or shade. Pkt. 20c. #

CAMPANULA SPECIOSA—ebdltx(3)12. Stocky spikes above gray rosettes, loaded with enormous purple "Canterbury Bells". Magnificent effect. Monocarpic. Pkt. 20c. #

CAMPANULA THESSALONICA—erx(3-4)15. Airily bushy plants, mantled with a glory of upfacing lavender bells. Rare. Pkt. 25c. #

CAMPANULA THYRSOIDES—erbx(3)18. Close-packed erect spikes of soft yellow bells. Unique. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA TRACHELIUM—ebx(3)36. This reminds one of a healthily handsome and vigorous farm lass, at least in comparison with the figurine daintiness of a *Campanula abietina*. Purple bells. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c. #

CAMPANULA TURBINATA—erx(3)10. Gray foliage tufts; great saucer-flowers of white or pale blue. Pkt. 15c.

CAMPANULA VERSICOLOR — ebstx(3)30. Vase-formed plants of vigorous habit, red-stemmed, with jagged crenate-dentate leaves. The flowers are deeply cleft and spreading saucer-bells, carried horizontally, or sometimes upfacing. Coloring is variable, but usually deep violet within the bell, fading outward to palest lilac-lavender. From wooded cliffs of Greece, but tolerant of sun. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 40c. #

OFFER 39A8—One pkt. each of above for \$4.25.

OFFER 40A8—Representative Campanulas. One pkt. each of *Versicolor*, *Thessalonica*, *Punctata*, *Scheuchzeri*, *Lasiocarpa*, *Lactiflora*, *Glomerata* and *Bononiensis* for \$1.00.

CAMPANULA ROCKERY BLEND—A blend of desirable low-growing kinds in wide range. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

CANARINA CAMPANULA—eutw(6-7)36. A treasure from the Canaries; handsome pot plant, or quite hardy outside if protected. Beautiful pendant bells, golden orange with purple flushings are carried in profusion. Pkt. 20c.

CANARINA EMINI—eutw. A rarer species from Kenya and Uganda, a bit dwarfer, the flower bells glowing scarlet. May be handled as a pot plant, or as a summer-flowering bulb. Pkt. 25c.

CARAGANA ARBORESCENS—jh(2) 20 ft. Yellow-flowered. Hardy. Specimens or hedges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CARAGANA MICROPHYLLA—eqh(2)60. Graceful gray-green pinnate foliage. Bright yellow flowers. Attractive. Of great hardiness. Siberia. Pkt. 10c.

CAREX SP.—erbx(2-6)10. A pretty, feathery sedge, bronzed brown, for rock garden or border accent. Pkt. 10c. #

CARICA PAPAYA—ehtw(9). Handsome quick pot or tub plants of palm-like form, bearing edible melon-like fruits. Open ground, of course, far south. Pkt. 15c.

CARLINA ACAULIS—erh(3)6. Curious plants with enormous white flowers above glossy, spiny rosettes. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION CONSERVATORY BLEND — echartw(7)16. Finest long-stemmed, large-flowered greenhouse hybrids. Not for the garden. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION FANTASY—htw. Recommended as a pot plant, or for greenhouse cutting. The flowers, large and double, are fantastically gay, flaked and splashed with rose, red or violet on deep yellow or white ground. Compact, sturdy plants. Tends to be everblooming. Pkt. 25c.

CARNATION THOUSAND BEAUTIES—ecbh(3)20. Great sheafs of long-stemmed bloom. For garden culture. Blend of chamois, salmon pink and rose. Pkt. 15c. #

CARPOBROTUS CHILENSIS. Trailer with succulent, triangular, dark green leaves. Showy purple flowers. Pot plant, or plunge in hot dry rockery. Pkt. 15c.

***CARTHAMUS TINCTORIUS**—eobk(3)36. Safflower. Rather pretty blossom-crowns of bright orange florets. Will dry as straw-flower. Flowers used for silk dyeing. Pkt. 10c. #

CARUM CARVI—Caraway. An herb with aromatic seeds used in cookery. Pkt. 10c.

CARUM OREGANUM—Grown for the edible aromatic roots good fried in butter, or baked. Pkt. 15c.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA BLUE—*ecfb(4)36. Showy whorls of indigo blue bloom, tier on tier. May be treated as an annual, by sowing in late autumn, or early in spring. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 25c.

CARYOPTERIS INCANA MIXED—Clear fluffy blue, daintiest pink, or pearl white. Long in bloom. A splendid plant. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 25c. #

CARYOPTERIS TANGUTICA—eqcbh(4-5)36. This splendid Mongolian species seems to be of great winter hardiness. Most graceful arching, trailing woody stem-whips. Fluffy, informal flower clusters of intense blue-violet, not carried in whorls. Pkt. 15c. #

See end of seed list, for offerings of bulbs, and of unusual hardy plants.

***CASSIA CHAMAECRISTA**—eondk(3)24. Gold Coin Flower. Splendidly showy golden flowers, maroon dotted. Pinnate, fern-like foliage. Sow seed in late autumn, or before soil is overly warm in spring. An annual of high merit. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 20c. #

CASSIA CORYMBOSA—htw(8). Shower of Gold. Pot or tub plant. May be plunged in border. Magnificent ornamental. Pkt. 15c.

CASSIA MARILANDICA—ebnmth(3)60. Showy racemes of brilliant golden yellow. Very good. Thrives in rich deep garden soil, but use *C. medsgeri* in thin dry places. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c. #

CASSIA MEDSGERI — enbdh(3)50. Cascades of yellow flowers with chocolate anthers. Pinnate foliage. Good durable perennial for hot dry places. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 25c. #

CASTILLEIA SP.—nmy(2)20. Indian Paint Brush. A vivid splash of scarlet and buff. Not easy. Pkt. 15c.

CATALPA BIGNONIOIDES—jk. 30 ft. Fine, rather formal, ornamental tree. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 25c.

CATALPA SPECIOSA—jk. 100 ft. Ornamental white and gold blossoms. Also quick growing for posts, ties, fuel, etc. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c; 1/4 lb. \$1.10.

CATANANCHE COERULEA — *ecbdh(2-3)25. Long-rayed flowers of deep blue, backed with silvery bracts. Thrives in dry, sunny places and light soils. Cuts well. For effective contrast, plant with *Erysimum*. Pkt. 15c.

CATANANCHE COERULEA BICOLOR—Silvery white, with pretty touch of blue at center. Both *Catananches* dry well as strawflowers or everlasting. Pkt. 15c. #

If we may not make over the world, we can at least build our own garden corner of it to fit, though that corner be no greater than a window ledge. If this be "escapism," then make the most of it, giving thanks for it.

CAMPYLANTHUS SALSOLOIDES PENDULINA — ebex(2)25. A beautiful flowering succulent of comparatively easy culture. Terminal sprays of showy flowers, lilac-shaded on white. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 25c.

CATHCARTIA VILLOSA — rbsy(3)18. Poppy-cousin from rich Himalayan woodlands, but will thrive in sun, if not too dry. Handsome rosettes of feathery foliage, covered with tawny fur. Then long-stemmed golden flowers. Rare, and a bit slow in germinating, but soundly hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES — bnsth(2)20. Little purple flowers; brilliant blue berries. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOOTHUS AMERICANUS — qdsth(3)36. Fluffy clusters of creamy bloom. Leaves used as tea. Pkt. 10c.

CEANOOTHUS PROSTRATUS — rgsty(2)8. Evergreen mats of "holly" leaves, dainty lavender balls above. Pkt. 20c.

CEDRUS LIBANI — jk. 80 ft. Cedar of Lebanon. Stately, rugged, wide-spreading evergreen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CELASTRUS SCANDENS — vy. 20 ft. Bittersweet or Wax-work. Long-hanging orange fruits. Pkt. 15c.

CELMISIA CORIACEA — ebh(2-3)36. Great Silver-leaf Daisy of New Zealand. Enormous white daisies, high over rosettes of long frosty leaves. Pkt. 15c.

CELMISIA GRACILENTE — rmth(2-3)6. Dense foliage cushions; graceful white daisies. Pkt. 20c.

CELMISIA SPECTABILIS — rbh(3)16. New Zealand Cotton-daisy, called so from the dense cotton wool that lines the leaves and cloaks the stems that uphold the handsome white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CELSIA ARCTURUS — rbh(htw)(8)20. Cretan Bears-Tail. Big, long-stalked clear yellow flowers, with purple anthers, are carried in loose racemes. Somewhat wooly. Hardy with protection. Pkt. 20c.

CELSIA CRETICA — *eotbx(8)60. Showy flowers of richest yellow, marked purple, sit closely along tall branching stems. From Crete. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

***CELSIA ORIENTALIS** — eok(3)36. Openly branching, lithe willow stems, set at intervals with lop-sided but pretty blossoms of creamy yellow. Pkt. 15c. #

CELSIA PONTICA — ebx(3)50. Compared with *C. cretica*, the flowers are more widely spaced, larger, and with purple marking more evident. Pkt. 15c. #

CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS — jh 120 ft. Excellent hardy shade-tree, disease-free and doing well in dry places. Pkt. 10c.

EASY HARDY CENTAUREAS

For quick and robust brilliance, few flowers rank above the perennial Centaureas. They are, moreover, of the easiest possible culture.

CENTAUREA AMARA — ebx(3-5)30. Branching thickets, filled with big, much fringed, flowers of attractive rosy-lilac. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA ARENARIA — *ecnbndx(2-3)40. Fluffy lavender blossoms. Bushy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c. #

CENTAUREA ATROPURPUREA — ecbx(8)28. Big rosy-marrow tassel-blossoms, made up of closely packed quill-shaped florets, with white-tipped stamens. Unique, and decidedly decorative. Blooms about two months, starting in late May, reblooming in autumn. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA BABYLONICA — ebth(3)100. Stately many-stemmed perennial of full hardiness, each stem set tightly with many blossoms of fluffy double yellowness. Big downy, cottony leaves. Striking. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA BELLA — erx(2)16. Blossoms of starry pink-lilac, multitudes of them, each on its own long, slender stem, these springing from thick mats of foliage like silver feathers. Dainty loveliness from cliffs of the Caucasus. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA BIEBERSTEINI — *ecbndx(4)30. Profuse lavender tassels. Canescent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c. #

CENTAUREA ENDRESSI — ebcx(3)40. Very large flowers of lavender-lilac, airily fringed. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA FRITSCHI — ecbx(8)50. Big tassel-blossoms of true deep purple-violet all summer long. Rich green pinnate foliage. Most excellent species for the perennial border. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 20c. #

CENTAUREA GRAECA — ecbx(2-3)50. Fluffy flowers of good size, that may be white with tint of apricot-buff, lilac, or red-violet. Pinnate foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA GRIESBACHI — *ebx(2)28. Creamy flower-tassels, edged lacy lavender. Bushy. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA JACEA — ecbx(2)36. Large, doubled, fringed flowers of lavender violet. Diffuse. Pkt. 10c. #

CENTAUREA KOTSCHYANA — ecbx(2-3)36. Creamy blossoms with rosy purple ray-florets. Pkt. 10c. #

CENTAUREA LEUCOPIS HYBRIDS — ecbx(8)32. Loose, fluffy flowers of lavender-pink, each set above overlapping magnified bracts that seem to be flakes of translucent silver. Wonderful cut flower, the silver-plated buds giving the effect of another sort of blossom. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA MACROCEPHALA — ecbx(3)45. Enormous flowers of fullest doubleness and richest yellow. Robust. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

CENTAUREA MACULOSA — *ecbndx(3)50. Innumerable blossoms of lavender laciness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 20c. #

CENTAUREA MACULOSA WHIRLWIND — Here the blossoms are tassels of ivory, edged with lace of silvery whiteness. A rare delight. An occasional seedling will show lavender flowers. Recommended. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA MELANOCEPHALA — ecbx(3)25. Pretty blossoms of lavender purple doubleness. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA NERVOSA — ebx(3)48. Floriferous, lilac tassels, unfringed. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA NIGRESCENS — ecbx(3-4)60. Excellent species, with large and profuse flowers of lacy lilac. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA PSEUDAPHYRGIA — ecbx(3)45. Rather good species. Buds embraced in brown basketry open to large and lacy blossoms of rosy lavender. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA RHENANA — *eotbx(2)28. Plants of a branching bushiness in utmost regimented uniformity, but free at least in bloom. Flowers of lilac, with light fluffy centers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c. #

CENTAUREA RUTHENICA — ebh(3)40. Blue-gray foliage and fluffy blossom-balls of sulphur. Pkt. 15c.

CENTAUREA SCABIOSA — ecbx(3-4)55. Robust branching plants, bearing loosely fringed double flowers of variable, but attractive colorings. There will be cream, sulphur yellow, rose, and purple. Pkt. 15c. #

CENTAUREA SPLENDENS — ecbx(2)40. Big double blossoms of royal purple, full-centered and showy, are carried in profusion on long stems for more than two months. Decorative foliage. Of great hardiness. Offered with thorough recommendation. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

CENTAUREA STENOLEPIS — ecbx(3)36. Close clusters of buds, hidden in tangled nests of dainty brown basketry. Each big blossom is built of many crowded tassel and fringed ray-florets giving an effect of full and charming doubleness; in color a soft pink-lilac. Like all Centaureas, it is delightful as a cut flower, lasting long. Highly decorative in the border, too. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c. #

CENTAUREA STENOPHYLLA — ecbx(4)40. The blossoms are big, unfringed tassels of clear lavender-rose, from buds that nestle in brown reticulation. The latest of hardy Corn-flowers in season. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

OFFER 42A8 — One pkt. each of the above for \$3.25.

OFFER 43A8 — Representative collection of hardy Centaureas. One pkt. each of Atropurpurea, Bella, Macrocephala, Maculosa Whirlwind, Amara, Splendens, Fritschi, Nigrescens and Stenolepis, for \$1.00.

CENTAUREA HARDY PERENNIAL BLEND — A splendid mixture, the above and others. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

CORNFLOWER or ANNUAL CENTAUREA

Quick, easy and thoroughly satisfactory annual flowers for either garden decoration or cutting.

***CENTAUREA CROCODYLIUM** — eocbx(3)36. White-tasseled flowers with radiating pink rays. Pkt. 15c. #

***CENTAUREA CYANUS JUBILEE GEM** — eocx(htw)(2-3)12. A fully double Cornflower of most vivid blueness. The plants are surprisingly dwarf and compact, each, literally, a solid bouquet, like one close cluster of bloom. Edging delight, or good pot plant. Pkt. 15c. #

***CENTAUREA CYANUS THE RUBY** — eocbx(2-3)28. Glowing ruby. Compact. Excellent. Pkt. 10c. #

***CENTAUREA FUSCATI** — ecobx(3)20. Large blossoms of silky yellow, spine-guarded. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

***CENTAUREA MOSCHATA PEERLESS BLEND** — eocbx(2-4)36. No more satisfying annual flower for either cutting or garden decoration, than this. Big blossoms of great doubleness, delicately musk-fragrant, and with long stems. There will be pure white, pink, rose, lavender and purple, lemon, canary and even those delightful shades and tones that lie between yellow and rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

OFFER 44A8 — One pkt. each of the above for 55c.

CENTRANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS—*ercbx(3-4)18. Flowers of exquisite coral rose in gracefully held clusters. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c. #

CEPHALANTHUS OCCIDENTALIS—qh 8 ft. Button-bush. Fluffy, creamy, fragrant flower-balls, highly decorative. Good form and habit. Also said to be honey plant of value, (bee-keepers note.) Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CEPHALARIA PERENNIAL

Gigantic Scabiosa flowers, cream to soft yellow, high-held in striking decorative effect; that is the seeming of Cephalaria. Actually the Cephalarias are easy and robust perennials of full hardiness. They cut well.

CEPHALARIA ALPINA—ecbx(3)48. Scabiosa flowers of softest yellow. Plant with blue Campanula or Delphinium. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

CEPHALARIA CORNICULATA—ecx(5-6)45. In bloom August into November, giving good late cutting material. Flowers of full doubleness, soft yellow, on long stems. Sheaf-form plants. Pkt. 20c. #

CEPHALARIA RADIATA—ecbx(3)50. If I could grow but one Cephalaria, it would be this. Full and rather fluffy double flowers of soft sunlight yellow. Often proliferous. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

CEPHALARIA TATARICA—ecbx(3)80. A taller Cephalaria alpina, splendid for backgrounds. Greatly floriferous. Pkt. 10c. #

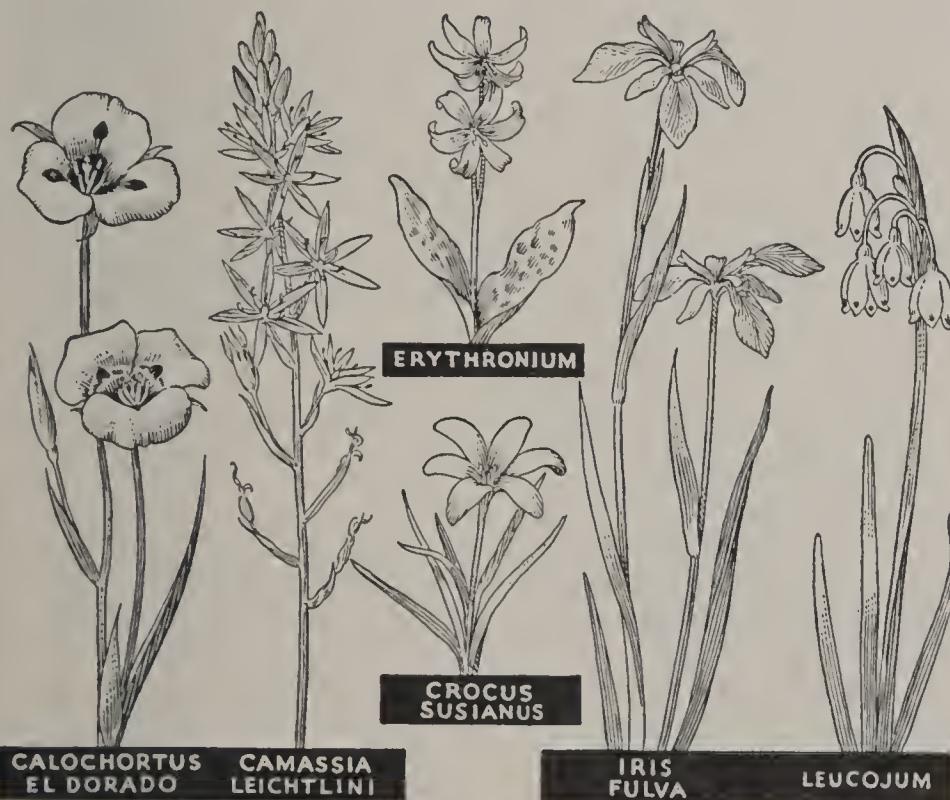
OFFER 45A8—One pkt. each of above for 40c.

CEPHALARIA ANNUAL

They will add pleasing variety to the annual border. Both good; both needed for full bloom season.

***CEPHALARIA SYRIACA**—eock(2-3)30. A likeable annual, with pretty flower-heads of lucent lavender. Pkt. 10c. #

***CEPHALARIA TRANSYLVANICA**—eocbx(4-5)45. Wide tangles of slender graceful branches. Rather large flowers of delicate blue-lilac suffusion. Pkt. 15c. #



CERASTIUM BIEBERSTEINI—ergx(2)12. Downy, frosty leaf-lawns, snowed over by pure white flake-petaled flowers. Alps of Taurus. Pkt. 15c. #

CERASTIUM TOMENTOSUM—ergx(2)10. Starry white flowers over silvery foliage. Pkt. 5c. #

CERATOSTIGMA PLUMBAGOIDES—rh(y)(3-5)10. Bushy little plants, filled for many weeks with blossoms of sun-dazzling blue. Seeds scarce and minute, clinging to the chaff, so packets will be mostly trash, but there will be always some seed there. Pkt. 15c. #

CERATOTHECA TRILOBA—*cbfx(htw)(4)30. A stately beauty. Downy blossoms of cool lavender, like cornucopiae with flaring lobes. Blossoms freely first season if sown early, and may be handled as an annual north. Pkt. 15c. #

CERCIS CANADENSIS—jk(1). 30 ft. Redbud. Branches wreathed in rosiness before the leaves. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

***CHAENACTIS GLABRISCUA**—ocn(2)16. Gold Pins. Fringed yellow cushions, thrust with pins. Germinates easily if sown in latest autumn or early spring. Slow to sprout if sown late. Worth growing. Pkt. 10c. #

CHAENORRHINUM GLAREOSUM—*erx(8)5. A daintiness of little lilac snapdragons from June till winter. Sun-loving alpine from Spanish peaks. Pkt. 15c. #

CHAENORRHINUM ORGANIFOLIUM—*erx(8)8. Myriad baby snapdragons of deep royal purple, months of them. Pyrenees. Pkt. 15c. #

CHAMAECYPARIS OBTUSA—jfh 120 ft. Japan Cypress. Handsome ornamental evergreen, hardy at Boston. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

CHAMAECYPARIS THIYOIDES—jh 75 ft. White Cedar. Hardy evergreen of tall formal beauty. Pkt. 10c. #

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCULATA—qmath(1)30. Shrub Cassandra. Horizontal sprays of pendant Lily-of-the-Valley bells. Give Azalea culture. Pkt. 15c. #

CHAMAELAUCIUM UNCIATUM—htw. Geraldton Wax-flower. Wax-like blossoms of delicate pink, five-lobed flaring trumpets. Window or conservatory. Pkt. 15c.

CHEIRANTHUS ALLIONI—*erbx(2)16. Here is orange, vivid and far-glowing, for many, many weeks. Pkt. 5c. #

CHEIRANTHUS FRUTICULOSA—erbh(1-2)18. A rare, sub-shrubby Wallflower that winters safely in open at Philadelphia. Showy flowers of soft orange, shaded and marked with mahogany. Pkt. 15c. #

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS—ebdnstx(2)30. Many deep yellow flowers on bushy plants. Fine for naturalizing on banks, wood edges, etc. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

CHELIDONIUM MAJUS DOUBLE—ebstx(2-3)24. Airy, bushy plants, bearing blossoms of pretty golden orange, effective because of prodigal profusion, over a long period. Finest of the Great Celandines. Pkt. 15c. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

CHELONE GLABRA—bnmaty(3-4)36. Tinted white turtle-head flowers. Rather odd. Pkt. 15c.

CHELONE LYONI—rbnmsty(2-3)30. Pink Shell-flower. Oddly formed flowers, variably rose. Pkt. 10c.

CHENOPODIUM BONUS-HENRICUS—ex30. Ancient perennial vegetable, of full enduring hardiness. Young shoots used as Asparagus, later leaves like Spinach. Pkt. 10c.

CHIMAPHILA MACULATA—rnatsth(2)10. Pipsissewa. Fragrant blossoms, pink-flushed cream, above marbled evergreen leaves. Pkt. 20c. #

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA—jy(1-2)30 ft. Fringe Tree. Splendid racemes of long-fringed white blossoms. Graceful. Hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 10c.

CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE—urnzy(1)6. Sky blue blossoms with milk-white centers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

CHIONODOXA LUCILIAE ROSEA—Soft rose Rare. Pkt. 20c.

CHIRONIA BACCIFERA—cry(htw)(8)14. Very lovely Gentian-cousin with blossoms of purest, richest pink. Hardiness undetermined. Excellent pot plant. Pkt. 25c.

CHLOROGALUM—See Camassia.

***CHORIZANTE PALMERII**—ork. Dense mats, Statice-like flowers of delicate pink. Pkt. 10c.

CHORIZEMA CORDATUM—htw. Racemes of brilliant scarlet. Window or conservatory. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM—See next page.

CHRYSOBACTRON HOOKERI—cbmh(2)36. Tall spikes of deep yellow lily-like flowers. Pkt. 20c.

CHYSOGONUM VIRGINICUM—ergsty(8)6. Spreading mats of restful green, studded with golden stars from early June until late November. Pkt. 25c. #

CHYSOPSIS FALCATA—erdh(3-4)12. Ground Gold. The plants are draped in sheer gold for at least two months. Sun or shade. Pkt. 15c. #

CHYSOPSIS MARIANA—ecbdnh(4)25. Golden Aster. Large single flowers of richest yellow, like splendid Fall Asters. Extraordinarily good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

CHYSOPSIS VILLOSA—ecbnh(3)18. Mounded foliage of gray silkiness, starred with daisies of Buttercup yellow. Pkt. 15c.

CICHORIUM INTYBUS—enbh(3)50. Large blossoms of vivid blue, strung along many slender whip-cord stems. The Succory of the roadsides, but nevertheless fully worth a place in the border. Pkt. 10c. #

CIPURA MARTINICENSIS—uft(htw)(8)20. Rather Ti-gridia-like flowers, creamy white, marked with blue-brown spots at petal base. Good. Pkt. 20c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

A name with which to conjure beauty, but beauty so varyingly individual that no one description can picture all.

*CHRYSANTHEMUM CARINATUM GLADSTONE—ecbx(4-5)28. Big single flowers of soft cream, dominated by a wide band of velvet-maroon. Striking. Pkt. 10c. #

CHRYSANTHEMUM CINERARIAEFOLIUM — ecbx(2)25. Graceful white daisies above silvery leaves. Persian insect powder from its petals. Pkt. 15c. #

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE GIANTS — htw. Seeds from double giant-flowered named sorts, of the late blooming fluffy Japanese Chrysanthemums. Recommended for pot culture only. Not satisfactory outside in north. Seedlings do not all come true to doubleness, but all will be beautiful. Fine strain. Pkt. 25c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM JAPANESE MOUNTAIN—*ecrbx(5)24. For garden culture. Large single blossoms in cream, yellow bronze, pink, rose and crimson. Finest autumn flower, and best of varied single hardy Chrysanthemums. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

CHRYSANTHEMUM KOREANUM—ecbh(5)28. A particularly hardy form, cold and drought resistant, and making great mounds of ornamental richly green foliage. In quite early autumn, tall daisies of largest size, white with pink tintings appear. In bloom for many weeks. Long lasting when cut. Pkt. 15c. #

CHRYSANTHEMUM KOREAN HYBRIDS—An interesting group of hardy hybrids, Chrysanthemum koreana, above, crossed with the brilliantly colored older garden varieties, themselves of hybrid origin. Very good; flowers slightly larger than in Japanese Mountain, but not as variable in color and form. Either strain seems pretty hardy. Pkt. 20c. #

CHRYSANTHEMUM MAWI—*erfx(8)14. Charming elfin daisies of deepest pink, above rich emerald ferny foliage. Very lovely. Blooms early and late. Pkt. 20c. #

*CHRYSANTHEMUM MYCONIS — eocbn(3-4)24. Portuguese Crown-flower. A profusion of golden crown-shaped blossoms. Pkt. 10c. #

*CHRYSANTHEMUM VISCIDO-HIRTUM — eocbx(2-5)36. Single flowers of brilliant yellow, long petals, small centers. Blooms freely June to November. Good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

CIRSIUM or SHOWY THISTLE

Striking hardy plants for bold decorative effects.

CIRSIUM BULBOSUM — erbx(2-5)34. Tassel-densities of richest royal purple. Emerald foliage, almost spineless. A pretty and graceful species, long in bloom. Pkt. 20c. #

CIRSIUM ERIOPHORUM—ebx(4)50. Gigantic flowers of rose-purple. Handsome, robust plants, somewhat spiny. Pkt. 10c. #

CIRSIUM HORRIDULUM—emtbx(2-3)45. Very large fluffy flowers of soft yellow. Sturdy. Well-armed. Pkt. 15c. #

CIRSIUM MONSPESSULANUM — ebx(3)36. Blossoms of pink-lavender, fluffily double. Basal foliage deep emerald, winged stem-leaves of soft lettuce green. The jagged leaf-points simulate spines, but really they are soft and harmless. Whole effect is of airy charm. Pkt. 20c. #

CIRSIUM OCCIDENTALE — ebx(2)30. Pretty flowers of soft old rose. Jagged foliage, white-silvered with tomentose felting. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 47A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

*CLADANTHUS ARABICUS

Gold of Araby. A curious sun-loving annual from the Arabian desert. Daisies of burnished old gold, tightly terminate each stem, while from paper-thin closeness beneath them, new rosettes of fern-leaved branches spray out. Each of these in turn is tipped with a bronze-red bud and as this unfolds to flower, another fern-rosette creeps out radiantly from below. So it repeats itself, ad infinitum, or at least all summer, to put a slight limitation on infinity, until each plant is a mound of ferniness, with flowers like bits of gold strewn through it. Pkt. 15c.

CLADRATIS LUTEA — jk. 50 ft. Yellow-wood. Handsome tree with clustered white bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

CLAYTONIA VIRGINICA—eurnsth(1-2)10. Spring Beauty. Charming blossoms of palest pink, crimson-penciled. Naturalizes wonderfully. Pkt. 15c. #

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA—jk. 20 ft. True Hardy Orange, not edible. Glossy leaves, snowy blossoms, golden fruits. Specimens or hedge. Hardy at Boston. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CLEMATIS

Clematis is a group of many glories. Mostly, of course, it is known for flowering climbers of superb beauty, but it has also quite unvine-like perennials for the hardy border, with semi-vines for rock trailing.

CLEMATIS AFOLIATA—by 8 ft. Odd tangles of green leafless stems, hung with pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS ALPINA—vrly(1-2)50. Exquisite daintiness of blossom here, drooping bells of blue, finished with satiny gloss. For a north wall. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS ARISTATA—High-reaching Tasmanian forest climber, but reasonably sun-tolerant. Masses of large starry white flowers. Protect in winter. Pkt. 25c.

CLEMATIS COLENSEI—Decorative foliage, deeply slashed. Large, fragrant buff-yellow flowers in late spring. New Zealand rock-trailer. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS COLUMBIANA—evltsty(2)8 ft. The blossoms are spreading, graceful bells, rather large and loose; of a delightful shade of soft blue-violet. A highly attractive and showy species of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

CLEMATIS CRISPA—rmaty(8)60. Blossoms like larger, crisp-petaled Hyacinth bells. Bright blue, with deeper shadings. Particularly good. No lime. Pkt. 20c. #

CLEMATIS DAVIDIANA—cby(4) 4 ft. Dense axillary clusters of fragrant blue flowers, hyacinth-like. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS DOUGLASI—bstly(2)24. Erect plants, hung with purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS FREMONTI—ry(3)20. Pretty lavender bells. Rather good dwarf. Pkt. 25c. #

CLEMATIS FUSCA—vy 7 ft. Manchurian species with attractive "autumn brown" flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS GIANT HYBRIDS—vcly. 8 ft. Splendid large and widely open blossoms in white and shades of rose, lilac, purple and crimson. Pkt. 15c.

CLEMATIS INTEGRIFOLIA—bry(3)30. Flaring bells of richly shaded blue-violet. Pkt. 15c. #

CLEMATIS LIGUSTICIFOLIA — vcly(4) 20 ft. Profuse white beauty. Of ironclad winter hardiness. May be grown in Canadian prairie provinces. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CLEMATIS MARATA — Spring flowering lowclimber from New Zealand. Cream-yellow flowers with brown shadings. Shining seed-plumes. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS—evy(2-3) 8 ft. Splendid wide-open blossoms of rose pink. Seeds sown in open seedbed at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens produced plants that were in full flower in May of the next year. Pkt. 20c. #

CLEMATIS PANICULATA — vsty(4) 15 ft. Clouds of creamy, perfumed flowers. Pkt. 10c. #

CLEMATIS SIBIRICA—vrly(1)65. In earliest spring it is loaded with flake-petaled bells of the whiteness of new snow. Particularly hardy. Pkt. 20c.

CLEMATIS STANS—erbh(5)50. An herbaceous species for the hardy border, a foundation planting, or to hide a fence. Handsome foliage masses; then in autumn great loose panicles of bloom, two or three feet long, each filled with hundreds of little pinch-waisted Hyacinth blossoms, soft sky blue, or sometimes white. Handsome, too, when loaded with seed plumes. Seeds sown in open beds in late autumn or very early spring will produce flowering plants first year. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

CLEMATIS TANGUTICA—vcly(2-3) 10 ft. Big blossoms of brilliant yellow. Excellent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

CLEMATIS TEXENSIS—vcly(3) 8 ft. Flowers like painted urns, brilliant red without, pink-blonde within. No Clematis more colorfully far-visible. 6 seeds, 15c.

CLEMATIS VIORNA—ervy(3)70. Urn-bells, with thick, brittle petals, crimson-purple, but a creamy downiness within. Particularly effective as a bank trailer, or for making a wire fence into a flower-set hedge simulation. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

CLEMATIS VITICELLA—vcly(2-3) 20 ft. Quick climber, loaded with starry blossoms of blue, lavender or rosy lilac. Exceedingly floriferous. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 48A8—One pkt. each of above for \$3.20.

OFFER 49A8—Representative Clematis offer. One pkt. each of Columbiana, Crispa, Integrifolia, Ligusticifolia, Montana, Stans and Tangutica for \$1.00.

CLEMATIS BLEND — The above in mixture. Pkt. 15c.

THREE CLEOME RARITIES

Easy annuals of cheerful beauty. Valued for decorative effects, or for lighting up a shrubby back-ground. Seed comes quickly if sown while soil is cool.

***CLEOME LUTEA**—eocbk(3-4)72. This can be spectacular, Cleome plants of giant size, loaded with extending racemes of crowded golden blossoms, a golden hue so deep, indeed, that it approaches orange. The plants grow in robust tree style, blooming for months of prodigious prodigality, making but little seed until late autumn. Given space and richness, the great branching plants will tower above eight feet, though half this height will be more usual under ordinary garden conditions. Pkt. 20c. #

***AFRICAN CLEOME**—(*Gynandropsis pentaphylla*)—eobk(8)50. Practically this is a giant-flowered, highly vigorous white Cleome. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

***CLEOME SERRULATA**—eocbk(8)50. Splendid species, rather new to gardens; that is, we think, better in every way than the usual Cleome *gigantea*. Certainly the color is better, really a fine, clean Cosmos-pink. The plants bear tangles of branches in sturdy tree-fashion, each ending in an ever-lengthening bloom raceme. The florets are carried in compact formation, this relieved by the airy, spidery anthers. It is, by the way, both a good cut flower, and a recommended honey plant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

OFFER 50A8—One pkt. each of above for 35c.

CLERODENDRON FALLAX—htw(8). Great showy panicles of brilliant scarlet bloom. Recommended. Pkt. 15c.

CLERODENDRON TRICHOTOMUM—qh 10 ft. Flowers in immense panicles, like white Phlox *divaricata*, but more starry. Rose-purple bracts that later become crimson, contrasting with the peacock-blue berries. Blooms in August and September. Carnation fragrance. Hardy at Philadelphia, but may need shelter north. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

CLETHRA ALNIFOLIA—qmtsth(3) 10 ft. Handsome shrub. Feathery, creamy spikes, with a fragrance that is the sweet breath of the August woods. Pkt. 10c. #

CLIANTHUS PUNICEUS—htw(7). Pot plant climber with long racemes of rich crimson. Pkt. 20c.

CLINTONIA ANDREWSIANA—rnmatsty(2-3)24. Burnished rosettes, crimson "lilies" above, then glossy, long-hanging purple berries. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

CLINTONIA BOREALIS—rnsy(1)15. Creamy flowers, then berries of prussian-blue. Pkt. 15c.

CLIVIA MINIATA—htw. Showy clusters of rich "burnt orange" flowers. Long in bloom. Big bulb-like seeds. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 9 for \$1.00.

CODONOPSIS CLEMATIDEA—*urx(utw)(8)6. Delightful tuberous-rooted trailer, with drooping white bells, veined with brightest peacock blue. Within, the bells are zoned with purple and blue above a basal blotch of black and buff. Needs mulching in winter, or roots may be stored in sand in cellar. Also makes good pot plant. Pkt. 15c #

COLCHICUM AUTUMNALE—urhtzy(4)10. Cup-shaped lavender or purple bloom in autumn, after, long after, the foliage has ripened. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00. #

COLCHICUM LUTEUM—urzy(1)6. Flowers like stars of solid gold. Rare. Kashmir. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

COLCHICUM SPECIOSUM—urzy(4)8. Giant white-throated flowers, rose to crimson-purple. Pkt. 20c.

COLEUS, THE COLOR-FUL

For rich and brilliant foliage effects, no plant excels Coleus; this, perhaps, has made us forget that it has flowers, too, in certain species flowers of great beauty. Easy from seed, sown at any season.

COLEUS RAINBOW-LEAF BLEND—Foliage in varied and striking combinations of white, yellow, copper, red and maroon. No two seedlings will be just alike. Showy and easy pot plant, or valued for summer effects outside. Leaves often frilled, undulate, or slashed. Pkt. 20c.

COLEUS BLOOM-BLEND—A mixture of species notable for excellence of bloom. Great terminal blossom panicles, flowers in various shades of pink, and rose, but chiefly in rich and velvety purples. Foliage decorative. May be kept as stocky pot plants by pinching back, but set in summer border, will reach four feet. Kenya and Ethiopia. Pkt. 20c.

***COLLINSIA TENELLA**—omsty(1)10. A delightful Blue-eyed Mary from the Queen Charlotte Islands. Pkt. 15c.

***COLLOMIA GRANDIFLORA**—eox(3-4)20. Here are melodies of tint and tone, melting and blending one into another; salmon and buff, with pink tinge of ripening apricot. Pretty little long-tubed stars, cluster-set on green cushions. Pkt. 15c. #

SKY-FLOWERS HERE

All are easily grown from seed, which germinates surely and strongly. All bloom quickly.

COMMELINA COELESTIS—*euftb(8)28. Sky Flowers. Tumbled masses of intensely, vividly, blue blossoms, the color of the deep summer sky. Store tuberous roots like Dahlias. See illustration, page 4. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

COMMELINA COELESTIS WHITE PANSY—*euftbx(8)25. Enamel-white blossoms. Pkt. 15c #

COMMELINA NUDIFLORA—*erb(htw)(8)10. Called Blue Butterfly, and the name seems very applicable to the great wavy-winged blossoms; but not all the flowers are azure, some will be delicate orchid-rose. A half-trailer for the garden, the rockery, the porch box, window box or hanging basket. Pkt. 15c. #

***COMMELINA SIKKIMENSIS**—eobk(8)25. Blossoms of richest, most brilliant, blue-indigo, all summer long. Of easiest culture. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 51A8—One pkt. of above for 55c.

COMPTONIA ASPENIFOLIA—qatdsth(9)36. Sweet Fern. Shrubs with aromatic fern foliage. Pkt. 15c #

CONANDRON RAMONDIOIDES—ufratstx(htw)(2)10. Curtains of foliage, crispy, crinkly, glossy, with gold-eyed purple flowers above. Delight of rockeries (some protection indicated north), or makes an exquisite pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

CONVALLARIA MAJALIS—cgnatsty(2)10. Lily of the Valley. Perfumed dainty white bells. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

CONVOLVULUS MAURITANIICUS—rfx(3-4)6. Delightful rockery or porch-box trailer. Blue cascades. Pkt. 15c.

COOPERIA PEDUNCULATA—euftrbx(8)16. Rain Lily. Large, pink-tinged white blossoms after each shower. Highly perfumed. Exquisite. Handle like Gladiolus. See illustration, page 4. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c. #

COPROSMA PETRIEI—Delightful inch-high carpeter, paved with berries of glossy blue. New Zealand. Needs a bit of peat moss in soil. Sow late autumn or quick in spring. Pkt. 20c.

*CORAL FLOWER

A new annual flower of exquisite, jewel-like daintiness and vivid colorings. Even the foliage is decorative; spoon-shaped leaves of thick, rich succulence. There are many stems, growing to some thirty inches, and bearing in loose alternate clusters, little five-pointed blossom stars of luminous pink rosiness. Then come airy, long-hanging capsules, each like a bead of coral, polished to brilliancy, hundreds of them on each spire-like stem. The plant is of easiest culture in full sun, but seed does not germinate until soil is warm. Belongs to Talinum group but exact species undetermined. See illustration, page 33. Pkt. 20c. #

COREOPSIS—See next page.

CORIARIA THYMIFOLIA—Dwarf New Zealander described as having "lovely feathery leaves and shining black berries." Pkt. 15c.

CORNUS or DOGWOOD

Hardy shrubs or small trees, of high decorative value.

CORNUS CANADENSIS—rgasty(2)12. Attractive white "flowers," then bright red berries. Excellent woodland underplant. Pkt. 15c.

CORNUS FLORIDA—jy(1) 35 ft. Flowering Dogwood. White, rarely pink. Most showy tree of spring. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

CORNUS KOUSA—jy(2)20. Japan Dogwood. Big creamy bloom. Follows C. florida. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

CORNUS MAS—qy(1) 10 ft. Clustered yellow flowers, followed by showy scarlet "cherries." Fruit used for jelly, or to flavor cider. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

CORNUS NUTTALLI—jy(1) 80 ft. Roseate white. Most beautiful, but not safe north of Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c.

CORNUS SANGUINEA—qy 10 ft. Grown for the cheery effect of its brilliant red branches against winter snow. Dense clusters of white flowers. Black berries. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 53A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

COREOPSIS

It is hard to bring out in brief description the actual differences in the various Coreopsis species, but when one sees them, the distinctions become highly apparent.

COREOPSIS ATKINSONIANA—*ecrbx(3)25. Flowers of gold-dusted crimson velvet, lighter in reverse. This form is perennial, usually wintering safely at Philadelphia. Farther north, best treated as annual. Pkt. 20c. #

COREOPSIS AURICULATA—ecrbstz(2-3)24. Deepest golden-orange daisies above downy rosettes. Preferable to *C. lanceolata*. Does not spread. Pkt. 15c. #

COREOPSIS BIGELOVI—*ernbdx(2)16. Gold-yellow blossoms with orange centers, spring, each on its own slender stem, from tufts of succulent foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***COREOPSIS CARDAMINEFOLIA**—eocbx(3)25. Flowers of richest velvet maroon mantle the plant. Pkt. 10c. #

COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA—*ecbnx(3)36. The showy golden Coreopsis, usually listed as "Grandiflora." Cuts well. Recommended particularly for extensive naturalizing, and rough broadcasting. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50. #

COREOPSIS ROSEA—ernmx(8)8. Soft rose daisies in utmost profusion. Ferny leaves. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

COREOPSIS TRIPTERIS—*enbtex(3-4)84. Many very tall wiry stems, much branched above. Long-rayed flowers of soft yellow, with deeper centers. About best tall composite of late summer and autumn. Does not spread. A pleasant surprise at the back of the hardy border. Pkt. 15c. #

COREOPSIS VERTICILLATA—*ecrbx(2-4)30. Fern Coreopsis. Delightful fern-shredded foliage of bright green, but new growth roseate buff. Bright yellow blossoms. Recommended. Does not spread. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 52A8—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

COREOPSIS HARDY BLEND—Surprises here. Pkt. 10c. #

ADDITIONAL SEED OFFERINGS

Climates and seasons the world around differ to such a degree that seeds are always ripening somewhere. There is scarcely a day of the year but that one or more lots of seed come in from some distant land. Those arriving after the general catalog is made up, are listed separately under the heading "Seed Treasures," at the back of the catalog. Be sure to look there, too. You may find the very kind you have been wanting.

COROKIA COTONEASTER—qfy. Fragrant yellow star-flowers, then orange berries. Evergreen New Zealander. Pkt. 15c.

CORONILLA GLAUCA—rltfh(3)20. Blue-glaucous foliage; pretty golden flowers in close clusters. Pkt. 15c.

CORONILLA VARIA—rlth(3)10. Crown-like terminal clusters of rather good pale pink blossoms. Seems fully hardy here. Pkt. 25c. #

CORTUSA MATTIOLI—rfsmy(1)6. Loose showers of pendant rosy bells. Lovely. Pkt. 20c.

CORYDALIS

Pretty little cousins of Bleeding Heart, dainty in flower and foliage. With them, a wider knowledge means a wider welcome.

CORYDALIS CHEILANTHIFOLIA—ermsty(2-3)10. Particularly rich fern foliage, with pretty yellow bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

CORYDALIS LUTEA—erh(8)10. Fine lacy greenery. Airy golden blossom sprays. Pkt. 15c. #

***CORYDALIS SEMPERVIRENS ROSEA**—eorbndx(2-4)25. Blue-gray foliage, with myriads of airy blossoms, pure pink, tipped gold. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

CORYDALIS SIBIRICA—*erh(6)18. Fern foliage with racemes of pretty little flowers above, these coppery buff with red-bronze streaks. Pkt. 15c. #

CORYDALIS TUBEROSA—ursth(1)10. Profuse sprays of dainty purple, above "fern" leaves. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 54A7—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS NIGRA—*euftcbx(3-4)28. Black Cosmos. Flowers darkest, velvety black-maroon. Tuberous roots. Treat like Dahlia. Pkt. 15c. #

COSMOS DIVERSIFOLIUS MIXED—Gallitos. Just like above, but pink and rose, as well as maroon. Tuberous roots. Good. Pkt. 15c.

COSTUS SPECIOSUS—htw. The very good pot plant that is called "Chinese Evergreen." Decorative foliage. White and yellow flowers, red-bracted. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER

For winterlong beauty, plant Cotoneaster.

COTONEASTER ACUTIFOLIA—qy 10 ft. Handsome North China shrub that becomes loaded with clustered fruits of shining black. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER BUXIFOLIA—qy 3 ft. Low, irregularly mounded, shrub, with fruits of shining red. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER DIVARICATA—qy 6 ft. Upright. Pink flowers, handsome red fruits. Crimson leaves in autumn. Pkt. 15c.

COTONEASTER HORIZONTALIS—qy 3 ft. Low shrub, with spreading horizontal branches, weighted with long-hanging fruits of brilliant red. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 55A8—One pkt. each of above, for 50c.

COTONEASTER MIXED—Above, and others. Pkt. 10c.

COTULA CORONOPIFOLIA—*erfx(2-4)8. Brass-button flowers above, succulent, bronzy foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

COTYLEDON FARINOSA—htw. Dense succulent rosettes, glaucous and powder-dusted, or sometimes red-tinged. Above come crosier-sprays of creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

COTYLEDON ORBICULATA—htw. Fat, silver-dusted leaves. Showy red bloom-panicles. Pkt. 15c.

COWANIA STANSBURIANA—qbh(2)40. Evergreen shrub, with rose-like creamy flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CRAPE MYRTLE—See Lagerstroemia indica.

CRASPEDIA UNIFLORA. Wool-daisy. Cream to lemon-colored flowers on woolly six-inch stems. New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

CRATAEGUS CORDATA—jy 30 ft. Handsome Hawthorne. Shining coral red fruits, long-hanging. Brilliant autumn leaf coloring. Crataegus seeds may not sprout until the second spring, but then come strongly. Pkt. 10c.

CRATAEGUS PINNATIFIDA—qy 15 ft. Corymbs of showy white blossoms in June. Then rather large and ornamental red fruits, edible, and valued for preserves. Pkt. 15c.

CRAWFURDIA TRINERVIS—rby. Japanese Climbing Gentian. Large purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

CROCOSMIA AUREA—eutk(w)(3)25. Flowers of golden orange, carried loosely on branching stems. On order of Montbretia, and of like culture. Pkt. 15c.

THE CROCUS

For naturalizing in grass, the Crocus is possibly the prettiest and most satisfactory of bulbs, but it has its place, too, in the rockery.

CROCUS IMPERATI—urzy(1)5. Sweet-scented purple blossoms at earliest suggestion of spring. Pkt. 25c.

CROCUS SPRING-FLOWERING BLEND—urnzy(1)6. Saved from named sorts. Offered to those who wish to experiment in the production of new kinds. Pkt. 20c.

CROCUS SUSIANUS—urnzy(1)6. Golden star-cups, brown-feathered. Illustrated, page 22. Pkt. 20c. #

CROCUS TOMMASINIANUS—urnzy(1)6. Pretty blossoms of pale red-violet. Earliest spring. Pkt. 15c. #

CROCUS ZONATUS—urnzy(4)6. Particularly fine autumn-blooming species, with soft lavender cups zoned orange within. It is always in good demand, and it may be satisfactorily propagated in quantity by making seed-sowings in open-ground beds late in autumn. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

OFFER 56A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

THE POSTSCRIPT. See page 63, The Treasure Chest, for listings of additional seeds, late arriving kinds. Also see page 65, The Postscript, for the very latest arrivals of all. Fine things there.

***CROTALARIA SPECTABILIS**—Makes tall plants, much branched, to five feet, loaded with gold-hued "Sweetpea" flowers with brown markings. We offer this, knowing that we shall receive letters saying it is a field crop in the lower south. Nevertheless it is decidedly worth growing in northern gardens. Blooms late summer and autumn. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c.

***CRUCIANELLA STYLOSA**—orx(2-3)12. Pretty crimson-pink flowers in terminal clusters. Pkt. 10c.

CRYPTOMERIA JAPONICA—jk. 125 ft. The magnificent Temple Evergreen of Japan. Pkt. 10c.

***CUCUMIS METULIFERUS**—Mozambique Cucumber. Stands heat and drought well. Curious spike-shelled fruits, seedy, but filled with a refreshing, somewhat acid jelly-like pulp. It ought to make particularly good cucumber catsup. Suggested also for hybridizing with *Cucumis sativus*. Pkt. 15c. #

CUPHEA GARDEN HYBRIDS—See page 2.

CUPHEA IGNEA—htw(8)12. Cigar Flower. Russet orange tubes, white tipped. Pkt. 20c.

CUTHBERTIA GRAMINEA—erh(2-3)9. Grassy tufts, with daily-renewed bouquets of pretty rose-pink close above. A cousin of *Tradescantia*. Rare. Pkt. 20c. #

CYATHODES ACEROSA—qy 15 ft. New Zealand shrub of decorative distinction. Stiff, pungent leaves. Edible berries, red or white. Pkt. 15c.

CYANANTHUS LOBATUS—rstx(3-4)6. Feathery branches tipped with periwinkle-blue blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

CYLAMEN INDICUM ROCOCO—uthtw(7)12. Gigantic frilled and fringed blossoms in rare colorings, like great butterflies. For indoor culture. Pkt. 35c.

CYCLAMEN EUROPAEUM—urltsth(4)6. Perfumed crimson blossoms above marbled leaves. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN NEAPOLITANUM—urltsth(4)8. Varies from white, through rose, to red. Fragrant. Hardy. Pkt. 25c.

CYCLAMEN HARDY BLEND—Includes seeds of the above hardy species, also of *C. repandum*, *C. ibericum*, etc. The hardy Cyclamen are charming in the rock garden, but even more lovely in colonies in open woodland, or against the shady side of building, though they will bear sun, too, if given deep rich soil. They like lime, and a good way to apply it is to dig in bits of old mortar or plaster about them. All have decorative foliage, often lobed and marbled. Flowers vary from pink or rose, to carmine and crimson, with a rare white upon occasion. Pkt. 25c; 1/32 oz. 75c, 1/16 oz. \$1.40.

CYDONIA JAPONICA—qy(1). 8 ft. Japan Quince. Brilliant rose to crimson. Vivid. Early. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 40c.

CYDONIA MAULEI—qy(1)28. Flowers of vivid orange scarlet very early; then yellow fruits. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM GRANDE—erbsth(1)20. Flowers of clearest blue, with pure white ring. A happy woodlander, robustly handsome. Pkt. 15c.

CYNOGLOSSUM NERVOSUM—rbh(2)25. Flowers of brilliant forget-me-not blue, above always handsome foliage. Seems to be fully hardy, and perennial. Pkt. 15c.

CYPELLA HERBERTI—uftbx(3-4)24. Lovely *Tigridia*-like blossoms, tan, old gold, and brown. Pkt. 15c. #

CYNTHIA VIRGINICA—erbnx(2)20. Most showy double flowers of rich orange. Glaucous rosettes. Pkt. 10c #

CYPELLA PLUMBEA—euftbx(3-4)30. Steel-blue flowers, buff-marked, above plaited leaves. Pkt. 20c.

CYPHOMANDRA BETACEA—ehtw72. Tree Tomato. Little pink fragrant flowers. Then aromatic, edible fruits, like brown eggs. A fruit of the Incas. Pkt. 20c.

CYPRIPEDIUM—See Orchid.

CYRTANTHUS BLEND—euthtw(7)20. Ifafa Lily. Excellent Amaryllis-cousins for window or conservatory culture. Clustered flowers, flaring tubular, in the "sealing-wax" color range, chrome, buff, cinnabar and crimson. Dainty and attractive. Pkt. 20c.

CYRTODERA and CYRTOPODIUM—See Orchid.

CYTISUS CAPITATUS—erby(2-3)30. Crown Broom. Each of the many stems in the great leafy sheaf ends in a splendid crown-shaped cluster of butterfly flowers, rich, glossy yellow. Of full hardiness at Boston. Pkt. 15c. #

CYTISUS HYBRIDS—ebny(2)50. Scottish Broom. Bright green whip-like stems, lined with bloom in cream, bronze and crimson-and-gold. Usually stem-hardy to at least New York, and root-hardy to Nova Scotia. It blooms on new shoots, and may be treated as herbaceous perennial at northern extreme of range. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

DAHLIA GIANT DOUBLE—*euftcb(4-5)60. Saved from fine named sorts; giants of rare coloring. Pkt. 20c.

DAHLIA NEW MINIATURE—*euftcb(4-5)24. Semidouble. Charming colorings. Wonderful for bedding. Pkt. 20c.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM—qrmb(1)25. Lilac-rose flowers with carnation fragrance. Quite variable. Hardy. Bright scarlet fruits. Good shrub. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

DARLINGTONIA CALIFORNICA—namh(htw) (3)20. Twisted hooded pitchers with translucent windows. Odd inverted flower formations, buff-brown, red-veined. Carnivorous. Ornamental bog or pool edge plant, hardy to Vermont; often grown as indoor pot plant also. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 75c.

***DASYSTOMA PEDICULARIS**—ocdnatsth(3-4)36. Golden Foxglove. Most showy honey-colored blossoms, marked bronze in reverse. Handsome, bushy plants, fern-leaved. A cut-flower of high excellence. Not overly difficult if planted within reaching range of Oak-tree roots, but will not thrive elsewhere. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

DASYSTOMA VIRGINICA—cbnh(3)60. Many tall stems, lined with Foxglove flowers of glossy citron yellow. Most attractive hardy perennial, spectacular in bloom, but plant only near Oaks. Pkt. 15c.

***DATURA CHLORANTHA**—eo(3-4)40. Big yellow flowers, trumpet-in-trumpet. Fragrant. Odd. Pkt. 5c.

DATURA WRIGHTI—*bx(3-4)25. A splendid species. Giant up-facing trumpets of delicately shaded lavender, sweetly scented. Whole plant is silvered with down. Usually grown as an annual, but actually it is a perennial, hardy enough to stand through rather severe winters, at least as far up as north Jersey. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

DAVIDIA INVOLUCRATA—jy. 60 ft. Dove Tree. Rare and most handsome hardy tree. Showy flower-bracts of creamy white, resembling resting doves. Large nut-like seeds, slow to start. Have patience. Each 35c; 3 for \$1.

DECODON VERTICILLATUS—cbnmh(3-4)60. Arching stems loaded with successive whorls of brilliant lilac-rose blossoms, airily, long-stamened. For border, if kept watered, or by stream or pond. Pkt. 15c. #

WILD FLOWER BLENDS

Most wild flowers, (there are exceptions), may be grown from seed with fair readiness. Directions are included in special folder of cultural notes sent out with all seed shipments.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SUN—At least one hundred different and delightful Wild Flowers are in this blend. Among them are Wind-flowers, Shootingstar, certain Gentians, *Lychnis*, Golden and Purple Asters, *Monarda*, *Solidago*, *Gay Feather*, *Datura*, *Starry Campanion*, *Petalostemon*, *Buttercup*, *Cassia*, *Columbine*, *Lepachys*, True Black-eyed Susan, *Camassia*, *Lilies*, *Sundrop*, *Flowering Cactus*, *Bellflowers*, *Saponaria*, *Pentstemon hirsutus*, *Yucca*, *Pardanthus*, *Wild Rose*, *Dove Mullein*, *Tradescantia* and many *Violets*. It will make a glorious showing from early until late. 1/8 oz. 20c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00; 1/4 lb. \$3.75; 1 lb. \$14.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR SHADE—Woodland Wild Flowers bloom mostly in early to late spring, a few kinds though come later. Here we have such dainty beauties as *Trillium*, *Fairy Bells*, *Anemone*, *Anemone*, *Violets* again, *Jack-in-the-Pulpit*, *Wild Geranium*, *Claytonia*, *Hepatica*, *Erythronium*, *Mitchella*, *Winter-green*, *Trailing Arbutus*, *Bearberry*, *Smilacina*, *Ground Gold*, *Asarum*, *Mist Flower*, *Dasytoma*, *Mertensia*, *Wild Sweet William* and *Polemonium*, with *Celandine*, *Pentstemon*, *Bloodroot* and *Wild Bergamot*. Others, many of them, of course. These seed more shyly. Special large pkg. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00.

WILD FLOWERS FOR MEADOWS—This is made up for moist meadows, streamsides, marsh borders and other damp but fairly open places. In it are several Gentians, many Orchids, *Meadow Beauty*, *Polygala*, *Sabbatia*, *Xerophyllum*, *Lythrum*, *Giant Wool Grass*, *Lance Leaf Violet*, *Purple Gerardia*, *Xyris*, *Eupatorium*, *Sagittaria*, *Helonias*, *Blue-eyed Grass*, *Mimulus*, *Vernonia*, *Pink Asclepias*, *Lilies*, *Iris*, *Meadow Sweet*, *Pitcher Plant*, *Sundew*, and the like. Special large pkg. 20c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/4 oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

SPECIAL BROADCAST BLEND—Not Wild Flowers, at least not in the usual sense, but sturdy, showy kinds that will run wild and make a splendid color showing year after year, in field or hillside, or by road border. Vigorous sorts that may be broadcast directly where plants are to stand, giving good results even when soil preparation is of the scantiest. Special formula blend, altogether distinct from above three offerings of true wild flowers. Will do best in sun. 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 90c; 1/4 lb. \$3.50; 1 lb. \$13.50.

DELPHINIUM

No need to garland this. By now all should know the infinite possibilities for beauty in it.

DELPHINIUM ALBESCENS—ebh(2)40. Downy white flowers, olive-tipped. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM CARDINALE—bfh(3)36. Helmet-shaped blossoms of glorious scarlet. Full sun. A bit slow to germinate. Sow late fall or earliest spring. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c.

***DELPHINIUM CARDIOPETALUM**—eorb(3)16. A little beauty. Violet-blue flowers, green-tipped, and with exceedingly long up-curved spurs, are arranged symmetrically in loose graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM CAUCASICUM—ebh(3)50. Handsome light to dark blue flowers, with "bee." Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM FRAGRANT HYBRIDS—See page 2.

DELPHINIUM GIANT WHITE HYBRIDS—*ecbh(3-4)72. Seeds saved from plants of unusual height, with fully double flowers, varying from cream to purest waxen whiteness. One must not expect, though, that every seedling will be double, and white, but a goodly percentage should come true, and all should be worthy. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 75c.

***DELPHINIUM GAYANUM**—eocnbk(2-3)40. A bright and gay annual Larkspur species of particular value for naturalizing. Flowers variably white, pink, blue or purple, in loose feathery sprays. Pkt. 10c. #

DELPHINIUM HANSENI—ecbh(3)48. Flowers, carried usually in rather dense spikes, may be pale blue, lavender, lilac-pink or white. Good. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM HESPERIUM—cldh(2)36. Open blossom-spikes rich blue usually, but varying at times to pink or white. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM MAACKIANUM—*ecbh(2-4)40. Big blossoms in good spikes. Color variable, pale blue, deep indigo, opalescent lavender, deep violet, but always with black bee, and always pleasing. Recommended. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM MACROCENTRON—cbh(3)72. The Emerald Delphinium. Blossom color varies from deep sea-green to blue-green, peacock-blue and cobalt. Rare. Kenya. Pkt. 25c.

DELPHINIUM MENZIESI—rdh(2)20. Long-spurred, dark blue blossoms. Bushy plants. A treasure. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM NUDICAULE—rbdsty(2)30. Extraordinarily long-spurred blossoms, shading from buff, through orange, to scarlet. Slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

***DELPHINIUM ORIENTALE**—eorb(2)28. A rare, and highly different annual species from Kurdistan. Broad bushes of plants, long loaded with bloom. Blossom color is a strikingly rich and unusual shade of true tyrian purple, deep and velvety. When it is in flower, visitors at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens are drawn to it as by a magnet. Few connect it with the usual annual Larkspur, which is, indeed, a very different thing. Sow seed in late autumn or early spring. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c. #

DELPHINIUM PARISHI—crbdh(2)30. Blossoms varying from soft lavender to lively sky-blue are carried in loose racemes. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM PARRYI—rbdh(2)30. Large flowers of blue-purple, marked pink and green. Foot-long spikes. Very good. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM PENARDI—crbh(2-3)30. Silvery white flowers, olive-marked. Gray foliage. Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM PYLZOWI—crbh(2-3)20. Oddly symmetrical flowers of large size, carried in loose spikes. Deep, pure indigo, with black and yellow bee. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM SCOPULORUM—emtbh(3)60. Cleft, foliage. Bright blue flowers in long, open racemes. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM SIBIRICUM—*ercbx(2)30. Irregular flowers of superb beauty, vivid indigo, with rose-purple spot on each petal-tip. Blossoms like airy butterflies on the open, branching plants. Blooms through drought. Possibly but a more robust race of *Delphinium sinense*. Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM SPECIOSUM—ebh(3)50. Spikes of big blue and purple flowers, elatum fashion. Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM TATSIENSE—*erh(2-4)18. Airy, loosely bushy plants, bearing great blossoms of brilliant blue. Long blooming. Fine. Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM TIROLENSE—ecbh(3-4)30. Big purple flowers, bee-centered, with blue-violet reverse. Close, branching spike. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM TRISTE—rbh(3-4)25. Flowers deep brown, suffused red. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 20c. #

DELPHINIUM TROLLIFOLIUM—cbmtsth(2)70. Handsome palmate foliage. Long terminal racemes of lovely clear blue blossoms, white-centered. Pkt. 15c.

DELPHINIUM VESTITUM—cbh(3)60. The Himalayan Delphinium. Great spires of rich violet blossoms, each with a white eye. Slow to germinate. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM YUNNANENSE—ecrh(2-4)36. Big violet flowers, white-anthered. Good, long-blooming species from South China and Tibet. Pkt. 15c. #

DELPHINIUM ZALIL—cbdy(3)30. Showy racemes of yellow flowers. Prefers full sun, and well-drained sandy soil. Germinates slowly. Seems identical with *D. sulphureum*, Farrer notwithstanding. Pkt. 20c.

DELPHINIUM AVALON BLEND—*ecbh(3)50. A magnificent blend of all that is finest in Giant Hybrid Delphiniums. Includes the Hollyhock strain, the snowy Iceberg, the Himalayan vestitum, together with the Fragrant Delphinium and the informal beauty of special cut-flower selections. There will be pale blue, mid-blue ultramarine and purple; varied shades of lavender, opal and lilac-pink; with daintier, lovelier color-tones that will scarce bear a name. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75. #

OFFER 57A8—One pkt. each of the three annuals, *Cardiopetalum*, *Gayanum* and *Orientale*, for 40c.

OFFER 57½A8—Representative perennial Delphiniums, one pkt. each of *Hansenii*, *Trollifolium*, *Giant White Hybrids*, *Macrocentron*, *Nudicaule*, *Penardi*, *Pylzowi*, *Tatsiense*, *Yunnanense* and *Menziesi*, for \$1.50.

OFFER 58A8—One pkt. each of the 29 Delphiniums, including Fragrant Hybrids, for \$4.75.



DIANTHUS KNAPPI



DIANTHUS ARENARIUS



PENSTEMON SPECIOSUS



NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA



STREPTOCARPUS



PRIMULA ROSEA

DENDROBIUM—See Orchid.

DENDROCALAMUS STRICTUS—A splendid Bamboo for planting in the lower south. Great clumps of noded, leafy stems, often three inches through and fifty feet high. Does particularly well in Florida and along Gulf Coast. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c

DENDROMECON RIGIDA—qy(2). 7ft. Tree Poppy. An evergreen shrub, bearing big golden yellow Poppy blossoms. Needs careful protection, north. Pkt. 15c.

DENTARIA DIGITATA—rnmtsth(1-2)20. Charming blossoms of rosy lavender. Slashed foliage. Pkt. 15c.

DENTARIA TENELLA—ernmtsth(1)16. Dainty bell-like flowers of pink rosiness. There is a piquant charm about these first children of the spring. Pkt. 15c.

DESMODIUM CANADENSE—ecbdnh(3)50. Branching panicles of showy rose-lilac. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

This flower that is so desirable here, may sulk there: that flower, so robust and colorful there, may pine its way through a short and inglorious existence here. In Utopia, doubtless every flower will do its best everywhere, through sheer altruism; but unfortunately Utopia as yet is found only in the writings of Sir Thomas More, and in the promises of certain varicolored current dictators. Meanwhile, please make reasonable allowance for foibles of individual species.

HARDY DIANTHUS

The Garden Pinks are excellent and dependable plants for rockery or edging, some of them large enough even for the hardy border. Easy and sure from seed.

DIANTHUS ALPINUS — erltx(3-4)4. Brilliant broad-petaled fringed flowers of an intense rose crimson, often peacock-eyed. Pkt. 20c.

DIANTHUS ALLWOODI — ercrbx(2)18. Sweetly perfumed Clove Pink-Carnation hybrids. Wonderously varied colorings. Exquisite. Stands on every bit as high a peak of garden desirability today as it did a few years back, when its seed was several times as costly. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

DIANTHUS ANATOLICUS — *erbx(3)20. Fragrant flowers of most delicate pink suffusion, on branching stems. Often semi-double. Glaucous foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS ARENARIUS — *erdx(2)6. Foliage densities, piled, folded and rumpled into a miniature landscape, hills and valleys of silver-green velvet. Picturesque rock garden plant. Fringed, perfumed creamy blossoms. Illustrated, on opposite page. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

DIANTHUS ARMERIA — *eotbndh(2-3)35. Deptford Pink. Crimson flowers, white-dotted, with jagged petals. Effective naturalized. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

DIANTHUS ARVERNENSIS — erx(2)4. Very dwarf, dense, foliage tufts; dainty pink blossoms. Pkt. 25c. #

DIANTHUS ATRORUBENS — ercrbx(2)24. Close terminal clusters of most gorgeous crimson. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS BARBATUS JOHNSON GIANTS — eotcbx(2)25. Sweet William selected both to increase size of individual flower, and range of coloring. Vivid hues and new color blendings, florets often with contrasting eye. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS BOISSERI — erltx(3)16. Pretty Carnation-cousin from Spanish hills. Single to double flowers, white, pink and rose. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS CAESIUS — erx(2)10. Fringed pink blossoms over silvery cushions. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

DIANTHUS CHEDDAR HYBRIDS — erx(2-4). Hybrids of the Cheddar Pink and the Clove Pink. Variable, but always delightful. Mostly fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS COLLINUS — *erx(2-3)12. A dainty exquisite. Blossoms fringed, pale to deep pink. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS DELICATUS — erbx(2)12. Sheaves of fragrant blossoms, cream to pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

DIANTHUS DELTOIDES — erx(2)9. Myriad flowers, vivid pink to rose, crimson dotted. Pkt. 10c. #

DIANTHUS FRAGRANS — erbx(2)10. Sweetly perfumed fringed flowers, white to creamy pink. North African species, extending into Asia. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS GIGANTEUS — ecbx(3)36. A showy Goliath from Bulgaria, with terminal flower clusters of spectacular rose-violet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS GRISEBACHI — erx(2-3)9. Blossoms of burning rose, crimson-freckled. Mass production for three solid months. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

DIANTHUS HIGHLAND HYBRIDS — ercx(2-3)16. Notable for large size of individual flowers, these variably pink to rose, often with contrasting zone. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

DIANTHUS HOLTZERI — ercrbx(2)18. Large fringed flowers, white or pink, often zoned, or blush-suffused. From Turkey. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

DIANTHUS JERSEY HYBRIDS — erx(2)8. A strain of dwarf and compact habit, exceedingly floriferous. Blossoms often semi-double, with notched petals, delicately fragrant. Usually pale to deep pink. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS KNAPPI — ercrbh(2-4)18. Lemon yellow blossoms, a unique coloring. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS LATIFOLIUS ATROCOCCINEUS — eotrx(2-3)12. Flowers like glowing coals. Pkt. 10c. #

DIANTHUS LIBURNICUS — *erbx(3)20. Fragrant flowers of softest pink. Often semi-double. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS LONGICALYCINA — ecbx(3-4)25. Open, airy, branching plants, loaded with lace-fringed flowers, pink to rose. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS MONSPESSULANUS — erx(3-4)10. Long-fringed pink blossoms with dark eye. Of particular value because of late season. Pkt. 25c. #

DIANTHUS MONTANUS — ernx(2)10. Myriads of brilliant rose blossoms. Rich green foliage tangles. Able to maintain itself in competition with other plants, so may be naturalized. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

DIANTHUS NEGLECTUS — eratx(2)6. Flowers of bright cherry, tawny rose in reverse. Pkt. 25c. #

DIANTHUS PANCICI — ebx(3-4)30. An odd Bulgarian, tall enough for the hardy border. Close-clustered blossoms of striate rose top each thirty-inch stem. Buds, shining mahogany. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS — erx(2)10. Old-time Clove Pink. Spice-scented, variably colored. Pkt. 5c. #

DIANTHUS PUNGENS — erbx(2-3)18. Jagged petaled flowers of crimson-marked rose. Pyrenees. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS PYRIDICOLUS — erbx(2)10. Much fringed fragrant blossoms of white, flesh and deep pink, above silvered foliage. Some question of identification, but excellent garden strain, anyway. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

DIANTHUS REUTERI — erx(3)10. Clustered blossoms of lively rose on many spreading stems. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS SEGUERI — *ercbx(3-5)20. Big bushy plants, long-laden with large notch-petaled blossoms that may be anything from soft pink to deep carmine, usually marked with maroon circles and white dots. Blooms from mid-July until late autumn, giving flowers when other "Pinks" are long past. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

DIANTHUS SEROTINUS — erx(3-4)8. Dense cushions; perfumed, fringed white flowers above. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS SPECIOSUS — erbx(2)16. The alpine counterpart of Dianthus superbus. Pretty, pink and lacy. Blue-glaucous. Earlier than Superbus. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

DIANTHUS SQUARROSUS — erx(2)12. Profuse whirlwinds of fringed pink and white. Decorative foliage mats. South Russia. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS — ercrbx(3-4)25. The handsome rose pink blossoms are an extravagance of windblown laciness. Sweetly perfumed. Upright plants, built of slender, much-branched stems. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS WHITE LACE — ecrbx(3)18. New. Of exquisite loveliness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS — erdx(2)10. Purest deep pink, a true shade, not rose. There is a bit of buff in the throat. Big flowers, rarely dentate, but never fringed. Arching sheaves of bloom. Excellent. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS SYLVESTRIS FRIGIDUS — erdx(2)4. A little Hungarian treasure, like above, but only half the size. Pkt. 25c.

DIANTHUS TERGESTINUS — erx(2)12. Usually vivid rose zonings on ground of white or pale pink. Pkt. 15c. #

DIANTHUS TRIFASICULATUS — erx(3-4)15. Branching stems end in closely clustered flowers of deepest rose, zoned with punctate whorls of crimson. Valuable late flowering species. Pkt. 20c. #

DIANTHUS VAGINATUS — erbx(2)12. Close terminal clusters. Rose to red. Pkt. 10c.

DIANTHUS VISCIDUS PARNASSUS — *ercbx(3)20. Blue-silvered tufts, with fringed blossoms of carmine-zoned white. Fragrant. Blooms quickly season of sowing, though enduringly perennial. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

DIANTHUS WINTERI — ercrbx(8)14. Delightful hardy hybrid strain from England, bearing some Carnation blood. Flowers of largest size, carried sturdily upright, and showing widely variable colorings and markings, with many vivid contrasts. A particularly meritorious group. Everblooming. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

DIANTHUS ZONATUS — erx(2)12. Splendid pink flowers, or sometimes white or even rose, but banded always with glowing crimson. Wide, glaucous foliage mats. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

OFFER 60A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$6.25.

OFFER 61A8 One pkt. each of representative Dianthus species and strains, Allwoodi, Arenarius, Highland Hybrids, Holtzeri, Montanus, Pancici, Sylvestris, Superbus, Viscidus Parnassus, for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS ROCKERY BLEND — This will give a wide and interesting variety. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

READ ABOUT BOOKS — My Special Book Offer, sent on request, describes in friendly fashion, with frank comments, a large assortment of books. While the listings are dominantly horticultural, nevertheless books on many other subjects, that might appeal to the sort of person who likes to garden, are included.

***DIASCIA BARBARAE** — eox(3-4)16. Exquisite, but oddly formed, blossoms of pure pink, with golden insets. Airy branching plants. Pkt. 15c.

DIAPENSIA LAPONICA — ry(1)2. Close gray-green mats, set freely with lovely wide, white stars. Pkt. 20c.

DICENTRA or BLEEDING HEART

Fully hardy perennials, with blossoms of delightful charm. Border or rockery. Cutting, too.

DICENTRA CANADENSIS — rnsy(1)8. Daintily pretty. White flowers rose-tipped. Pkt. 20c.

DICENTRA CHRYSANTHA — ecbdy(3-4)40. Golden Eardrop. Silvery slashed foliage, with tall sprays of golden hearts, inverted, above. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.

DICENTRA EXIMIA — ernsth(2-3)16. Graceful plumes of rose-colored heart-flowers sway over handsomely fern-slashed foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

DICENTRA FORMOSA — ernmsth(2-3)16. Nodding sprays of pink hearts above spreading ferny foliage. Decorative mats in shade. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

DICENTRA OREGANA — rsty (2-4)16. Delightful blossoms of soft cream, heart-shaped, with tips of vivid purple. The flowers hang in graceful sprays above most attractive silvery foliage. An exquisite thing, blooming over a long season. It glories in a bit of shade, but is reasonable, nevertheless about sun. Pkt. 25c. #

DICENTRA PUSILLA — ry(1)5. A Japanese miniature of exquisite daintiness. Pink. 10 seeds for 25c.

DICENTRA SPECTABILIS — cby(1-2)30. True Bleeding Heart. Pendant sprays of rosy pink hearts, white-tipped. Exquisite. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 62A7 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.20.

WINTER SOWINGS. All winter long, or at least any time that the ground thaws, open ground or cold frame sowings may be made of kinds of seeds marked with key letter "y." I sow outside every month in the year.

DICRANOSTIGMA — See Rapid Celandine, page 2.

DICTAMNUS FRAXINELLA — by(3)36. Gas plant. Terminal racemes of rosy purple, or sometimes white, flowers, giving off inflammable vapor at dusk. Handsome and long-lived border perennial. Sow in late fall. Pkt. 10c.

DIERAMA BLEND — uftby(htw)(1)40. Bells of white, rose, red, and amaranth, pendant from swaying wands. Very fine. Bulbs sometimes stored in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

DIGITALIS or FOXGLOVE

There is a nostalgic reminder of friendlier times in these favorites of older days.

DIGITALIS AMBIGUA — ebx(2)36. Yellow Foxglove. Richest cream, with brown markings. Pkt. 10c.

DIGITALIS BARTLEY GIANT WHITE — ebx(3)50. Big blossoms of opaque, yet waxy, whiteness. English selection of high merit. Pkt. 15c. #

DIGITALIS GIANT SHIRLEY — ebx(2)70. Giant Foxglove. Finest hybrid strain. White, pink or rose, always dotted with crimson. Pkt. 10c. #

DIGITALIS HYBRIDA LUTZI — ebx(2)60. Varied and charming shades of salmon. Pkt. 15c.

DIGITALIS ISABELLINA — ebx(2)50. Fine spikes of yellow blossoms that deepen to chamois. Pkt. 15c. #

DIGITALIS LAEVIGATA — ecbx(2)36. Long, one-sided spikes of little creamy flowers. Many stems in good sheaf effect. Pkt. 10c. #

DIGITALIS MARIANA — ecbx(3)36. Highly attractive and very "different" species. Flowers are carried horizontally, lower lobe long and projecting. Ground color is white, but laid over this is a reticulation of golden chestnut, then all dusted with soft downiness. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20c. #

DIGITALIS MINOR — ercx(2)25. Low spires of close Foxglove thatching in deepest rose to purple of Tyre. Excellent rock garden accent. Pkt. 20c. #

DIGITALIS ORIENTALIS — ecrx(3)18. A Digitalis mariana reduced to rock garden size, same oddly shaped flower, same gold-brown reticulation, but plants more branching, and of but half the height. Borders of Kurdistan. Pkt. 20c. #

DIGITALIS THAPSI — erx(3-4)16. A rare delight. Plants dipped in tawny down, carry long-pediceled Foxgloves in loose racemes. Blossoms open to a buff-tinged cream that gradually suffuses with a delicious strawberry tone. Pkt. 25c. #

DIGITALIS VIRIDIFLORA — ecbx(2)40. Flowers of soft cream (not green) in closely filled, branching symmetrical spikes. Makes enduring, decorative border clumps. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 63A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.50.

DIONAEA or VENUS FLYTRAP

An attractive, but oddly animal-like plant, is Dionaea muscipula. The leaves are carried in rosettes, the blade in two sections, connected only by the strong mid-rib. The terminal section is center-hinged and contractile, margined with bristles and studded with sensitive hairs and honey-secreting glands. When a fly, attracted by the sweet bait, alights on the leaf, the hairs act as triggers, and the leaf-halves quickly close over the insect, the edge bristles interlocking.

The flowers are white, large and attractive; carried in terminal clusters. Dionaea is for the bog garden south, or for house culture north. Well suited to terrariums. Needs plenty of moisture, and soil should be mixture of sand, with peat or shredded moss. Will grow also in loose masses of live sphagnum moss. Given proper soil and wetness, seed germinates with fair readiness. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

DIOSPYROS KAKI — jy 40 ft. Japanese Persimmon. Bears delicious fruits. Seedlings will vary in hardiness, but some of them can probably be grown much farther north than usually supposed. In China and Japan it ranges into climates comparable with that of southern New England. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

DIOSPYROS VIRGINIANA BETHEL'S SELECTION — jy 75 ft. American Persimmon. Hardy well north. Fruit delicious when fully ripe. Tree is rather ornamental. This fine variety, originating at College Park, Georgia, not only bears fruits of particularly large size and rich flavor, but ripens them very early. Pkt. 15c. (Can also supply seeds at same rate, saved from a Missouri specimen bearing especially sweet fruits, known locally as The Candy Tree).

DIPLACUS AURANTIACUS — eqfx(2)36. A beautiful Mimulus segregate, mantled with flowers of buff-apricot. Needs sheltered position north. May also be grown as pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

DIPLARRHENA MOREA — erm(htw)(2)24. Tasmanian Iris. Flowers snowy white, or marked lilac and yellow. Best handled as pot plant. Rare, and good. Pkt. 25c.

DIPSACUS AZUREUS — eotcbx(3)50. For unusual decorative effects, use the Great Blue Teasel. It is attractive in form and flower, really blue in bloom, rather than merely lavender. After its garden season is over, the oddly bracted receptacles may be cut for winter bouquets. Said to be a good honey plant. Pkt. 10c. #

DISPORUM BLEND — rbnmsty(1)20. Fairy Bells. Gracefully hung blossoms, cream to maize yellow, followed by shining berries of orange or crimson. Pkt. 15c.

DODECATHEON or SHOOTING STAR

If, as the name implies, this flower was fashioned by the Twelve Gods of Greece, then their workmanship was of an exquisite perfection. One wonders, though, what Olympian escapade may have brought Grecian Gods to even short exile in our hemisphere, since Dodecatheons are altogether American. See illustration, page 12.

DODECATHEON CLEVELANDI — crbnsty(1)18. Clove-scented. Mauve, yellow-ringed, shading to maroon. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON HENDERSONI — crbnsty(1)12. Spectacular wine-purple Shooting Star. Sweetly perfumed. A beauty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

DODECATHEON JEFFREYI — crmsty(2)24. From bright pink, through rose, to showy purple. Perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON MEADIA — crnsty(2)20. Wild Cyclamen. Rose colored, with yellow anthers. Fragrant. Strikingly beautiful. Pkt. 15c. #

DODECATHEON MEADIA SPLENDIDUM — As above, but blossom color of gold-banded crimson. Pkt. 25c.

DODECATHEON PAUCIFLORUM — rmsty(2)10. Pretty purple Shooting Star of mountain meadows. Pkt. 20c.

DODECATHEON STANFELDIA — Lilac pink. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 64A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.20.

DODECATHEON BLEND — Many good kinds. Pkt. 15c.

DORYANTHES PALMERI — Spear Lily. Spectacular scarlet flowers on spikes 10 to 20 feet high. A distant Amaryllis cousin. South. Pkt. 25c.

DOUGLASIA LAEVIGATA — rsty(2)6. Loosely clustered blossoms that vary from soft clear pink to pure deep rose. A lovely Androsace cousin. Both Douglasias delight in cool, well-drained (but not dry) positions, and they will tolerate a bit of shade. Both are charming. Pkt. 20c.

DOUGLASIA MONTANA — rstm(y)(2)5. Tufted rosettes, with exquisite pink blossoms above. Pkt. 15c.

DRABA AIZOIDES — erltx(1)6. Sempervivum-like rosettes, mat-forming, with tiny but profuse golden flowers. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA ALTAICA — rx(1)10. Prodigious sprays of dainty white. Pkt. 20c.

DRABA CARINTHIACA—Rather pretty little white-flowered species of easiest culture. Pkt. 15c. #

DRABA LONGIROSTRATA—Nice little yellow-flowered species. Easy. Pkt. 15c. #

***DRACOCEPHALUM MOLDAVICA**—eondx(3)20. Many sturdy spikes of cool blue. Rather showy, and naturalizes well. Sow in quantity. Pkt. 5c; 1/4 oz. 20c. #

DRACOCEPHALUM NUTANS—erbx(1)18. Many little snapdragons of violet-indigo in dense spike effect, followed as the flowers fall by long-remaining brown purple bracts in pleasing ornamental show. Pkt. 15c. #

DRACOCEPHALUM RUY SCHIANA—erbx(2)24. Spikes of beautiful blue snapdragons. Siberia. Pkt. 15c.

DRACUNCULUS CANARIENSIS—ufth. Calla cousin with odd digitate foliage in summer. Dig tubers in autumn and store. The attractively tinted flower-spathe comes from the dry tuber in early spring. Pkt. 15c.

DROSERA FILIFORMIS—rnmath(2)12. Sundew. Pretty pink stars. Curious carnivorous plants. Pkt. 15c. #

DROSERA INTERMEDIA—nmah(2)8. Broad-leaved Sundew. Pink blossoms. Insect-trap leaves. Pkt. 20c. #

DRYAS OCTOPETALA—rgy(2)5. Mats of evergreen "oak" leaves, creamy flowers, and lovely silver-pink seed fluffs. Pkt. 20c.

DUCHESNEA INDICA—*ergk(8)3. Pretty little trailing, mat-forming perennial, with yellow Potentilla-like flowers, followed by unedible fruits of impressive brilliance, as though starkly upright strawberries had been dipped in vermillion. Pkt. 15c. #

DURANTA PLUMIERI—ehtw. Golden Dewdrop. Excellent pot or tub plant, with lilac flowers, followed by translucent yellow "golden dewdrops" of fruits. Pkt. 15c.

ECHINACEA PURPUREA HYBRIDA—ecbdh(3-4)48. Long pendant petals from chocolate cones. Soft rose to royal purple. Thoroughly safe perennial of a considerable buxom attractiveness. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c. #

ECHINOPS EXALTATUS—eotcbx(3)60. A showy, unspiny Globe Thistle, with flower-heads of metallic blue. For bold decorative effects in garden; may be cut, too, for winter bouquets. Good honey plant. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

ECHIUM BLUE BEDDER—*ebk(3-4)12. Dense and showy spikes of deepest indigo bloom. Compact and even in habit. Will attract attention. Pkt. 15c.

ECHIUM NEW HYBRIDS—*ebk(3-4)36. One-sided flowering spike, terminating, though, in a solid, symmetrical crown of bloom. Brilliant blue, with lilac, white and even pink. Both Echiums listed here will bloom within a few weeks from seed. Pkt. 15c.

EDRIANTHUS DALMATICUS—erltdh(2)6. Grassy tufts from which radiate up-curved stems that end in crowded clusters of wide purple bells. Pkt. 25c. #

ELDERBERRY, BLACK-FRUITED—qy84. Sweet black berries, edible. Pkt. 10c. #

ELAEAGNUS MULTIFLORA—qy. 6 ft. Cherry Goumi. Handsome silvery shrub. Edible, cherry-flavored, translucent red fruit. Pkt. 15c. #

***ELSHOLTZIA CRISTATA**—eox(2)15. Unshowy aromatic annual, valued chiefly as honey plant. Pkt. 10c. #

ELSHOLTZIA FARQUHARI—*ecbh(5)36. Mint-shrub. Splendid late-blooming border plants, each with a vast population of long and fluffy bloom-spikes of soft lilac, carried candelabra fashion on many branching stems. Seems fully root-hardy. Will be a low shrub south, an herbaceous perennial north. An excellent cut-flower. Sweetly aromatic foliage. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c. #

***EMMENANTHE PENDULIFLORA**—eodk(2)10. Whispering Bells. Pendant creamy bells, that dry and whisper in the breeze. Pkt. 15c.

ENKIANTHUS CAMPANULATUS—qaty(2) 15 ft. Pretty bells of pale yellow, vividly veined with red. Autumn foliage of brilliant crimson. Pkt. 15c.

ENKIANTHUS CERNUA RUBENS. Ruby bells. Pkt. 15c.

EPIDENDRUM—See Orchid.

EPIGAEA—See Trailing Arbutus.

EPILOBIUM ANGUSTIFOLIUM—bndstx(3)30. Bright flowers of rose purple, yellow anthered. Called Fireweed, since it flourishes particularly in burned over areas. Pkt. 10c.

EPILOBIUM DODONAEI—rh(3)18. Loose clouds of big pink blossoms, enriched by sepals of vandyke brown that peer betwixt the petals. Very good. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM NUMMULARIFOLIUM—*rstx(3)2. Trailing carpets of minute, overlapping emerald leaves, bronze in sun, with daintiest snowy star-lets of blossoms just above, the stems, airy-invisible. New Zealand. Pkt. 15c. #

EPILOBIUM LATIFOLIUM—ermx(2)8. Many wide flowers of purple rosiness. For streamsides. Pkt. 15c.

EPILOBIUM OBCORDATUM—rmh(3)12. Sprawling mounds of greenery, with big clustered flowers of satiny rose-pink, yellow stamened. Pkt. 20c.

EPIMEDIUM MACRANTHUM—Delightful little flowers for shaded rock garden. We depend upon seeds collected from wild plants in northern Japan for our supply. Offered subject to receipt of seeds by us. Pkt. 20c.

EPIPACTIS—See Orchid.

ERANTHIS HIEMALIS—ury(1)5. Golden flowers, green-ruffed, in earliest possible spring. Pkt. 15c.

EREMURUS

Great Desert or Foxtail Lily. Magnificent flower-spikes that bear hundreds of bright star-shaped blossoms. Fully hardy, but mulch a bit to prevent too early starting in spring. Spectacular in beauty. See illustration, page 12.

EREMURUS BUNGEI PERFECTUS—ubzy(2)72. Foxtail Lily. Long spikes of golden orange stars. 20 seeds for 15c; 100 for 60c; 500 for \$2.50.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS—ubzy(2)100. Pale pink blossoms in huge spikes. 15 seeds for 25c.

EREMURUS ELWESIANUS ALBUS—ubzy(2)100. Snowy white blossoms. Fine. 12 seeds for 25c.

EREMURUS HIMALAICUS—ubzy(2)90. Long and densely packed spikes of airy white stars. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 for 65c; 500 for \$2.50. #

EREMURUS OLgae—ubzy(2)90. Handsome lilac-flushed flowers. Fragrant. 15 seeds for 25c.

EREMURUS ROBUSTUS—ubzy(2)100. Brightest rosy pink blossoms in most showy spikes. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c; 500 for \$3.25.

EREMURUS SHELFORD HYBRIDS—ubzy(2)90. Fine strain, showing white, pink and yellow, but particularly rich in coppery orange, bronze and apricot tintings. 20 seeds for 25c; 100 for 90c.

OFFER 65A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.35.

EREMURUS PEERLESS BLEND—ubzy(2). Includes all the above, and others. Glorious color range. 25 seeds for 20c; 100 seeds for 65c; 500 seeds \$2.50. #

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name are intended to indicate classification, needs, uses, blooming season and height.

ERICA CARNEA—rfah(1)8. Pretty little alpine Heather, with flowers of pink or rose in earliest spring. Hardy south of New York. Pkt. 20c.

ERICA CINEREA—rfah(2-6)12. A delightful little Heath in twisting shrublet form. Showy blossoms, white, violet-rose or scarlet. Hardy at New York. Pkt. 20c.

ERICA VAGANS—rfah(3)25. The hardy Cornish Heath. Pretty flowers of rosy purple. Pkt. 20c.

ERIGENIA BULBOSA—urnsth(1)6. Harbinger of Spring. Pretty clusters of dainty, tiny white blossoms. Earliest flower to bloom. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON

A hardy daisy-race of delightful possibilities.

ERIGERON AURANTIACUS—rh(3)12. Many-rayed semi-double daisies of dazzling orange. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON COMPOSITUS—rh(2)6. Many soft lavender daisies above curious gray cushions. Pkt. 15; 1/16 oz. 30c.

ERIGERON GLANDULOSUS—rnh(2)12. Pretty, fine-petaled lavender daisies in long-time profusion. Mat-forming. Very good. Full sun. Pkt. 15c. #

ERIGERON SALISUGINOSUS—rbmh(2)20. Fine-rayed blossoms of soft lilac-pink, raggedly fringy. A handsome and floriferous species. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON SPECIOSUS—rcbh(2-4)20. Enormous gold-centered daisies, the petal rays narrow, long, and of exceeding number. Brilliant purple. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 66A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

ERINUS ALPINUS—*erpsth(2-3)5. Little foliage mounds be-spangled with jewel-like blossoms, rose to carmine, or sometimes white. This particular strain is unusually rich in pleasing variations. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOCAULON MIXED—nm(8)25. Powdery white flower-heads on wiry stems. Attractive aquatic. Pkt. 15c. #

ERIODICTYON CRASSIFOLIUM—bfh(2)60. A shrub-Phacelia, with aromatic, densely woolly foliage, and showy blue salver-flowers in high panicled cymes. Not very hardy Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM or UMBRELLA FLOWER

A most desirable group of hardy flowers, that are, as yet, but little known. Though a bit slow in establishing themselves, they are, nevertheless, long enduring and hardy. The pretty, delicately tinted flowers are carried in terminal umbel-sprays.

ERIOGONUM COMPOSITUM—rbdh(3)20. Long-stemmed shaggy umbels of delightful flowers the color of rich cream, sometimes with a suggestion of pink suffusion. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

ERIOGONUM HERACLEOIDES—rbdh(2)18. White flowers in flattened clusters. Whorled foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM NIVEUM — erdh(2)8. Pretty little white-flowered species. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM OVALIFOLIUM — erdh(2)5. Silvery-gray rosettes, with daintiest blossom-heads that may be cream, lemon, or rose. Pkt. 20c.

ERIOGONUM TORREYANUM — Excellent deep yellow. Haven't seen it myself, so this recommendation is second-hand. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOGONUM UMBELLATUM—rdh(3)9. Wide carpets of irregularly mounded green foliage, white-downy below. Big flower clusters, anther-fluffed, of pleasing primrose yellow. Likes full sun and gravelly soil. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 67A8—One pkt. each of above for 80c.

ERIOGONUMS MIXED. Above and others. Pkt. 15c.

ERIOPHORUM VIRGINICUM — cnmh(8)40. Cotton Sedge. Showy cotton tufts, tawny to snowy. Most decorative. Likes ample moisture. Cuts well. Pkt. 10c. #

ERIOPHYLLUM LANATUM—erbh(3)18. Oregon Sunshine. Splendid summer-flowering perennial of full hardiness. Inch-wide golden daisies with long stems, in greatest possible profusion for many weeks. Downy foliage. Pkt. 10c.

ERIOPHYLLUM PEDUNCULATUM—erbh(3)18. It is, perhaps, more gracefully formed; otherwise much like last. Pkt. 15c #

ERITRICHUM SP.—*ebk(2-3)25. Open branching plants, lithe stems close set with stars of brilliant indigo, entwined in Laocoön effect. Flowers first year. Pkt. 15c. #

ERODIUM

Hardy treasures of the Geranium persuasion, gems for the rock garden, or the larger sorts for the everblooming border.

ERODIUM AMANUM—erh(3)12. Silvered leaves, plumily slashed and jagged; with lax-sprayed flowers above, most brilliantly white. Pkt. 25c.

ERODIUM GRUINUM—eodlx(3-4)15. A delightful Geranium-cousin, with noble blossoms of lavender-violet. Particularly recommended. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM MACRADENUM—erblh(3)10. Pure pink blossoms, but patched with radiating velvety blackness on upper petals. Fern-like leaves. Pkt. 20c.

ERODIUM MANESCAVI—*erh(3-5)16. To be in tune with the horticulturally elect, I should view Manescavi superficially; but with all due regret for my loss of "face", I confess that I rather like the species. I like its hale and hearty habit, its seeming determination to make the best of its position, whatever it may be, its aromatic, always good, fern-foliage, its long season of flowering. I like even its somewhat robust coloring, a clear purple-rose with deeper veinings. At Philadelphia, still full of bloom on Thanksgiving day, and it starts in June. Pkt. 20c. #

ERODIUM ROMANUM—rh(3)6. Clustered bright pink flowers. Canescent foliage. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 68A8—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

ERYNGIUM AMETHYSTINUM—ecbh(3)20. Amethyst Sea-Holly. For bizarre decorative effects in the garden, or cut, for winter bouquets. Ornamental lavender flower-heads. The whole plant is dusted with silver-amethyst. Pkt. 10c. #

ERYNGIUM COERULEUM—ecbh(3)30. Blue Sea-Holly. I rather prefer this species, for the over-lay of blue is more pronounced. Blue this time, not lavender or amethyst. Particularly good for straw-flower drying. Pkt. 15c. #

***ERYTHRAEA VENUSTA** — eork(3-4)8. Annual Rose Gentian. This is one of the prettiest and daintiest little flowers imaginable, exquisitely formed, upfacing stars of purest pink, each with yellow center. The seed is very fine, but aside from this, there are no real difficulties in its culture, providing it be sown reasonably early. Pkt. 20c.

ERYSIMUM

A race of beautiful Crucifers that are close akin to the Wall-flowers. Mostly they germinate easily, and sown early, will often bloom first season.

ERYSIMUM ASPERUM—*erbx(3-4)18. Clustered blossoms of a gold so deeply rich and vivid that it over-laps orange. Pkt. 10c.

ERYSIMUM CUSPIDATUM—ebx(2-3)30. Elongate clusters of brightest yellow flowers in dense spike effect. Long in bloom. Pkt. 10c. #

ERYSIMUM HELVETICUM—erx(2-3)12. Here the flowers are of a shade between buff and amber. Pkt. 15c.

ERYSIMUM HIERACIFOLIUM—ebx(2)20. Compact heads of golden yellow florets. Strict, upright, branching habit. Pkt. 10c. #

ERYSIMUM PEROFSKIANUM — *ecrbx(2-3)15. Here is orange unmistakable, deep and glowing. Pkt. 10c.

ERYSIMUM PULCHELLUM — erbx(3)18. Loose spike clusters of soft lemon. Attractive foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 69A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

ERYSIMUM BLEND — *erb(2-3). Close mat-clumps of emerald foliage, with spikes of bright bloom above, from palest lemon, through golden hues, to radiant orange. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRINA CRISTA-GALLI — *euftx(w)(4)30. Branching, pinnate-foliaged plants bear enormous spikes of brilliant coral-rose flowers. Not quite hardy north of Washington, but the roots may be dug in latest autumn, and carried over winter, stored in damp sand in a cool cellar. Large seeds, 5 for 20c; 15 for 50c.

ERYTHRONIUM or TROUT LILY

Fully hardy bulbs for the shady corner, the rockery, or for naturalizing in rich loose soils under trees. They are exquisite Lilies of fairy size. See illustration, page 22.

ERYTHRONIUM AMERICANUM — urnmstzy(1)7. Lovely buff-apricot blossoms, brown-marked. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM CALIFORNICUM — urnmstzy(1)8. Large cream-colored flowers. Richly mottled leaves. Pkt. 15c.

FRYTHRONIUM CITRINUM — urnmstzy(1)10. Snowy white, banded citron. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GIGANTEUM — urnmstzy(1)12. Creamy white, yellow-shaded, and sometimes banded maroon. Handsome. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM GRANDIFLORUM R O B U S T U M — ucrdstzy(1-2)18. Recurved "lilies," of richest yellow. I shall always recall the glorious golden spread of the Erythronium blossoms beneath the towering pines on the hillsides of my old north-Idaho ranch. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

ERYTHRONIUM HENDERSONI — urnmstzy(1)12. Lovely soft purple blossoms with maroon centers. Rarely gold-banded. Showy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

ERYTHRONIUM JOHNSONI — urnmstzy(1)16. Blossoms of soft rose, orange-centered. Pkt. 20c.

ERYTHRONIUM KLAMATHENSE — Blossoms of pale lemon, each petal pink-tipped. Pkt. 25c.

ERYTHRONIUM PARVIFLORUM—Pretty sub-alpine; practically a miniature Erythronium grandiflorum. Pkt. 15c.

ERYTHRONIUM REVOLUTUM SMITHI — urnmstzy(1)10. Pretty pale pink, yellow zoned. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

OFFER 70A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.50.

ERYTHRONIUM BLEND—This includes all of the kinds that I list. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

It is suggested that beginners confine their selections to kinds marked "e," these being relatively easy if directions are followed. When successful experience has been gained, it will be time for the harder kinds.

***ESCHSCHOLTZIA MONARCH ART SHADES**—eox(2-4)10. A new English selection of high individuality. The plants are dwarf and compact, no sprawliness, with the blossoms carried well above the feathery foliage. The flowers are large, but exquisitely formed, usually semi-double, and with a metallic sheen that adds brilliance to the color. There will be pink to rose and carmine, golden yellow through all the varying tones to orange and scarlet. I had not thought that any hybrid Eschscholtzia would meet the high standard for admission to my catalog, but I changed my mind when the "Monarchs" bloomed. Pkt. 15c. #

EUCOMIS UNDULATA — ufzy(htw)(3)24. Dense trusses of creamy fragrant stars, the spike crowned with red-edged bracts. Very good. Pkt. 25c.

EUONYMUS AMERICANA—qy 8 ft. Good shrub with creamy flowers and bright pink fruits. Pkt. 10c.

EUCALYPTUS GLOBULUS—ehtw. While the Australian Blue Gum will, in warm climates, grow eventually into a tree of enormous size, it is offered here because of its value as a decorative pot or tub plant. It is used, too, for exotic and striking summer border effects. For the latter purpose, the seed is sown in pots the preceding autumn, and grown through the winter under glass, being then placed in the border after the worst freezes of spring are past. Pkt. 10c.

EUPATORIUM FOR AUTUMN CUTTING

Late summer, too, for that is when their flowering begins. Dependable always, for cutting, border decoration, or naturalizing. Practically, the first two, at least, may be considered hardy perennial Ageratums.

EUPATORIUM COELESTINUM — crbnsth(3-4)24. Mist Flower. Profuse airy blossoms of fluffiest blue. Splendid cut flower. Sow early, while soil is cool. Pkt. 10c. #

EUPATORIUM AGERATOIDES—cbnsth (3-4)36. Great branching plants filled with attractive fluffy flowers of purest white. Good border perennial. Pkt. 10c. #

EUPATORIUM MACULATUM — cbnh(3-4)40. Feathery, plump heads, rose pink to purple. For naturalizing. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 71A8—One pkt. each of above for 25c.

EUPHORBIA

A family as diverse as Cactus, and more widely ranging, America, Asia, Africa and southern Europe. All tend toward succulence, in particular the African species, these being indeed Cacti in all similitude, and requiring Cactus culture.

EUPHORBIA APHYLLA—ehtw. Great tangles of leafless green branches, thick and succulent. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA CANARIENSIS—htw. A very cactus-like plant, with branches thick, succulent, jagged and many angled. Curious, and easy. Pkt. 15c.

EUPHORBIA EXIGUA — erk(9)10. Droll plants, like fascicular cypress tufts, or possibly flattened green fox-tail brushes. Pkt. 15c. #

EUPHORBIA LATIYRUS—eotbx(9)36. Strikingly decorative plants. First year effect is best, so we suggest treatment as annuals, sowing seed directly where plants are to stand. Tall succulent stems, each bearing four densely piled rows of lanceolate leaves, arranged in even cross formation. Unique coloring, the entire plant a silvered blue green. Always excites comment. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

EUPHORBIA IPECACUAHANA — rndath (9)4. Foliage plant for sun and sand. Leaves may be linear or oval, and coloring bronze, deepest maroon, or green. Pkt. 20c. #

EUPHORBIA MELOFORMIS—htw. Globe-shaped, but with deep irregular, angular ridges. Dark and light green, striped. A rare and curious plant. 4 seeds for 25c.

EUPHORBIA MYRSINITES — rbdh(2-9)10. Half-trailing stems; fat blue-green leaves, yellow flower-crowns. Hardy ornamental succulent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

EUPHORBIA OBESA—htw. Curious succulent, a living baseball with checkered cover. Germinates slowly and unevenly, but quite surely. Large seeds, 2 for 25c.

EUPHORBIA POLYCHROMA — rch(2-9)15. Emerald leaves; gorgeous autumn colorings. Showy yellow flower-bracts. Very good. Hardy. Pkt. 20c. #

EUPHORBIA PULCHERRIMA — htw. True Poinsettia. Bright. Rather easy. Pkt. 25c.

EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS — htw. Crown of Thorns. Showy orange-scarlet flower-bracts. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 72A8—One pkt. each of glass culture species, Aphylla, Canariensis, Meloformis, Obesa, Pulcherrima and Splendens for \$1.15.

OFFER 73A8—One pkt. each of garden culture species, Exigua, Ipecacuahana, Lathyrus, Myrsinites and Polychroma, for 75c.

EUPHRASIA BROWNII—rsth(3)12. Lovely Tasmanian, but difficult, being semi-parasitic. Purple and white. Pkt. 15c.

***EUSTOMA RUSSELIANUM**—ocbly(3)24. Blue Field Lily. Lisianthus of certain botanists. Glorious upright flower-bells of clearest blue, patched purple within. Long in bloom, and an unsurpassed beauty, but being a Gentian-cousin, it is a bit slow in germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

EUSTYLIS PURPUREA—See page 2.

EUTHAMIA TENUIFOLIA—rndh(4)20. Sprays of misty primrose bloom. Pretty and airy in effect, but a space-raider, so best naturalized. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA—qk(1). 10 ft. Pearl Bush. Splendid white racemes. Most showy. Pkt. 10c.

EXACUM TERES—bfy(htw)(3)50. Gentian-cousins, with racemes of showy flowers in richest blue-violet, a shade of deep intensity. Pkt. 20c.

FAGUS AMERICANA—jy. 80 ft. Beech. Noble ornamental. Silvery bark. Golden brown autumn leaves. Edible nutlets. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FAGUS CUNNINGHAMII—jy 100 ft. The handsome evergreen or Myrtle Beech of Tasmania. Not recommended north of Washington. Pkt. 25c.

FAGUS SYLVATICA PURPUREA — jy. 70 ft. Purple Beech. Foliage richly colored. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 60c.

FARFUGIUM GRANDE—htw. Leopard Plant. Yellow-flowered pot plant with handsome foliage, marbled white, yellow or rose. Also hardy to Baltimore. Pkt. 15c.

FAUCARIA TIGRINA—htw. The Tiger's Mouth. You will understand its name when you grow it. An intriguing but easy succulent. Pkt. 25c.

***FELICIA BLEND**—eodx(2-4)10. Flower of Happiness. Daisies of daintiest form, in enormous numbers for many months. Coloring is chiefly an indigo of vivid intensity, but there will be also lilac, lavender, rosy mauve and white. The Felicias are not for those who enjoy only the astounding in size, form or color, but there is an endearing charm about them that makes those who like them at all, like them very much. Pkt. 15c. #

FENDLERA RUPICOLA—qk(2)48. Maltese Cross. Graceful, arching milk-white garlands. Pkt. 20c.

THE FERNS

Here, without grace of bloom, we enter an older world of plant beauty, a charm of form and foliage, with gaudy color adornment deleted, a restful world in suggestion of summer shade, moss-damp rock trickles, and cool forest pools.

Ferns are not difficult to grow from the seed-spores. Simply dust the spores on the surface of clean, friable soil in flats or pots. A mixture of screened peat and sand is ideal, though not altogether necessary. Cover with panes of glass until germination takes place.

FERNS, HARDY BLEND—This is a mixture of spores of species that are winter-hardy out of doors in the north. Includes kinds that will grow in sun. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00.

FERNS, SEPARATE HARDY SPECIES—Fresh spores are usually available of several winter-hardy species, at 20c the pkt. Write for list of kinds on hand. Or send One Dollar, and we will supply one pkt. each of six separate hardy Fern species under name, all good ones. Order as OFFER 74A8.

FERNS, TENDER BLEND — Here are the ornamental Pterises Bird's Nest Fern, Adiantums and the like, in wide variation, all are suited to pot or dish culture indoors. Kinds cannot be supplied separately. Pkt. 15c.

FESTUCA GLAUCA—ebh(9)24. Splendid ornamental grass of full hardiness. Dense cushions of blue-gray. There is no more effective decorative plant in this coloring. Makes a good edging, too. Keeps in bounds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

FIG (FICUS CARICA)—ejzx(w). It is not only a good ornamental, but it bears rich and edible fruits. Thrives out of doors if given shelter from winter north winds to about New York. In colder areas, it may be grown in tubs, where it will thrive and fruit for years, the tubs being placed outside in the summer, but stored in a light, cool cellar for the winter months. Pkt. 20c.

FOTHERGILLA GARDENII—qy 3 ft. Handsome hardy shrub. Spikes of fluffy white. Pkt. 10c.

FRAGARIA VESCA ALBA — egypt(k)(9)8. An alpine Strawberry that makes wide-spreading and dense foliage mats. Valued for carpeting in moist, shady places, or for ground-cooling cover in lily plantings. Fruits profusely and over a long season, the berries being pure white when ripe. Fruits are small, but of rich flavor. Pkt. 15c. #

FRAGARIA—See also Strawberry.

FRANCOA RAMOSA—cbfh(htw)(3)36. Splendid perennial from Chile, with spikes two feet long and an inch thick, densely filled with starry blossoms, pure white, or pink-tinged. Pkt. 15c.

FRANCOA BLEND—Three species in mixture, pure white to deep rose. Pkt. 15c.

FRANKLINIA ALATAMAHIA — The rare Franklin Tree, discovered by the Bartrams in 1771, but not since found in the wild. Handsome small tree, hardy to Boston. White flowers in autumn. Foliage becomes scarlet. No germination data. Large seeds, 3 for 40c.

FRASERA SPECIOSA—bnsty(3-4)50. Great panicles of greenish white blossoms, tinged with blue. Weird, but spectacular. Pkt. 20c.

FRAXINUS AMERICANA—jy. 100 ft. Majestic tree. Immune to Gipsy moth. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

FREESIA EXHIBITION BLEND — *eutcw(7)16. Giant flowers in rainbow range, gold, blue, pink and carmine; with infinite variations. Selections of Tubergeni and Ragionieri strains. Easy to handle, flowering first year from seed. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

THE PENSIVE FRITILLARIAS

The possibilities of the Fritillarys have scarce been realized. While some are bright and gaudy enough, mostly they have that sombre charm that appeals to the quieter mood. They are cousins of the Lily, and come from seed in the same way, blooming in two or in three years, according to kind. All are hardy.

FRITILLARIA AGRESTIS — urnzy(2)18. Bells of buff and olive. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA ATROPURPUREA—erndstzy(2)14. Deepest purple with tawny checks. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. for 25c.

FRITILLARIA BIFLORA — urnzy(1)10. Mission Bells. Flowers of rich chocolate hue. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA CAMSCHATCENSIS — urnzy(2)15. Circles of velvety purple bells. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA CIRRHOSEA—urnzy. Checkered mulberry on buff. From the Himalayas. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA COCCINEA — urnsty(2)18. Extraordinarily vivid scarlet. Rare, but fairly easy. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA IMPERIALIS — urnzy(1)40. Crown Imperial. Circlets of pendant showy bells, bronze, orange or crimson. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA LANCEOLATA—urnsty(2)36. Tall spikes of large flowers, purple, marked yellow. Exceptionally vigorous and robust. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

FRITILLARIA LILACEA — urnzy(2)7. Dainty bells of clear white. Most pleasing. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA MELEAGRIS — urnzy(2)24. Large flowers of cream, or checkered in tones of purple. Pkt. 15c. #

FRITILLARIA PLURIFLORA—ury (1)10. Bells of rose pink. Pkt. 20c. #

FRITILLARIA PUDICA—urnsty(2)8. Quaint bells of butter-yellow, refreshingly fragrant. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

FRITILLARIA PURDYI — urnzy(2)10. White, suffused pink, flecked, purple. Very lovely. Pkt. 15c.

FRITILLARIA RECURVA—urnsty(2)16. Brilliant scarlet bells, lined yellow. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

FRITILLARIA ROYLEI—Nodding bells in weathered reticulations of sterilized new-deal gold over ancient mulberry. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 75A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

FRITILLARIAS MIXED—An effective blend of many species. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

GALEGA HARTLANDI — ebltx(2-3)40. Pleasing, pinnate-leaved, bushy perennials with terminal spikes of attractive lilac pea-blossoms. Pkt. 15c. #

GALEGA PERSICA — ebh(3-4)36. Bushy plants loaded with pure white flowers. Persia and Kurdistan. Pkt. 15c.

GALTONIA—See *Hyacinthus candidans*.

***GALEOPSIS OCHROLEUCA** — eobx(2)35. Large Monarda-like flowers, verticillate whorls; cream, deepening to yellow, white above. Pkt. 15c. #

***GALEOPSIS PYRENAICA** — Like last, but more robust, with fewer, larger, flowers of purple. Pkt. 15c. #

GALIUM VERUM — ercgx(3-4)20. Golden Baby's Breath. Mats of exquisite emerald laciness; then sprays of airy golden flower-lets. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c. #

GARBERIA FRUTICOSA — qfh60. Close-clustered purple flower-heads, then brown seed-tassels. Pkt. 15c.

GARDENIA JASMINOIDES — htw. Waxen white flowers, Camellia-like, intensely fragrant. Pot plant in north, but hardy outside to Virginia line. Pkt. 15c.

GASTERIA DISTICHA — htw. Thick succulent rosettes, with scarlet flowers above. Pkt. 20c.

GAULTHERIA ANTIPODA DEPRESSA — qatmy. Low-spreading New Zealand Shrub. Evergreen foliage, fragrant white flowers, long-holding white, edible berries. Pkt. 15c.

GAULTHERIA PROCUMBENS — rngdasty(9)6. True Wintergreen. Evergreen carpeter, with spicy, edible, crimson-cheeked berries. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 45c; 1 oz. \$1.65. #

GAULTHERIA SHALLON — qstaty 6 ft. Handsome evergreen shrub with pink-tinted urn-shaped flowers, then black berries. The berries were a food of the northwest Indians, eaten fresh, made into a syrup, or dried. Pkt. 15c.

GAURA LINDHEIMERI — *ebdh(8)30. Delightful flowers like white butterflies, with rosy shadings, perched precariously along the many slender swaying stems. Pkt. 10c. #

***GAZANIA LONGISCAPA** — eorbdx(8)9. Here is continuous all-summer brightness for the dry sunny place. Foliage rosettes, green above, cotton-white below, are dominated by the big gold-orange blossoms, these always marked by precisely serrated bandings of brown or midnight blue-black. An easy, and vividly showy, annual. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 25c. #

GAZANIA PEERLESS BLEND — *eorbx(htw)(8)9. Enormous daisies with wide petals pale yellow to richest, deepest orange, banded, usually, with red-brown or black, with blue tintings in reverse. A blaze of beauty. In the garden they behave as annuals, but actually they are tender perennials, and so well-fitted for pot culture in window or conservatory. Many fine hybrids are included. Florists will find this strain profitable. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #

GENISTA CANARIENSIS — htw. This is the Genista of florists, though botanists consider it really a Cytisus. Anyway it is a very pleasant plant for growing under glass, with its racemes of glossy, golden-hued flowers. Not hardy in northern gardens. Pkt. 10c.

GENISTA SAGITTALIS — rbh(3)16. For a hot, dry place. Dark green foliage-stems oddly simulate the Christmas Cactus. Terminal racemes of glossy yellow. Reasonably winter-hardy, if position not too exposed. Pkt. 20c.

PLANTS AND BULBS of certain unusual species, are offered at the back of this catalog.

FUCHSIA BLEND — htw. Free-blooming plants, with pendant flowers in many rare colorings. Pkt. 15c.

FUNKIA BLEND — crby(2-4)30. Day Lily. Graceful spikes of blue, lavender or white trumpets. Ornamental, formal, foliage. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

***GAILLARDIA AMBLYODON**—eocbx(3-4)24. Although not the usual species of annual garden Gaillardia, it is the most nearly satisfactory one. Big, long-petaled flowers of copper-maroon. It will pay honest rent for its space in armfuls of worthy cutting material. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

GAILLARDIA BURGUNDY GIANTS—*ecbx(8)36. Seedlings of, and selections from, Gaillardia Burgundy. Retains immense bloom-size of that variety, together with its great vigor and floriferousness, but with increased range and richness of coloring. Runs chiefly in maroon, wine, torchlight red and copper, with occasional variations into lemon, gold and tangerine. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c. #

GALANTHUS NIVALIS — urnsty(1)8. Snowdrop. Nodding white flowers, green-tipped. Pkt. 15c.

GALAX APHYLLA — rnstatmy(1-9)10. Spikes of pretty little creamy flowers above most decorative foliage, this delicate yellow-green in spring, then bronze, finally wine. Most ornamental. Seed in chaff. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

THE FRINGED GENTIAN

It is *Gentiana crinita*. Flowers of exquisite charm, with spreading, deeply fringed petals of most delightful and delicate misty colorings, sky blue to near indigo. Thrives particularly in deep soils, naturally moist, but well drained and not sour. Prefers, but not insistently, some light shade. Stream or spring-side positions are often ideal, but it may be grown too, in fairly light garden soils by adding a bit of humus, as lime-treated leaf-mould, rotted sods or peat. Carefully spaced and thorough soakings from a garden hose may supply needed moisture. No retained sogginess, though. Late autumn or winter seed sowings are likely best, though very early spring sowing often gives adequate results. While biennial, the species, once established, will usually maintain itself through its own seed-scattering. Seeds offered in co-operation with Dr. George F. Norton, who has done so much to preserve, and to extend the range of, this most lovely and typical of American Gentians. Regular size pkts. 25c each; or special larger size pkts., containing about 2 1/2 times the quantity, at 50c each. "Group pkg." rates withdrawn on this item, but any reasonable number of pkts. at flat rate, may be supplied on a single order.

GENTIANS BLUE

—and white, and yellow, and brown; but mostly they are of a vivid blueness or a purple richness. They will add the final touch of alluring beauty to the rock garden or the border. Seed is a bit slow in starting; give it time. Gentians like neither drought nor excessive moisture but always deep, loose soil.

GENTIANA ACAULIS—ry(1-2)7. Royal blue trumpets of startling size on little spreading plants. Variable; always good. Pkt. 15c. #

GENTIANA ANDREWSI—rnbltsth(3-4)20. Closed Gentian. Brilliant blue flowers like sealed vases, in serried clusters. Easiest species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA ANDREWSI ALBA—Delightful flowers like white samite. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA—rbmsty(4)30. Willow Gentian. Bending sheaves of sparkling sapphire. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA ASCLEPIADEA ALBA—Charming, translucent pearly white. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA CALYCOSA—rmy(3-4)10. Splendid species. Velvety blue bells, white throated, top each stem. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA CRINITA—See bottom of preceding page.

GENTIANA CRUCIATA—ry(4)12. Four-lobed blossoms, bright blue. Heat-resistant. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA HASCOMBIENSIS—ry(3)15. Splendid hybrid, with great flower heads of bright mid-blue. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA LAGODECHIANA—ermy(3)10. A fairly easy and showy mid-summer Gentian of great beauty. Spreading, decumbent branches, up-turning in terminal heads of big blue flowers. Thrives in any deep, good, garden loam. Pkt. 20c.

GENTIANA LUTEA—bnlth(3)36. Towering spires of clustered golden stars. Spectacular. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PANNONICA—rbly(3)25. Plump bells of a decidedly ruddy violet. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PORPHYRIO—rbnaty(4)18. Richest ultramarine, with olive-dotted throat. The plant is mostly blossom. No Gentian is more beautiful. A hardy and adaptable perennial. See illustration, page 58. Pkt. 20c. #

GENTIANA PURPUREA—raty(3)20. Rich, velvety, van dyke brown, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SAXOSA—The only Tasmanian Gentian, a species of the higher hills. White blossoms with purple veining. 9 inches. Pkt. 25c.

GENTIANA SCABRA BUERGERI—rmy(3)9. Loosely branching pyramids of handsome purple bells. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA SEPTEMFIDA—ermaty(3)12. Comes as near as any Gentian can, to being easy. Amazingly jagged flower-bells of lovely soft blue. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

GENTIANA SIKKIMENSIS—rnmaty(3)9. Pretty, sprawly blue-bells. Himalayan foot-hills. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA STRAMINEA—Siberian species, said to have pretty flowers of soft cream yellow. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA STYLOPHORA—bny(3)40. Yellow blossoms olive-dotted and sometimes three inches across, on towering plants. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA Verna—rh(1)8. Spring Gentian, giving up-facing blossoms like wide-petaled azure stars, in mid-spring. Variable, but always lovely. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 76A8—One pkt. each of the 21 Gentians, for \$3.50.

GENTIAN BLEND—All of the kinds listed here, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

TRUE HARDY GERANIUM

With their long display of sparkling bloom, the True Geraniums are of a pleasantly satisfying dependability in rock garden or border. All listed here are enduringly winter-hardy.

GERANIUM ENDRESSI—erbh(8)18. Splendid rose-pink flowers from July till frost. Pkt. 25c.

GERANIUM IBERICUM—bh(2)20. Large blue flowers with slight lavender suffusion, or sometimes with white striations. Good. Pkt. 20c. #

GERANIUM MACRORHIZUM—rdlth(2)9. A charming Geranium with blossoms of pure rose. Bulgaria. Pkt. 20c. #

GERANIUM MACULATUM—urbnsth(2)25. Large flowers of clear lilac-rose. Very good. Pkt. 15c. #

GERANIUM PRATENSE—bnh(3)25. Large blue flowers, or rarely white. Very satisfactory. Pkt. 15c. #

GERANIUM PRATENSE ALBUM—Blossoms of diaphanous white. A beauty. Pkt. 20c. #

GERANIUM PRATENSE MIXED—Blue, white, and many gay combinations in stripes and splashes. Pkt. 15c. #

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM—rbh(8)18. Gorgeous blossoms of blood red. 8 seeds, 15c. #

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM ALBUM—Silky petals of the daintiest. Most desirable. 8 seeds 15c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM LANCASTRIENSE—erh(8)4. Prostrate foliage mats with saucer-flowers above on three-inch stems. Coloring is clear, pure pink, with veinings of true rose. Native only to the tiny island of Walney, off the Lancashire coast. A certain proportion of the seedlings will vary into the "nanum" variety next described. 6 seeds for 15c.

GERANIUM SANGUINEUM NANUM—erh(8)8. Splendid form, making great spreading cushions of attractive foliage, set with blossoms that glow with purple fire. 6 seeds for 15c. #

GERANIUM BLUE BEAUTY—rbh(2-3)24. Blossoms of purest blue-lavender from June to late August. The bushy plants are massed bloom. A highly effective and permanent hardy perennial that will thrive in full sun or light shade. Comes true from seed. Pkt. 15c. #

GERANIUM WILFORDI—*ernk(3-4)9. Half-procumbent cushions, set with profuse blossoms that seem miniature white Anemones, delicately rose-veined. This strain is definitely perennial, though it blooms as quickly as though it were annual. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 77A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.10.

GERANIUM, HARDY BLEND—The above, and others, in mixture. Mostly shade-tolerant. Pkt. 15c. #

GERANIUM—The tender kinds used for bedding, or as pot plants, are offered under Pelargonium.

About those "y" seeds, to make sure that you will have them on hand when the time comes to sow in late autumn, why not order them now?

GEOPRUMNON CRASSICARPUM—erbdh(3)20. Pinnate foliage; racemes of splendid purple flowers; seed pods that look like yellow or rose-hued plums. Pkt. 15c.

***GERARDIA BLEND**—obnmath(3-4)20. False Foxglove. Exquisite downy flowers, carried airily on slender, branching plants. Color variable, from soft mauve, through lilac-rose, to pure purple. For lavish brilliance of coloring, naturalize it in dampish meadows. Naught else, unless it be *Rhexia virginica*, can give there such splashes of vibrant vividness. A bit slow in germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

GEUM ALLOPECUM—enbh(2-4)16. Single flowers of golden orange. Good foliage. Rather attractive in a robust way. Pkt. 10c. #

GEUM BORISI—rh(2-3)18. Spectacular orange-red. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM CANADENSE—ebnsth(2)25. Bushy plants, with many little starry white blossoms. For naturalizing in light shade. Pkt. 10c. #

GEUM MONTANUM—rh(2)4. A lovely hardy half-creeper, with big flowers of richest yellow, or sometimes glowing orange. Pkt. 25c. #

GEUM REPTANS—rbh(y)(3)12. Plumed fern-foliage, mounded irregularly; blossoms above of silken glossiness, like gorgeous golden suns. Pkt. 20c.

GEUM RIVALE—rnrmh(2)28. Nodding purple flowers. A beverage is said to be brewed from the roots, tea-fashion. Called Wild Chocolate. Pkt. 15c. #

GILIA, the Cinderella

Here is a race of easy annuals and hardy perennials, mostly of quite unappreciated grace and beauty. Cousins on the one side to Phlox, and on the other to Polemonium, they range from merely delicate prettiness in *Abrotanifolia*, to sheer splendor in *Rubra* and *Aggregata*.

***GILIA ABROTANIFOLIA**—eobnx(2)18. Clustered flowers of palest blue. Pkt. 10c. #

GILIA AGGREGATA—otchdh(2-4)36. One of the brightest things imaginable when in full bloom; many graceful stems hung with flaunting scarlet and buff banners. Worth sowing every year. Effulgent splendor here. Pkt. 15c.

***GILIA LACINIATA**—eobx(3)25. Branching stems topped with clustered upright bell-lets of richest blue-violet. Fern-like foliage. Argentina. Pkt. 10c. #

***GILIA LEPTALEA**—eox(2-3)18. Clustered rose-colored blossoms. Fine foliage. Pkt. 10c.

***GILIA MULTICAULIS**—eobx(3-4)25. Campanulate flowers, lilac or violet, in loose terminal clusters. Plants much-branched and floriferous. Pkt. 10c. #

GILIA RUBRA—eotcbdh—(3)48. Tawny-throated coral blossoms in great spikes. Lacy foliage. Magnificently showy. Sow it largely. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

OFFER 78A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

GILLENA TRIFOLIATA—ecbst(3-4)30. Attractive always, and in all ways, both foliage and flower. Blossoms of irregular, loosely open, starry form, white, or with faintest suggestion of pink tinting, are carried in graceful spraying showers. Shade tolerant, but will grow in sun. Of full hardiness. Easy from seed if sown while soil is cool. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c. #

GINKGO BILOBA—jy. 100 ft. Maidenhair Tree. Odd, deciduous wedge shaped leaves. Edible seeds. Pkt. 10c.

THE RARER GLADIOLI

The Gladiolus grows readily from seed, sometimes blooming first year, almost certainly the second. Sow early, or shade seed bed, else seed will sulk.

GLADIOLUS HIRSUTUS—uftk(w)30. Rich pink, yellow throat. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS PERMEABILIS—uftk(w)24. Vivid flowers, orange pink to orange scarlet. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS PSITTACINUS—uftk(w)48. Brilliant scarlet, with orange lip. Showy. Pkt. 15c.

GLADIOLUS QUARTINIANUS—uftk(w)48. Robust, late-bloomer from Abyssinia. Showy flowers of rich deep red. Pkt. 20c.

GLADIOLUS TRISTIS—utw25. Avondbloem. Cream-yellow flushed brown. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

GLADIOLUS UNDULATUS—uftk(w)12. Delightful miniature, with blossoms of blush. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 79A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

GLADIOLUS PEERLESS STRAIN—uftk(w)50. Seeds saved from named varieties, including blue sorts. Should produce some wonderfully fine things, and anyway it is always interesting to see what will come of a sowing, since each seedling will be different. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c. #

GLAUCIUM PEERLESS BLEND

These delightful poppy-cousins would be worth growing for their flowers, were their foliage of the ugliest; and worth growing for their foliage, were their flowers meritless. Actually, of course, they are treasured alike for their exquisitely silk-textured blossoms of lemon, buff, gold, orange or scarlet,—and for their decoratively feathered tangles of silver-frosted leafage. Sown early, will often bloom first year, but may be sown as late as September for bloom the following summer. Height variable, 12 to 36 inches. So easy, it takes genius to fail with them. Pkt. 15c. #

GLAUCIUM SERPIERI—*erbx(2-4)40. Rare species of distinct merit, tall growing, long blooming. Foliage silver-dusted and decorative, charming poppy-blossoms of satiny lemon. Pkt. 15c. #

GLAUCIDIUM PALMATUM—rbsth24. Big blossoms of satiny purple, above "maple" leaves. Pkt. 20c.

GLEDTSIA TRIACANTHOS—jk. 100 ft. Honey Locust. Handsome foliage, and panicles of fragrant white blossoms. Fine specimens, or will clip to a thorny hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. 75c.

LOBULARIA CORDIFOLIA—erglth(2)4. Dwarfy tufted evergreen mats. Hazy blue-gray flowers. Pkt. 25c.

THE GLORY LILY

The Gloriosas grow with fair readiness from seed sown in open ground beds in early spring, or under glass at other seasons. Dig tubers in autumn and store over winter in sand in cool cellar. Two-year-old tubers should bloom. May be treated either as a summer-flowering bulb, gladiolus-fashion, or as pot plant. Spectacular. *Illustrated, page 65.*

GLORIOSA PLANTI—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Wavy blossoms open to clearest yellow, remaining so in shade, but in sun taking on tones of tangerine and bronzy scarlet. 10 seeds for 25c; 45 seeds for \$1.00.

GLORIOSA ROTHSCHILDIANA—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Glory Lily. Gorgeous iridescent crimson undulate, and sometimes gold-edged, or even rose-tinted. Quite variable. 8 seeds for 25c; 36 seeds for \$1.00 #

GLORIOSA SUPERBA—uftcbk(htw)(3)48. Frilled, recurved blossoms, red, with margin of gold. An altogether satisfactory species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

SANDERSONIA AURANTIACA—eufk(utw)(3-4)18. Delightful dwarf Gloriosa-cousin, with bell-flowers of glowing orange. Right for the rock garden, or splendid pot plant. Pkt. 25c. #

OFFER 80A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

GLOXINIA PEERLESS BLEND—htw. Blossoms of largest size and richest colorings, superbly tigered and spotted. Most showy house plant. Pkt. 25c.

***GODETIA WILD BLEND**—Pretty flowers in shades of pink, through rose, to crimson. Easy, and quite showy. Four wild-flower Godetia species in mixture. Pkt. 10c.

***GOMPHRENA AUREA SUPERBA**—eocbk(3-4)25. Many showy flower-heads, deep golden orange to richer burnt orange. Long stems, right for cutting, or will dry as straw-flower. Exact botanic classification of this strain undetermined, quite possibly it may be a variety of Gomphrena Haageana, but it is at least very different from the ordinary Globe Amaranth, and far better. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

GORMANIA WATSONI—ergx8. Fat gray leaves, dainty cream-yellow bloom above. Hardy succulent. Pkt. 15c.

GORARDS ORNAMENTAL MIXED—eok(9). A blend of astonishing diversities. Pkt. 10c.

GRINDELIA INTEGRIFOLIA—ecbdx(2-3)40. Crown-bloom. A splendid hardy border perennial, easy and enduring. Gold-shining daisy-flowers as large as a silver dollar, (and that dates those of us to whom it conveys a meaning). The petal-rays are carried at an upward angle with the yellow disk, in pleasing crown effect. Blooms with exceeding freedom, and over a long period. Lasts well as a cut flower. Buds are painted with a translucent, sun-sparkling gum. Massed foliage of deepest green, in itself attractive. Pkt. 15c. #

GUAVA MIXED—htw. Psidium Cattleianum. Excellent large house plant. Perfumed snowy flowers; glossy leaves; edible, spicily sweet, fruits of red or yellow. Pkt. 10c.

GYNANDROPSIS—See Cleome.

GYPSOPHILA or BABY'S BREATH

The Gypsophilas are valued for delicate, misty border effects, but also for cutting, adding lightness and airy grace to a bouquet or flower arrangement. For a full cutting succession all season long, use Paniculata, Pacifica, and Oldhamiana, each of these beginning to bloom as its predecessor leaves off.

GYPSOPHILA FASTIGATA—erx(2-3)18. A mounded airiness of compact lacy white bloom. Highly distinct. Pkt. 15c. #

GYPSOPHILA GMELINI—ecbx(3)40. Wide tangles of pretty pink-and-white, profuse and diffuse. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

GYPSOPHILA MANGINI—eucbx(3)36. Panicles of rather large flowers in most delicate rose shadings. Particularly good. A bit earlier than G. pacifica. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

GYPSOPHILA OLDHAMIANA—*eucbx(4-5)40. This is the Autumn Gypsophila, a rather new and most excellent species from north Manchuria, that flowers in unremitting continuity all through September and October, beginning, indeed, in late August, and often persisting until past the middle of November. Blooms first year, sown early. The little blossoms, of daintiest pink suffusion, are carried in close but graceful terminal panicles. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

GYPSOPHILA PACIFICA—ecbx(3-4)36. It is more daintily airy than Paniculata, but the individual blossoms are larger; not too large for mixing with other cut flowers, yet large enough to be effective alone. Coloring varies from plant to plant, purest white, soft flesh tintings, even a delicate, but true pink. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

GYPSOPHILA PANICULATA—eucbx(2-3)36. Loosely carried, diffusely branching panicles of snow white flowers. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 65c. #

GYPSOPHILA REPENS—erx(8)8. Mounds and cushions of attractive and dark-hued foliage, with sprays of pearly whiteness above through spring and summer. Right for the rock garden. Pkt. 15c. #

GYPSOPHILA ROKEJEKA—ecbx(3-4)36. Practically a larger flowered, later flowered G. paniculata. Caucasus. Pkt. 10c. #

GYPSOPHILA SCORZONERIFOLIA—ecbx(3-4)60. Tall, open, diffusely branching White to rose. Good species to add lightness to hardy perennial border. Pkt. 10c. #

GYPSOPHILA TRANSLYVANICA—ecrbx(2-4)30. It belongs in the large rock garden, or at the top of a bank. Spraying constellations of pink-tinted delight. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 82A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

GYPSOPHILA BLEND—All of the above, except repens and fastigata in one big mixture, for season-long, life-long beauty. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

GYROTHeca TINCTORIA—nmh(9)25. Interesting plants for massing in wet places. Iris foliage. Tawny down. Little russet flowers. Pkt. 10c. #

HAMAMELIS VIRGINIANA—qy 8 ft. Witch Hazel. Fine yellow blossoms in autumn. Later, gorgeous foliage. Pkt. 10c.

HARDENBERGIA COMPTONIANA—htw. Excellent conservatory plant. Pinnate foliage. Racemes of handsome violet-blue flowers. Pkt. 20c.

HARTMANNIA SPECIOSA—*erbx(2-3)24. Satiny, three-inch blossoms open translucent white, but deepen to dainty pink. Sometimes called Wind Primrose. Prefers light soil. Quick, reasonably persistent, beautiful. Pkt. 15c. #

HAWORTHIA MARGARITIFERA—htw. Thick succulent leaves are studded with pearly dewdrops. Pkt. 20c.

HEBENSTREITIA COMOSA—*ecbf(3-4)30. Dusk perfume. Little white flowers, orange marked, in long spikes. Evening fragrant. Pkt. 15c. #

***HEDEOMA PULEGEOIDES**—eok(9). American Pennyroyal. Sweet herb. Oil said to keep mosquitos away. Pkt. 10c.

HEDERA HELIX—vy 30 ft. English Ivy. Hardy to Massachusetts. High climbing. Also used as evergreen ground cover. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 10c.

HEDYCHIUM GARDNERIANUM—euftbx(htw)(4 or 7)40. Garland Lily. Soft yellow flowers, spicily perfumed. Canna culture, or force. Pkt. 15c.

HEDYCHIUMS MIXED—euftbx(htw)(4-7). Tall spikes of showy flowers, lemon, gold, rose or crimson. Always fragrant. Good pot plant, or garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

HELENIUM AUTUMNALE CHIPPENFIELD ORANGE—cbh(4)50. Jagged-edged daisies of rich orange, with mahogany shadings. Full sun. Pkt. 10c.

HELENIUM BIGELOVI—cbh(3-4)40. Long-rayed yellow flowers. Good border plant. Pkt. 15c.

HELENIUM HOOPESI—cbdh(3)40. Hardy perennial with showy clustered flowers of rich yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HELIANTHEMUM CANADENSE—ernh(3)15. Frost-flower, Bright orange. Branching. Upright. Pkt. 15c. #

HELIANTHEMUM NUMMULARIUM—ergltx(2-3)9. Rock Rose. Silver-leaved mounds, long spread with dazzling color, silky blossoms in all the possible variants and blendings of white, lemon, chrome, copper and rose. Full sun, and, above New York, winter shelter from north winds. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

HELIANTHEMUM TUBERARIA—erdfh(2-3)4. Sun Rose. Wide mats of silvered foliage, with blossoms like yellow satin. Full sun. Drought resistant. Pkt. 25c.

HELIANTHUS

Safe and showy perennials for the hardy border, or for backgrounds. Some of them cut well.

HELIANTHUS ANGUSTIFOLIUS—ecbmtx(3)40. Wiry branching stems, gracefully diffuse. Well-formed blossoms of golden orange, brown-centered. Good. Pkt. 10c. #

HELIANTHUS GIGANTEUS—*ecbtx(4)84. Flowers of bright lemon. Excellent background. Pkt. 10c. #

HELIANTHUS ORGYALIS—*ecbltx(5)90. Column-flower. First half of the season the plants are grouped foot-wide pillars of rippling, undulating greenery. Then quickly they double in height, each stem topped with a branching four-foot panicle of pretty little yellow blossoms. A most desirable plant for the hardy border, no trace of coarseness, but always strikingly decorative. See illustration, page 4. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

HELIANTHUS MOLLIS—ebdh(3)40. Big flowers of soft lemon on leafy stems. The plant is mantled in a downy, ashy felting. Likes dry places, where it will spread to form big clumps. Pkt. 10c. #

HELIANTHUS PETIOLARIS—ebx(3)50. Good branching hardy species. Bright yellow. Pkt. 10c. #

HELIANTHUS TUBEROSUS—eunbh(4)72. Jerusalem Artichoke. A most worthy, showy Sunflower, not coarse. Tubers are edible, cooked like potatoes, or raw with oil and vinegar as a salad. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 83A8—One pkt. each of above for 55c.

Those are happiest who keep closest to natural things. Prime, and ultimate, is the soil; material of life-manifest.

HELICHRYSUM BELLIDIOIDES—rgfh(3)7. An attractive and unusual trailing perennial from South Island of New Zealand, silver-leaved and wide-spreading, the whole studded over with snowy everlasting-flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM SELAGO—rstfh(2)15. Shrub-let of tangled gray-green whips, set with white daisies. Dry, shady cliffs of New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

HELICHRYSUM SEMIPAPPOSUM—rfh(3)15. A Tasmanian this time, that likely will need protection to winter. Half-shrub, with gray leaves and flowers of deep orange. It should be noted that all the perennial Helichrysums are somewhat slow germinators. Pkt. 15c.

HELONIAS BULLATA—rbmth(1)16. The rare Stud-Pink. From low rosettes rise stout stems that terminate in spikes of pretty starry flowers, opal-pink, with blue anthers. Considered a bog or pool-edge plant, and so it is if grown in full sun, but it is likewise shade-tolerant, and in light shade it will grow in garden soil of ordinary dryness. Makes an effective and unusual potplant. Seed seldom sets under cultivation, but our plants this year have given us a fine set of plump seeds. Slow germinating, but worthy all patience. Pkt. 25c. #

HELLEBORUS or CHRISTMAS ROSE

HELLEBORUS NIGER—cbzy18. True Christmas Rose. Lovely white or rose-flushed flowers. Very hardy. A few mild days sometimes bring established plants into bloom in late winter. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

HELLEBORUS ORIENTALIS HYBRIDS—cbzy18. Lenten Rose. Blooms in March. Rose, claret and purple. Pkt. 15c.

HELLEBORUS CORSICUS—cbzy18. Rare hardy species from Corsica, with pale yellow flowers; the foliage decorative, glossy emerald with serrate edges. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 84A8—One pkt. each of above for 40c.

HEMEROCALLIS HYBRIDS

Here are the new Day Lilies that have of late been so much in horticultural news. Marvelous tones of lemon, buff, gold, orange and copper, with tawny shadings and ruddy overlays. Many are fragrant, all are hardy. About half the seed in this blend is saved directly from large-flowering hybrid named varieties. The balance is product of hand-pollinated blooms of such species as Dumortieri, Minor, Aurantiaca, Middendorffii, Fulva, Citrina, Flava and Serotina, pollen in each instance, and daily, being transferred with soft brush, from one species to another. There should be rather wonderful variation among the plants produced from this seed. Hemerocallis seed grows quite readily if sown while soil is cool, late fall or early spring. Any sowings made in summer should be in carefully shaded seed-bed. The Day Lilies cut well, and are always ornamental in the border. They seem to have no diseases, and given any chance at all, they will thriftily take care of themselves. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00. #

HEPATICA ACUTILOBA—rltsty(1)8. Lovely flower of early spring. Blossom-cups in green ruffs. Lustrous lilac, blue and purple will appear, with blush white and buff-tinted pink. Hepaticas may be forced effectively and readily. Pkt. 20c. #

HEPATICA TRILOBA—Different leaf shape, and acid tolerant. Otherwise like acutiloba. Pkt. 20c. #

HERACLEUM MANTEGAZZIANUM—bty(9) 10 ft. For unusual effects and backgrounds. Makes gigantic clumps, with three-foot lobed leaves, and umbels of white flowers, sometimes four feet across. Slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

HERBERTIA DRUMMONDIANA—eufk(2)15. Pretty blue-flowered bulb, on general style of Tigridia, and requiring like handling. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

HERNIARIA GLABRA—rgph(9)2. Spreading, emerald, moss-like mats, red-bronze in winter. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERALOE PARVIFLORA—ehtw40. Handsome semi-succulent that seems to blend Yucca, Aloe and Agave. Tall inflorescence of pretty rosy-red bells. Hardy in south, but for pot or tub culture north. Pkt. 15c.

HESPERANTHERA BUHRI—eufx(utw)(1-7)8. Pink buds open to fragrant white at dusk. Pkt. 20c.

HESPERIS ALPINA—ebx(2)36. It throws itself so heartily into the mass production of beauty that it is apt to exhaust its strength in a single season. It is easy, though to keep a succession of plants, for no species germinates more readily. Great bloom-panicles in what I think of, for no good reason, as the "paint" range, lavender, lilac, mauve, violet and purple, palest flushings to deep vividness. Pkt. 15c. #

HESPERIS NIVEA—erx(2)10. Dense terminal clusters of pure white flowers. Altogether distinct, and meritorious species. Pkt. 15c. #

HESPERIS STEVEVIANA—eotbx(2)30. First season there are decorative low-spreading rosettes of foliage. Early next spring, stems rise in tangled bush form, each ending in an enormous panicle of glowing violet bloom, a pure, rich, deep shade. Remains attractive for many weeks. Rare species from the Crimea. Pkt. 15c. #

HESPERIS TRISTIS—erbx(2-3)25. Clustered blossoms, usually nut-brown, but varying from sepia-veined cream to full purple. Dusk-fragrant. Will naturalize. Pkt. 10c. #

HESPEROYUCCA WHIPPLEI—ebfdx(3)12ft. Our Lord's Candle. Massive white spires above blue-green leaf-swords. Full sun, sheltered from north wind. Pkt. 15c.

HETEROTHECA SUBAXILLARIS—*eotnbdh(4-5)36. A most showy many-petaled daisy of glossy gleaming gold. Blossoms of medium size, one-inch. For blue-and-gold effects cut with Tahoka Daisy. Practically, it is an annual golden Fall Aster. No plant naturalizes more readily, and few are more effective when massed in dry sunny places. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

HEUCHERA AMERICANA—rsth(2)25. Particularly beautiful and highly colored foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

HEUCHERA PARVIFLORA—rnh(2)14. Little yellow sprays over decorative lobed foliage. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA PUBESCENS—rbnsth(2)36. Handsome downy foliage. Panicles of little red flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HEUCHERA SANGUINEA SPLENDENS—ecrbh(2)30. Crimson brilliance in tall, lithe bell-sprays. Pkt. 15c.

HEXAGLOTTIS LONGIFOLIA—utw(1)18. Bright yellow blossoms, Tigridia-like in form. Pkt. 15c.



HIBISCUS or ROSE MALLOW

A gorgeous group of annuals and perennials that seem built to order to fit the beginner's skill, or lack of it.

HIBISCUS COCCINEUS—ebfx(4)60. Big flowers of satiny rose-red, deeper within, but a rich pure color always, without deviation toward either the orange tone that is in scarlet, or the milling sediments that lie in what many call magenta. Foliage particularly decorative, yet dominated by the bloom. Not damaged by Japanese beetles. Hardy to Philadelphia. Farther north, dig in late autumn, and store roots in sand over winter. 10 seeds for 25c. #

HIBISCUS MANIHOT—*ebfx(4)60. Spectacular bowl-flowers of soft yellow, crimson at base. Usually treated as an annual, but may also be stored in manner of last, giving earlier bloom following year. Pkt. 15c.

HIBISCUS MILITARIS—ebx(2-3)50. Excellent border perennial of fullest winter hardiness. Rather campanulate flowers of softest, striate pink, shading gradually to rose at petal base. Halberd leaves. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

HIBISCUS PALUSTRIS—ebmtx(3)50. The pleasant Rose-mallow of the sea-marsh borders. Flowers usually pink, but varying to white or crimson. Pkt. 10c.

***HIBISCUS SUBDARIFFA**—Roselle. Cream-colored flowers, but grown particularly for the succulent calyces. These, cooked, are made into a tart, piquant sauce, or sometimes a jelly. Pkt. 10c.

***HIBISCUS TRIONUM**—eodbx(2-5)25. Trailing Hollyhock. Great ivory-hued cups, violet patched, and with golden anthers. Blooms for months. Bushy procumbent. See illustration above. Pkt. 10c. #

HIBISCUS GIANT HYBRIDS—ebnh(3)60. Immense flower bowls, from palest pink suffusions, through pure pink, to rose, with others snowy white or richest crimson. Magnificent in the border, or a wonderful flowering hedge. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c. #

OFFER 85A8—One pkt. each of above for 80c.

HIERACIUM MURORUM—*enbx(8)20. Desirable everblooming, long-stemmed "Dandelion". Pkt. 15c. #

HIERACIUM VILLOSUM—erbh(3)25. The Silver Shag will be an enduring delight in any sunny, well-drained spot. Brilliant golden suns of blossoms, fully double, above silvery, silky leaves, ruggedly piled. Quite certainly a non-spreader. Pkt. 15c. #

HOLLY—See Ilex.

HOLLYHOCK OLD FASHION—ebth(2-3)84. About every possible color variation of the lovely old-fashioned single Hollyhock. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. #

HOLODISCUS DISCOLOR—qh 10 ft. Rock Spray. Swaying branches that carry drooping panicles of ivory-tinted fragrant laciness. Pkt. 15c.

HOMERIA COLLINA AURANTIACA—*euftx(utw)(3)20. Big flowers of brightest salmon orange with scarlet flushings. An easy, quick, and satisfactory Tigridia-like bulb. Illustrated, page 49. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

HOMERIA ELEGANS—*euftx(utw)(3)25. Here the alternate flower segments are shining yellow, and tawny buff, in curiously attractive effect. Pkt. 15c.

HOMERIA LILACINA—utw(7)9. Blossoms of exquisite lavender. New. Pkt. 20c.

HOMERIA PALLIDA—utcw(7)18. Blossoms of clear citron, marked olive. Pink seed pods. Pkt. 25c.

HONEY BELLS—See Nothoscordum.

HOOKERA CORONARIA—eucy(2)15. Harvest Lily. Flowers of deepest blue in irregular umbels. Pkt. 20c.

HOOKERA HYACINTHINA—umcy(2)20. Cluster Lily. Clusters of white, hyacinth-like flowers on tall stems. A beauty. Bulbs edible, but too precious. Pkt. 25c.

HOUSE PLANT SURPRISE

Here you are due for delightful amazement. Seeds of very many different house plants in one great mixture, some of them decidedly unique. Better separate the fine seeds from the coarse, since the latter will need deeper covering. Give them all a fair chance and ample time. Seeds of more than one hundred distinct species suitable for pot culture, have gone into this blend. Many will germinate quickly, but of course other kinds are naturally slow. Sold only in extra-size packets, at 25c each.

SPECIAL OFFERS—See page 62 for seeds in collection assortments for varied special uses, as House Plants, Terrarium Plants, Pavement and Wall Plants, Rock Garden, Hardy Bulbs, Fruits, Shrubs, etc.

HOUSTONIA COERULEA—ernah(1-3)8. Bluet or Innocence. Myriads of exquisite tiny blue stars on airy stems above close foliage. Always delightful, but particularly so when colonies of it have spread to great azure drifts, reflections of April sky. No lauded Gentian-studded slope of the Alps has more endearing charm than our own Bluet-sheeted meadows and hillsides. Pkt. 15c. #

HOUSTONIA PURPUREA—*ernh(8)9. Continuous rock garden bloom here. Bushy plants with multitudes of little lilac blossoms. Pkt. 15c. #

HOVENIA DULCIS—jy 30 ft. Attractive hardy tree with sugary raisin-like fruits. Pkt. 15c.

HULSEA NANA—rh(3)5. An interesting daisy that neighbors the snow-line on high mountain peaks. Wool-leaved, with large yellow flowers close above. Pkt. 20c.

HYDRANGEA PETIOLARIS—vk 20 ft. Rampant hardy vine with white Hydrangea flowers. Pkt. 15c.

HYDROPHYLLUM APPENDICULATUM—bnmsth(2). Clustered purple flowers. Plant under shrubbery. Pkt. 15c.

HYACINTH MULLEIN—See Verbascum Phoeniceum.

HYACINTH

A name that covers pleasing bulb-flowers from six-inch miniatures to five-foot plants, all hardy, and all likeable.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS—eurnzy(1)6. An exquisite alpine. Translucent blue. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AMETHYSTINUS ALBUS—Blossoms like clustered white pearls. Pkt. 20c.

HYACINTHUS AZUREUS—eurnzy(1)9. Unique early-flowering miniature. Sky-blue, or brighter. Highly effective. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

HYACINTHUS CANDICANS—euftcbx(3)60. Summer Hyacinth. Great spires of creamy bells. Quick, and of striking decorative effect. Illustrated, page 40. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

HYACINTHUS ORIENTALIS—ubzy(1)16. Showy Dutch Hyacinth. From named sorts. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 79½A8—One pkt. each of above for 70c.

HYPERICUM or ST. JOHN'S-WORT

For long spreads of lively, scintillant gold, Hypericum is beyond peer.

HYPERICUM AUREUM—ebqstx(3)36. Splendid hardy shrub, in form, though, a yard-high dense-topped little tree; mantled with glossy golden bloom for many weeks. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM BUCKLEI—ersth(3)12. True hardy shrub only a foot tall, mantled in an always ornamental foliage of blue-green, this scarlet in autumn. From June until mid-August the bush-lets are loaded with inch-wide flowers of deep and polished yellowness. Of high deserving; but still rather rare. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM CORIS—rltx(2)12. Cloud-like blue-gray foliage, with sprays of sparkling sun-gold above. Worth protection north. Pkt. 20c.

HYPERICUM DENSIFLORUM—ebnmatx(3)30. Profuse, stamen-clustered soft yellow bloom. Recommended for poorly drained soils; also for stream or pool borders. Pkt. 15c. #

HYPERICUM LANUGINOSUM — erltstx(2-4)20. Tasseled blossoms of soft butter-yellow in enormous profusion for a full three months. Some other Hypericums have larger flowers, but none more of them. Frosty foliage, and oddly black-bracted buds. Makes yard-wide mat-colonies with time. Coast of Syria. A good species of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c; 1-32 oz. 35c. #

HYPERICUM HOOKERIANUM—ebqx(3-4)36. The plants are compact globes, excellently foliaged, and set with an immense number of big, bright yellow blossoms, tassel-stamened. We like this for its long spread of ample bloom in late summer and early autumn. Hardy in Vermont. Pkt. 15c; 1-32 oz. 30c. #

HYPERICUM MACULATUM—enbx(3)30. Recommended for naturalizing, giving a good showing of rich yellowness over a long season. Pkt. 10c. #

HYPERICUM OLYMPICUM—erx(3)12. Blue-foliaged hillocks covered with inch-wide blossoms of glowing gold. Pkt. 20c. #

HYPERICUM PATULUM HENRYI—qx(4)36. Evergreen shrub, with two-inch flowers of glossy yellow. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM POLYPHYLLUM—erfltx(2)6. Silvery plants, starred brilliantly with fantastic gold. Pkt. 20c. #

***HYPERICUM SAROTHRA** (*Sarothra gentianoides*)—eornh(3-4)12. A daintiness of little orange-gold stars, then glossy scarlet seed-pods. Leafless in effect. Given space and light soil, it will make a pleasant showing. Sow in late autumn, or very early spring. Pkt. 15c. #

HYPERICUM VIRGATUM—eratmk(2)16. Little blossoms of an odd copper-amber shade. Pkt. 15c.

HYPERICUM VIRGINICUM (*Triadenum virginicum*)—ernmath(3-5)18. The little blossoms are of the silkiest of pinks, laid over with silvery haze. The autumn effect is brighter than the flowering, for each blossom is followed by a conical seed-pod of velvety maroon, held for a full two months. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 85½A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.70.

HYPERICUM BLEND—The listed kinds, with others of merit. Recommended. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 40c. #

HYPOXIS HIRSUTA—urmh(8)19. Friendly little blossoms of glossy yellow. An Amaryllis cousin. Pkt. 20c. #

HYPOXIS STELLATA ELEGANS—utw(7)12. Big stars, banded blue on white. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

ILEX or HOLLY

The Ilexes are all ornamental, and of reasonable hardiness, English Holly being least so. Ilex seed is slow to germinate, and often lies dormant for months, but is quite sure to sprout finally.

ILEX AQUIFOLIUM—qy 40 ft. English Holly. Handsome, red-berried evergreen. Variable. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX AMBIGUA—qy 15 ft. Berries of vivid red. Deciduous. Good. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX GLABRA—qy 6 ft. Thick, glossy, leathery leaves. Berries of midnight blackness. Excellent hardy shrub. Pkt. 10c. #

ILEX LAEVIGATA—qy 6 ft. Smooth Winterberry. Long-hanging showy berries of glossed scarlet. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX LUCIDA—qy 9 ft. Arching shrub with leathery evergreen foliage. Berries like polished ebony. Pkt. 10c.

ILEX OPACA—qy 50 ft. American Holly. Spiny evergreen leaves and scarlet berries. Hardy to Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

ILEX VERTICILLATA—qy 15 ft. Tall Winterberry. Will give a brilliant showing of scarlet berries all winter. A well-formed shrub. Pkt. 10c.

OFFER 86A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

HOLLY BLEND—Many kinds in mixture. Pkt. 10c.

IMPATIENS or BALSAM

Oriental effects in color massing. All kinds listed are easy annuals, thriving in full sun, and liking deep, rich soil. The work of the hybridizer with Balsams has but just begun. The possibilities in the way of new combinations and new forms are almost beyond measure. Nearly 500 Impatiens species, most of them horticulturally worthy, are known to botanists.

***IMPATIENS BIFLORA**—eomk(4)50. Jewel Flower. Nasturtium yellow, brown dotted. Airy. Pkt. 15c. #

***IMPATIENS CAPENSE**—eocbx(3-4)30. Gracefully carried blossoms, single to double, always a deep, pure pink, with trace of salmon. Pkt. 15c. #

***IMPATIENS FIRMULA**—Very like the last, save that habit is a bit more open, and blossoms vary from amethystine lavender to violet. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

IMPATIENS HOLSTII HYBRIDS—*ek(htw). Blossoms of blazing scarlet, pure, brilliant, produced in greatest profusion. Splendid species for pot culture, blooming then the year around. May also be treated as an annual in the summer garden, giving some three months of bloom before frost, if started early. Pkt. 15c.

***IMPATIENS ORCHESTRA ERSKINI**—omstk(3)36. Dancing Fairy. Exquisite pink blossoms that in form do really simulate dancing fairies, sway lightly with every breeze. Seeds collected autumn 1936 from wild plants in western Abyssinia. Should still grow, but no guarantee. Exceedingly rare. Pkt. 25c.

***IMPATIENS ROYLEI**—eomk(4)50. Big, swaying blossoms of gorgeous, joyous purple. Pkt. 10c.

***IMPATIENS BALSAMINA AVALON STRAIN** — eocbx(3-4)32. Flowers of largest size, intensely doubled, in widest possible Balsam color range. This is our own selection. But little seed available. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 87A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

Any apparent confusion of grammatical person in this catalog is of deliberate intent. When I who write, speak of my own experience, it must naturally be in the first person singular. When, though, the services that we offer are mentioned, "we" is but fair, since these depend upon the effective co-ordination of the several who work with me.

INCARVILLEA GRANDIFLORA — utrzh(2)8. Hardy Gloriosa. Golden-throated flowers of flaming rose. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

INDIGOFERA KIRILOWI — erqh(2)20. Splendid low-growing shrub-perennial, with racemes of rose. Pkt. 10c.

INULA ENSIFOLIA—*erk(3)20. Large yellow flowers with long slender petals. Very good. Pkt. 15c. #

INULA SALICINA—erbh(2)16. An Armenian mountaineer of much beauty. Excellent foliage, mat-fashion, with long-rayed "golden harvest" daisies in excessive abundance. Pkt. 10c. #

IONACTIS LINEARIIFOLIUS—ernbdath(4)15. Splendid close clusters of blue-lavender daisies, gold-centered, above leafy mounds. Of excessive floriferousness. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

IPOMEA LEPTOPHYLLA—eubdh(3-4)40. Bush Moon-flower. Big, showy, rose-colored flowers with purple throats. Handsome hardy perennial, standing drought. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c.

***IPOMEA IMPERIAL GIANTS**—eovx(htw). Here are the super-giants of Morning Glories, nothing larger. Wonderful color range, white, blush, pink, rose, sky-blue, purple, chocolate, varied reds and the like, with innumerable combinations of contrasting margins and flakings. May be grown as a vine in usual fashion, or to trail from a window box. For breath-taking effectiveness, though, try the Japanese manner, pot plants pruned to dwarf compact bushiness, only one or two flowers being allowed to open. By this handling, blossoms a full six inches in spread, may be obtained, larger, and more delicately tinted than any Petunia. You will be hard-put to convince your friends that you are showing them Morning Glories. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

IRID MARVEL BLEND—eu. For sheer beauty of form and artistry of coloring, no group of flowers can excel the Irises. Their petals show delicate self tones and rare shadings, or sometimes they may be embossed with vividly contrasting hues. All grow quickly from seed, mostly flowering within the year; and being, (with a few exceptions), bulbs, they may be carried over from season to season. This mixture includes Homeria, Eustylis, Watsonia, Aristea, Tigridia, Ixia, Sparaxis, Tritonia, Antholyza, Streptanthus, Sisyrinchium, Anomatheca, Freesia, Morea, Romulea and the like. Pkt. 20c.

THE IRISES

The species Irises offer a wealth of interesting beauty for varied uses. All are reasonably hardy. Many Irises will blossom surely the year following sowing, in the manner of most perennials. Other kinds will take an extra year. There is so much variation in this respect, even within the species, according to conditions, that I have not attempted to use the "z" symbol. Nothing very difficult about any of them, save to those persons of particularly impatient temperament.

IRIS ARENARIA—ery(1-2)8. Pretty little Iris of early spring. Bronze-mahogany buds open to blossoms of yellow vividness. Pkt. 15c; 1-16 oz. 40c. #

IRIS ATROFUSCA—rbdh(1-2)16. Large flowers. A dusky ground color of silver to buff is veiled with a netting of black-maroon. Palestine. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS ATROPURPUREA—rbdy(2)10. Rare species from Syria and Transjordana. Velvety purple-black, with touch of yellow. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS AURANITICA—A "no data" from Palestine. Seeds collected there. 6 seeds for 25c.

IRIS AUREA—cby(2)42. Splendid rich yellow. A noble species. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS BRACTEATA—rndatsth(2)15. Bright yellow, veined mahogany. Pretty. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS BUCHARICA—ufcry(2)18. Orchid-like flowers of satiny yellow, from axils of dwarf "cornstalks." Pkt. 20c.

IRIS BULLEYANA—cbh(2)24. Deep lilac standards. Creamy yellow falls. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS CALIFORNIA HYBRIDS—erny(2)20. A fully hardy strain that will give many delightful surprises. Wonderfully variable color range. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c.

IRIS CAROLINIANA—rbmth(3)20. Lightly perfumed flowers in variable colorings, palest lilac, through pink and mauve, to deep violet. Rarely it is white. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS CHRYSOFOR—rch(2)24. A race of particularly beautiful and quick-blooming hybrid Irises, producing multitudes of orchid-like flowers in colorings that range from sulphur and gold, to rich bronze, from blue-lavender to purple velvet. Blooms second season. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS CHRYSOGRAPHES—rcy(2)24. Velvety purple, inscribed with gold. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS CHRYSOPHYLLA—rsth(2)8. Great orchid-like flowers of creamy primrose, orange-blotted, and with elusive pencilings of violet-sepia. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS CLARKEI—cbh(2)24. Varies from deep blue to crimson purple. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 50c.

IRIS CRISTATA—ratsth(2)8. Flowers like crumpled silk, of palest blue, gold-patched, and with snowy fringed crest. Exquisite. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS DE VITRY ART SHADES—cbh(2)36. A French strain of Bearded Irises, showing pastel tones and delicate shadings; lilac, fawn, buff, copper bronze, tawny wine, and the like, with stormcloud effects. Flowers are usually wavy, and spreading in form. They bloom rather late, mostly after the other bearded Irises are done. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c. #

IRIS DELAVAYI—cbmy(2)48. Rich red-violet. Like a more robust *I. sibirica*. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

IRIS DELTA BLEND—cbh(2). The very best of the wonderful and unique species discovered but a few years ago, in the lower Louisiana delta area. They are fully hardy in the north, and will thrive in the ordinary garden. The blooming begins as the "German" Irises are fading, and last until the Japanese Irises are past their prime. The blossoms have rather the form of the Japanese Iris. Height varies from thirty inches to full seven feet. Some 200 distinct variations of hue, shade or tone have been recorded. They show the clearest of sky blues, then lavender to purple, red-violet, lilac or cerise. And there are tawny shades, pink tones, old rose, mahogany and ruddy orange, with some that are well called red. Many have golden crests, and the flowers are of the largest size. If I could grow but one class of Irises, it would be this. Big seeds. Pkt. of 10 seeds for 25c; 25 for 50c; 100 for \$1.50. #

IRIS DESERTORUM—bdh(2)30. Fine species of the "spuria" group. Flowers palest blue, or cream with blue shadings. Vigorous. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS DOUGLASIANA—crsty(2)20. Splendid flowers, undulate margined, that may be mauve, lilac-pink, lavender, soft china-blue, or violet. A delightful rock garden species. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

IRIS DICHOTOMA WHITE WINGS — Blossoms typically white with yellow centers, but some will be creamy, others will show faint lavender suffusions, and a certain percentage of reversions to violet must be expected. Pkt. 25c. #

IRIS DICHOTOMA—*ebh(4)50. August or Vesper Iris. In bloom from late July to early September. Perfumed flowers in tall branching sprays. Coloring highly variable, typically cool, translucent lavender with mahogany markings, but in a row of seedlings at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens last August, we found more than twenty variations on this chromatic theme, cream to violet purple, with markings of buff-lemon, orange, copper, brown, mahogany and tyrian. Seed sown in early spring while soil is cool, will germinate quickly and strongly. Quite usually a fair proportion of the young plants will give bloom the first summer. No other Iris approaches this speed. For interesting effects, plant with *Belamcanda*, also easily grown from seed. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/4 oz. 75c. #

IRIS DWARF HYBRIDS—erby(1-2)12. Hybrids chiefly of *Iris pumila* and *I. chamaeiris*. Flowers of full "German" Iris size and form, but dwarf plants, and coming many weeks earlier. Extraordinary range and brilliance of coloring. Anyone who tries them, will surely be pleased with the high average excellence of the seedlings. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

IRIS ENSATA—ebdh(2)28. Sword Iris. Attractive lilac, purple or white flowers, veiled by fountains of decorative graceful foliage. Roots deeply and widely. One would need dynamite to dig it. That's probably why it is so drought-resistant. Just the Iris for semi-arid regions. Easiest culture. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

IRIS FLAVISSIMA—See *Iris arenaria*.

IRIS FOLIOSA—by(2)16. Massive flowers of lavender-blue, amid foliage fountains. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FONTANESI—ufrdy(1)20. Light blue, with gold-banded falls. From Barbary. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS FORRESTI—crmy(2)18. Dainty flowers of clear lemon, or brown netted. *Sibirica* type. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS FULVA—cbmy(2)30. Copper Iris. Open airy flowers in a shade that lies between new copper and bronze, deepening to brown velvet toward the center. *Illustrated, page 18.* Pkt. 15c.

IRIS GIANT HYBRIDS—cbh(2). Seeds saved from fine named varieties of the tall bearded "German" Irises. Ought to be great things from this. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

IRIS GIGANTICOERULEA—cby(2)50. The Great Blue Delta Iris, likely the largest and most showy Iris of the Western Hemisphere. Flowers always of great size, but length of stem is variable, for there would seem to be two intermingled strains of the species, one low, one high. The color is purest coerulean blue, with tiny yellow crest, and a bit of white veining at base of falls. Pkt. of 12 seeds for 25c; 30 seeds for 50c; 100 seeds for \$1.40.

IRIS GLADWYN (*Iris foetidissima*)—rbgsty(2)20. Flowers usually blue-tawny, or rarely, lemon with brown veinings. Seeds of a brilliant scarlet showiness, the pods splitting when ripe. Pods often dried for winter bouquets. A fine thing, despite the discouraging specific name given it by Linnaeus. Must be he disliked roast beef, for that is just the savory odor of the crushed foliage. A sniff of it would be clarion-call to any valiant trencher-man. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS GRACILIPES—rltsty(2)9. Exquisite fragile blossoms of sky-blue, orange marked. A fairy among Irises. Of full garden hardiness in cool soil and light shade, but will make an extraordinary pretty pot plant if one so desires. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS GRAMINEA—ecrh(2)20. The falls are blue on white, standards wine-stained, the fragrance that of ripe apricots. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

IRIS HALOPHILA—erbh(2)24. Creamy yellow flowers, oddly formed, striped and stained gray-purple. A hardy Persian species. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

IRIS HAURANENSIS—rbdy(1)16. A sombre beauty in the cushion group. Big flowers of dusky purple, with darker netting, and patched with glossy black. Syria, Palestine, and particularly, limestone ledges of the Lebanon. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS HAYNEI—rbdh(1)20. Rare Palestine species. Huge flowers, netted and dotted violet-black over ground color of gray tawny. Unique. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS HEXAGONA—bmtv(3)20. Enormous flowers, very orchid-like, of an attractive lavender-shaded violet. Blooms as Japanese Irises end. 6 seeds for 25c.

IRIS HISTRIOIDES—ury(1)8. An Asia Minor bulb Iris of earliest spring. Big flowers of brilliant blue, marked white, with yellow ridge. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS HYACINTHINA—erbdh(2)20. Foliage fountains; butterfly flowers of delicious, diaphanous blue. They have been called "sapphire daffodils." From west China and Thibet. Endures drought. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c.

IRIS HYBRIDA INTERMEDIA—rbh(1-2)18. A group of hybrid bearded Irises with flowers of "German Iris" size and form, but a few days earlier, and on dwarfer plants.

Fair average of heights in this section would be 18 inches, intermediate, then, between the Dwarf and the Giant Hybrid strains. Splendid color range, yellow to violet, with all between, in interesting combinations. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS INOMINATA—rh(2). A rare and very lovely hardy species. Large undulate blossoms of soft golden apricot, lightly pencilled purple. Sometimes, though, the flowers are altogether purple, or of that delicate lilac-lavender that we associate with Cattleya Orchids. Usually only six inches tall, but again it may be three times that height. Sun or light shade. Usually blooms second year. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS JAPONICA—rhy(htw)(2)18. As lovely as an Orchid. Crispy, fringed petals, soft lavender, with purple and orange. Fine pot plant. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS JORDANI—Regrettably, I am not able to describe this species. I have only the seed, a fine lot of it, collected late this summer in Palestine by a well-known botanist. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS KAEMPFERI IMPERIAL—ecbmth(2)36. About the best possible strain of giant-flowered Japanese Irises. Superb color-spread; white, gold-banded blue, azure, mauve, royal purple and crimson in self hues, or netted and splashed. Many will be double. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c. #

IRIS KUMAONENSIS—ry(2)8. Large flowers, purple-marbled on lighter ground. Short stem. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS LAEVIGATA—ecbmh(2)36. True species, called finest of blue Irises. Very large flattened flowers of pure blue, or white edged with purple. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

IRIS LAEVIGATA PURPLE IMPERIAL—This form has blossoms with long drooping falls of richest purple, black velvet shadings, good blotch at base. Standards deep violet. Begins with Kaempferi, but blooms longer. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS LONGIPETALA—cbmh(2)25. A charming Iris, with large lavender-blue flowers, or rarely white with violet. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25.

IRIS MACROSIPHON — rh(1)8. Large purple flowers, banded straw yellow. White forms appear. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS MANDSHURICA—erdh(2)8. Brightest yellow with orange beard. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

IRIS MELANOSTICTA—rdy(2)10. Flowers black-spotted over green-yellow. Transjordana. 6 seeds for 25c.

IRIS MELLITA—ery(1-2)8. The name means "delight," but Il Penseroso might be more fitting. Farrar calls it subtle and sad, but says no rock garden should be without it. Very dwarf, very early, with big blossoms of violet, rich with mahogany suffusion. Again it may be creamy, with tintings of chocolate and mulberry. Blossoms through April and May, and often again in late autumn. Full hardiness. From the Balkans. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS MILESI—by(2)36. Handsome ruddy purple flowers, with darker marblings. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS MISSOURIENSIS—cby(2)25. Fine flowers of soft blue or sometimes white. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

IRIS MONNIERI—cby(2)40. Like Iris ochroleuca, but the splendid flowers are clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS MONGOLICA—cbh(3)40. A particularly robust and vigorous "spuria", making great sheafs of ribbon-like glaucous foliage. The blossoms are formed along the orchid-fashion lines of the Dutch and Spanish Xiphium Irises; colorings in the softer range, silvery, tawny and buff grounds, with suffusions of mauve and lavender. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS NIGRICANS—cbh(2)17. Splendid Palestine Iris, the flowers in effect of a rich brown, a "coffee with cream" tone. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS OCHRAUREA—cby(2)50. Splendid hybrid, with giant flowers of soft yellow. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS OCHROLEUCA GIGANTEA—cbzy(2)60. The Gold-banded Iris. Ivory-white flowers, painted gold. Makes a magnificent showing. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS ORIENTALIS—ecbh(2)36. An excellent and easy Iris, with blossoms blue, white, or red-violet; diversely shaded, blended and marked. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

IRIS ORIENTAL BOUQUET—ecbh(1)40. Tallest and possibly most variable as to coloring, of the early-flowering Irises, blooming in May. The blossoms, two or three to each stem, are carried high above the foliage. White, exquisite amethyst, azure, indigo, violet; scarce two plants show alike. Seems to belong in general Sibirica-Orientalis-Delavayi-Clarkei subsection. Highly recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

IRIS PALESTINE BLEND—Mixture of species from Palestine, Transjordana, and Syria, mostly of the oncocephalus section. Includes Atrofusca, Atropurpurea, Haynei, Hauranensis, Nigricans, Melanosticta, Setarana and others. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS PALLIDA—ecbh(2)36. Fragrant flowers of largest size. Clear, cool lavender. Fine. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS PRISMATICA—ecbnmh(2)24. A dainty and easy Iris, with flowers of pure violet, the curled falls, white with blue veinings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

IRIS PSEUDACORUS—ecbnmh(2)35. Rich burnished yellow, often brown-veined. Thrives in ordinary border, but likewise may be used for naturalizing along streams or about pool margins. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 75c. #

IRIS PSEUDACORUS CREAM PRIMROSE—Lovely pale yellow form. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS PURDYI—rny(2)15. Soft yellow to tawny pinkish purple. Charming. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS PYRENAICA — crby(2)14. Handsome blue-and-gold Iris from the Pyrenees. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS RUTHENICA—erh(1-2)10. Dainty dwarf Iris of the steppes, Roumania to the Altai. Large blossoms with horizontal falls, white with deep purple veinings. Standards dark blue. Much sought. Pkt. 25c. #

IRIS RUTHENICA NANA—ry(2)6. Rare alpine form of this desirable species. Pkt. 35c.

IRIS SAMBUCINA—cby(2)25. Claret-colored falls, standards of soft yellow, purple-stained. Elder-blossom perfume. Most attractive. Pkt. 25c.

IRIS SETOSA—rby(2)25. The Alaska Iris. Showy, flattened blossoms of bright blue. Pkt. 15c.

IRIS SHELFORD GIANT—cbh(2)60. Magnificent English hybrid. Giant flowers of creamy yellow, blotched golden orange. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS SIBIRICA ALBO-COERULEA—ecbh(2)40. Delicate azure tintings, veinings and suffusions on pearl-white ground. A very lovely form that comes pretty true from seed. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS SIBIRICA BLUE KING—Rich blue, marked purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

IRIS SIBIRICA PERRY'S BLUE—Clear azure, almost sky blue. Delightful shade. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS SIBIRICA SNOW QUEEN—Purest snowy white, with rich yellow patch. Profuse, easy, beautiful. Fine for cutting. Foliage, too, is attractive. Possibly a hybrid. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.10. #

IRIS SIBIRICA HYBRIDS—ecbh(2)36. In this easy and very satisfactory Iris section, there will be pure and suffused whites, lavender, azure, indigo, purple and red-violet. Seed from fourteen named varieties. Will thrive anywhere. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00. #

IRIS SINTENISI—rbh(2)20. Flowers of Spanish Iris form, a curious blend of lilac, gray-lavender and tawny buff on white. Ridged seed-pods. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

IRIS SOFARANA—rbdy(2)18. Curious Iris, local on Lebanon. Very like Iris susiana, save that the ground color is cream, rather than gray, and the netting deep purple, rather than black. Full sun. 4 seeds for 20c.

IRIS SOGDIANA—A rare "spuria", on order of Iris Mongolica, same color range and effect, but only half the size. Very good. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS SPURIA BLEND—ecrbh(y)(2). A group of likeable Irises, with blossoms of most distinct form, and with a range of coloring that, unlike most others, carries a minimum of blue and violet, running more to white, varied yellows, orchid, silvery and tawny shades. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. #

IRIS SULFUREA—cbh(2)36. Rare species from the Caucasus, Giant bearded flowers of softest yellow, with pale green suffusions. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS STYLOSA—(Iris unguicularis)refy(htw). Beautiful and large flowers of bright lilac. Tends to be winter-blooming, any time from October to February, so usually handled under glass in north. 3 seeds for 25c.

IRIS TECTORUM—rby(2)16. Roof Iris of Japan. Loose sprays of large blue flowers, with white crests. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS TENAX—erh(2)16. A graceful and pleasing Iris, long in bloom. Variable, from white, through pale pink and mauve, to claret, or velvety purple. Often there are white or violet veinings; rarely, buff suffusions. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

IRIS TRIPETALA—erby(1-2)20. Big flaring falls of variable shades of blue and violet, often netted. Standards are absent, or reduced to merest vestigial points, giving odd effect to blossom. Greatly floriferous. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS TUBEROSA—urby(1)16. A tuberous-rooted Iris-segregate, now to be known (correctly) as Hermodactylus. Flowers like some strangely ornate serpent-head from a Mayan carving; the falls, black velvet; the ophidian standards, lurid green of jade. If were-wolves, why not were-flowers, for of a surety there is an air of weird bewitchment about this one? Seed takes its own time to germinate, but is sure enough eventually. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VARTANI—ury(1)8. The rare Nazareth Iris, native only to Galilee. Flowers of silvery lavender to cloudy blue. Sometimes forms pure white, or white with blue marblings, appear. Sweet almond perfume in bloom. Very early. 6 seeds for 25c.

IRIS VERA—ernatsth(2)9. Exquisite blossoms of rich blue and gold. Soft violet fragrance. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS VERSICOLOR—ecbnmh(2)36. Royal blue violet, marked creamy yellow, but may vary attractively. Thrives in border, or by stream margins, etc. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25. #

IRIS VERSICOLOR CLARET CUP—Glowing wine red. A superb Iris, easy, beautiful and adaptable. Pkt. 15c. #

IRIS VERSICOLOR FOSTERI—Another fine strain. Interesting variations may be expected. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VERSICOLOR ROSEA—Pink, now, instead of claret. A pleasing tone. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS VIRGINICA—ecbnmh(2)30. An excellent easy Iris, very like Iris versicolor. Pkt. 10c.

IRIS WILSONI—rbh(2)28. Creamy yellow standards, bright yellow falls. Plant with Iris sibirica. Pkt. 20c. #

IRIS XIPHOIDES—ENGLISH IRIS—ucbmy(1-2)24. Showiest of the true bulbous Irises. Likes cool soil, with ample moisture. Slow germinating, but will come strongly eventually. Magnificent flowers like great Orchids, in sapphire, lavender, lilac, smoky rose, violet crimson and tawny purple, with others flaked and striped. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50.

IRIS XIPHIUM DUTCH STRAIN—Fine hardy bulbous Iris in varied interesting colorings. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 88A8—One pkt. each of the 97 Iris species and strains here offered, for \$16.00.

OFFER 89A8—Representative collection of dwarf Irises. One pkt. each of Mellita, Ruthenica, Dwarf Hybrids, Tenax, Cristata, Arenaria, Douglasiana and Hauranensis, for \$1.25.

OFFER 90A8—Representative collection of taller Irises. One pkt. each of Mongolica, De Vitry Strain, Delta, Sibirica albo-coerulea, Gladwyn, Laevigata, Versicolor Claret Cup, Monnier and Dichotoma, for \$1.25.

IRIS AVALON BLEND

Seeds of all Irises that I stock are contained in this superb mixture, not, of course, in equal proportion, for some kinds are too rare for this, but at least a little of each, and much of many, to produce a balance of color and form, that cannot, I believe, be excelled. Here is the opportunity to secure fine Irises in quantity. Special large pkg. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.25; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.00.

ABOUT LETTERS

I try to answer all letters promptly and fully, but sometimes my correspondence lags, for I am a busy person. Although I have thoroughly efficient help, both in the seed-house and at the Nursery, yet a highly specialized business of this kind, must be in a surprisingly large number of its phases, a one-man show. Unfortunately no one of us may have a double allowance of time, no matter how much he may need it at certain seasons. Sometimes I stretch the day pretty well, but not always enough. If you have a letter due, it will come as soon as I can get to it. Can't promise more. Always glad to answer letters, but please look through the catalog and the cultural direction folder first. Maybe you will find your answer there.

ISATIS GLAUCA—ebx(2-3)42. Pyramids of blue foliage, with plenteous showy umbels of little yellow blossoms above; these followed by long-hanging, decoratively dangling, black seed-fruits. Why is this desirable and easy border-accent plant so little known? Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

IXIA PEERLESS BLEND—eufcx(utw)(1)20. Blossoms of pink, rose, crimson, lilac, orange or cream, often banded contrastingly. Wonderful for winter forcing, or hardy well north, planted deeply and protected. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

IXIA VIRIDIFLORA—utw(1)20. Blossoms glossy seagreen, patched shining black; or again, opalescent, blue without, pink within. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

IXIOLIRION MONTANUM—uftrbh(1)16. Ixia Lily. Clusters of starry trumpet blossoms, deepest blue, or rarely rose-striped. Store bulbs in winter, Gladiolus fashion. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c. #

JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT—See Arisaema triphyllum.

JACOBEA—See Senecio.

JEFFERSONIA DIPHYLLA—rnsty(1)16. Twin Leaf. Big starry white blossoms. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 15c.

JASIONE MONTANA—*eotcbx(2-3)14. A delightful and prodigally floriferous campanulad; blue, fluffy, airy. A plant of lovable attractiveness. Will self-sow sufficiently for its own maintainance. Pkt. 15c.

JASIONE PERENNIS—erbx(3)14. Pretty fluffy light blue globes. A Campanula-cousin that looks like a Scabiosa. Soundly perennial. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 25c. #

JUNIPERUS HORIZONTALIS—qy. Procumbent or semi-trailing species, two to four feet high, and spreading in wide thicket-mats. Foliage blue-green. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

JUNIPERUS SABINA—jqy. Graceful half-spreading habit. Foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA—jy 75 ft. Red Cedar. Variable, but usually a densely tapering pillar, or with rugged rounded head. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 40c.

JURINEA ALATA—ecbx(2-3)30. Big decorative rosettes of lyrate leaves, deep emerald green above, silvery, downy below; then tassel blossoms of bright thistle purple, on many slender stems. Pkt. 15c. #

LANDSCAPE PLANNING ARRANGEMENTS

Half the fun of gardening is in the planning, and with the information that I now give through my key letter and number scheme, as to the time of flowering, height, sun or shade and the like, it ought not to be difficult for anyone to work out his own planting plan. I regret that demands on my time do not permit me any longer to make up specific plans for my customer friends. I like to do this well enough, but the business has expanded to the point where it is simply impossible for me to continue the special service. Please do not ask it.

KALMIA ANGUSTIFOLIA — qastch(2)30. Dwarf Laurel. Clusters of delightful ruby-crimson. Thoreau called it handsomest Laurel. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

KALMIA CUNEATA—qmah(2)36. The delicately formed and loose-clustered blossoms are white, with a wide band of deep rose. Charmingly graceful, and the only deciduous Laurel. Pkt. 15c.

KALMIA LATIFOLIA—qastch(2) 10 ft. True Mountain Laurel. A rugged, evergreen shrub, superbly beautiful, with its clustered blossoms of purest pink, exquisite in detail. Small plants bloom. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

KITAIBELIA VITIFOLIA—ebtx(3-4)84. At the back of the border, for a screen planting, or where robust decorative effects are desired, use Kitaibelia. Each of the many stems is a vigorous leafy pillar, set with a multitude of abutilon-like flowers, usually pure white, but sometimes rose-tinted. Deep green "grape" foliage, always good. It is often mingled, to ornamental advantage, with shrub plantings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

KNAUTIA AMBIGUA—ecbx(8)36. An excellent, long-blooming perennial. Blossoms like creamy Scabiosas, lilac-suffused, are carried for months on a tangle of long slender stems. Pinnate, canescent foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

KNAUTIA LYRATIFOLIA—erx(2-4)15. A dwarf species with procumbent tendencies. Showy blossoms of intense cerise. Rare. Pkt. 20c. #

***KNAUTIA ORIENTALIS**—eobx(2-3)25. Pretty blossoms of old rose to rosy purple. Pkt. 15c. #

KNIPHOFIA—See Tritoma.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA—jy 20 ft. Golden Rain Tree. Enormous panicles of bright yellow for weeks in late summer. Hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

KOLKWITZIA AMABILIS—qy 6 ft. Beauty Bush. Hardy Chinese shrub with corymbs of exquisitely beautiful pink bells, each with yellow throat. Pkt. 15c.

KOSTELETZKYA VIRGINICA — ecbmtx(3-4)60. Salver-blossoms, in fashion like those of Hibiscus, but only half the size. The flowers are a pure mid-pink, verging neither on salmon nor on rose, as close to a true pink as may well be. They are carried in great numbers, and over a long season. It makes a splendid cut flower with buds that open up well. While it grows naturally in wet places, it is reasonably tolerant of drier garden conditions. It is suggested, though, that a proportion of peat moss be worked into the soil where it is to be planted; also that in periods of drought, it be given an occasional soaking from the garden hose. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

KUHNISTERA PINNATA — crbh(3)18. Clustered silky white blossoms. Rather pretty, but not greatly showy. Pkt. 15c.

LABURNUM ALPINUM—jh 20 ft. Flowing Gold. Long racemes of golden bloom in spring. Showy, hardy, disease resistant. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

LACHENALIA

Handsome winter-flowering bulbs, with spikes of pendant blossoms in bright colors. They remind one both of Lily of the Valley and of Hyacinth, but they require exactly the same handling and timing as Freesias. May be had in bloom within six to eight months after seed sowing.—*eutw(7).

LACHENALIA AUREA—Deepest, richest, golden orange, on long stems. Early. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA GLAUCINA—Dainty pendant bells, white, with tintings of opal. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA ORCHIOIDES—Spikes of creamy flowers, deliciously tinted with rose, or blue of opal. Pkt. 15c.

LACHENALIA PENDULA—Handsome flowers of orange red, tipped with emerald and purple. Recommended for commercial possibilities. Showy, large. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LACHENALIA PURPUREO-COERULEA—Bright and showy lavender-blue. Pkt. 20c.

LACHENALIA REFLEXA—eutw(7). Pretty winter bulb, with loose spikes of rich yellow flowers. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 91A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

LACHENALIA PEERLESS BLEND—Cream, rich, yellow, crimson, rose, blue and iridescent opal-like tones. Extraordinarily varied. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.35.

LAGENOPHORA BILLARDIERI—rgh(2-3)3. Starry little blue daisy from Tasmania. Recommended for pavements and wall plantings. Pkt. 25c.

LAGERSTROEMIA INDICA—*eqcby(3)90. Crepe Myrtle. Splendid flowers with petals like crinkly silk, softest pink-tinted to richest rose. A hardy, many-stemmed shrub to about Philadelphia, but further north it may winter-kill to the roots. The roots though, are hardy, at least if mulched, and the plant may be treated as an herbaceous perennial then, blooming freely on new shoots each year. Also makes a good pot or tub plant, blooming two or three times a year if cut back. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

LAGOTIS GLAUCA—rh4. Silvery foliage mats, tufted with soft blue. Rock garden or terrace delight. From Himalayan alps. Pkt. 15c.

***LALLEMANTIA CANESCENS**—eodx(3)16. Spikes of brightly attractive blue-purple flowers. Decorative foliage, silvered with down. Armenia and Kurdistan. Pkt. 10c.

LAPEIROUSIA (ANOMATHECA)

Easy, free-flowering bulbs, often blooming first year from seed. Hardy with protection at Philadelphia or may be stored in sand in cellar over winter, or may be grown as a pot plant. Almost ever-blooming. Twelve-inch flower sprays.

LAPEIROUSIA ACULEATA—Pure white flowers, blotched vividly with red. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA ANCEPS—Here the blossoms are rich blue-violet. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA—Sprays of brilliant carmine banded maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c.

LAPEIROUSIA CRUENTA ALBA—Purest glossy white. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA FISSIFOLIA—Pale heliotrope, sweetly perfumed. Very lovely. Pkt. 20c.

LAPEIROUSIA PURPUREA—Low-growing, with cream-colored flowers, purple shaded, in clusters. Showy. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 92A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

LAPEIROUSIA BLEND—All the above in mixture. Pkt. 20c.

THE TREASURE CHEST. Under this heading, page 63, we list, without descriptions, a large number of kinds that have arrived too late for insertion in the regular catalog position, or of which quantity harvested was very small. Many fine things are in The Treasure Chest, for those who will search.

LARIX LEPTOLEPIS—jk 80 ft. Japanese Larch. A splendid tree, ornamental, easy to start, quick growing, long enduring. A deciduous conifer, soft green needles in spring, blue-green in summer, golden in autumn. A handsome lawn tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

LAVATERA CASHMIRIANA—ebx(3)45. Flowers of purest pink, light to dark, two inches across. Plants many-stemmed. Winter-hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c. #

LAVATERIA OLbia—ebfh(3)60. Shrubby perennial with flowers of bright rose purple. Pkt. 15c.

***LAVAUXIA TRILOBA**—eonrx(2-3)6. Evening-scented blossoms of satiny translucence, pale yellow or rarely rose-suffused. Pkt. 10c. #

LECHEA BLEND—erndh(9)10. Red Plumes. Dainty, airy plants; brilliantly maroon-red in fall. Pkt. 10c. #

LATHYRUS

This is the Sweet-pea family, the true annual Sweet-pea being *Lathyrus odoratus*. The kinds offered below are all winter-hardy perennials.

LATHYRUS ALEFELDI—bvx(3)36. Racemes of flowers, pink, white red-tinted or lavender. Low vine or trailer. Give sheltered position north. Pkt. 10c.

LATHYRUS AURANTIACUS—erbsth(3)18. Rather like orange sweet-pea blossoms, buff-tinged. Pkt. 15c.

LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS SPECIAL STRAIN—evh(2-3)96. Extraordinarily varied strain. Blendings and variegations to the utmost. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c. #

LATHYRUS MARITIMUS—ernh(3)25. Purple blossoms above tangled graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

LATHYRUS ORNATUS—erndh(3)12. Great purple flowers, most showy, above tumbled gray foliage. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

LATHYRUS ROTUNDIFOLIUS—evgstx(2)50. Persian Pea. Big clustered blossoms of rose-pink. Excellent ground-cover trailer, or grow as vine. Pkt. 25c.

LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS—eurgx(2-3)6. Spreading mats of emerald pinnate foliage, dwarfed clusters of rich rose blossoms above. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 93A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

WE GROW SEEDS—First, and beyond all else, we are seedgrowers. We firmly believe that we produce a larger proportion of the seeds that we sell than does any other catalog seed-house having like type and number of listings. We expect to increase this proportion each year, as additional species reach seedbearing size at our Old Orchard Gardens (near Moorestown, N. J.). We do not, moreover, "just save seeds", backyard style. Our stocks are subjected to unremitting selection. Any plant in the slightest degree off-type, or otherwise unsatisfactory, is immediately destroyed. Further, we are doing continued work in plant-breeding, and hybridization; also in check-testing of trials. All this adds a bit to the cost of production, but in far greater degree it makes the seeds actually worth more to our customers. Where the sign (#) appears after a descriptive listing in this catalog, it indicates that the seed supplied is altogether, or partly, of our own direct saving.

***LAYIA PLATYGLOSSA**—eodx(3)12. Tidy-tips, Pretty little daisy, lemon yellow, each long petal with a pure white tip. Rather good. Pkt. 10c.

LEIOPHYLLUM BUXIFOLIUM—qrnasth(2)12. Myrtle Box. Evergreen shrublet, like dwarf Box. For many spring weeks it is hidden by a mantle of starry flowers, white with pink shadings. Exquisite beauty. Pkt. 15c. #

LEPACHYS MAROON AND GOLD—*ecrdh(3)36. The flowerheads are silky columns, set successively with tiny blossoms, and guarded at the base by wide petal-rays of richest maroon, gold-edged, or rarely all bronzy gold. Blooms first year, but a hardy perennial. This is a strain of *Lepachys columnifera pulcherrima*. Pkt. 10c. #

LESPEDEZA FORMOSA—ebh(4-5). In the north a tall arching perennial, fully hardy, that will add distinction to border or foundation planting. South, the stems persist, and it becomes a woody shrub. Flowers of ruddy violet, attractive through September. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

LESQUERELLA ARGENTEA—Silvery leaves, yellow flowers. A good plant for sunny rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

LESQUERELLA GLOBOSA—erx(1)8. A bushy globe, with many short spikes of pretty lemon flowers. Inflated seed-pods. Foliage canescent. Pkt. 15c. #

LEUCADENDRON ARGENTEUM—htw. Silver-tree. May be grown in the open in southern California, but elsewhere it is handled as a tub plant, placed outside in summer. Very much worth growing for its decorative effect. Densely foliaged, each leaf a shimmering of silky silver. Used also as an everlasting. Pkt. 15c.

LEUCOCORYNE IXIOIDES ODORATA—ecutk(w)(7)18. Glory of the Sun. Rare Chilean bulb for the winter window. Very large and starry soft blue flowers, intensely fragrant. Seedlings grow readily. Give Freesia care. Recent experiments seem to indicate that it may also be handled as a summer-flowering garden bulb, storing in winter. Pkt. 20c.

LEUCOJUM AESTIVUM—ury(2)12. Summer Snowflake. Pretty white flowers with green tips. Illustrated, page 22. Pkt. 15c.

LEUCOPOGON FRASERI—rah(2)10. A Heath-like New Zealander, with pretty white flowers, then edible orange berries. Foliage ruddy pink in winter. Pkt. 15c.

THE LEWISIAS

To me the Lewisias are the most beautiful of all rockery plants, when in full glory of their exquisite bloom. This is a sweeping statement, but I make no exceptions to it. The basal rosettes are made up of thick and succulent leaves; crisped, crinkly and undulate; emerald, gray-powdered, bronze-tinted. The many-petaled blossoms are of cup form like feathery Water Lilies. Thoroughly winter-hardy.

LEWISIA BRACHYCALYX—ury(1)4. Blossoms of dainty, lavender-tinted white, hide the plants for many weeks. Rare. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

LEWISIA COLUMBIANA—ry(2)10. Smaller blossoms than other species, but carried in enormous profusion in taller, airier, sprays. Rose-pink. Pkt. 30c. #

LEWISIA COTYLEDON—ry(2)10. Thick, succulent rosettes. Loose panicles of blossoms that may be blush or rose with orange shadings. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA FINCHI—ry(2)12. Bright orange buds open to soft pink blossoms, each petal with a rose stripe. A plant in full flower is a lovely thing. Blooms for many weeks. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HECKNERI—ry(2)8. Large flowers of rosy pink, pure solid color. Silk-fringed foliage. Pkt. 25c.

LEWISIA HOWELLI—ry(2)10. Large flowers of clear pink to exquisite apricot rose, above beautifully crisped rosettes. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LEWISIA HOWELLI CRENULATA — Leaves intensely ruffled. Flowers soft salmon pink. Pkt. 20c.

LEWISIA MARIANA—ry(2)9. Blossoms of a luminous enchantment, moonlight yellow melting into golden rose. Pkt. 20c.

LEWISIA REDIVIVA—ury(2)8. Great feathery flowercups of delicate pearly pink. A very beautiful species. Possibly the largest flowered of all. See illustration, page 12. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.40. #

LEWISIA TWEEDYI—ry(2)9. Great blossoms in "tearose" tones of melting apricot, cream and satiny pink. Enormously floriferous. Undulate evergreen leaves, established plants spreading to several rosettes. Give deep, cool, open soil. Makes scant seed. 6 seeds for 25c.

OFFER 94A8—One pkt. each of the above for \$1.90.

LEWISIA BLEND—The above (except Tweedyi), and others. Not hard from seed if given "y" culture, see first page. Sowing in late autumn or winter, in open ground beds or frames, is strongly advised with all Lewisias. Pkt. 15c.

LEWISIA NOTE—At Old Orchard we grow Lewisias in raised beds of sandy soil, with liberal peat-moss admixture. This gives good drainage, combined with continued moisture supply from the peat sponge. Full sun.

LIATRIS or GAYFEATHER

For brilliant shades from lavender, through violet, to purple, the Liatrises are unexcelled. They are of iron-clad hardiness, thrive in poor soils, and excel as cut-flowers.

LIATRIS ELEGANS—rcby(3)28. An informally graceful, highly distinct, and delightfully pretty species. Clusters of relatively large and starry florets with long curved stamens. Purest lavender. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

LIATRIS GRAMINIFOLIA—crbndy(4)36. Great sheaves of graceful wands, close-set with fluffy blossoms of an exhilarating purple vividness. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

LIATRIS HYBRIDA GRAND DUBOIS—cby(3)72. Great, closely packed, fluffy spikes of bloom, to six feet or more. Color variable, blue-purple to red-violet. Magnificently showy. Quite unlike any other kind. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c. #

LIATRIS LIGULISTYLIS—rdy(3)20. Earliest flowering, with great violet tassels. Widely spaced. Pkt. 25c. #

LIATRIS PUNCTATA—crby(4)20. Dense wand-like spikes of vivid purple fluff. Dwarf. Pkt. 15c.

LIATRIS PYNCNOSTACHYA MAGNIFICA—cby(5)60. Distinctive. Rather large tassels, closely set on many branching, but erect, wand-stems. Flowers amethystine lavender, each tassel with a pure white center. Latest flowering. Pkt. 15c. #

LIATRIS SCARIOSA — cby(4)50. Branching plants with particularly large and well-spaced tassel-blossoms of vigorous violet. Best commercial of the spectacular Tassel Liatrises. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

LIATRIS SCARIOSA WHITE—cby(4)60. Loose, multiflowered spikes, filled with great lace-fringed blossom tassels of swansdown whiteness. Well-grown plants are towers of bloom, varying branch heights giving an architectural step-back effect. A particularly, and long, satisfactory perennial for late summer; cuts well, too. Seed saved only from segregated white-flowered plants. Nevertheless it should be definitely noted that a proportion with purple-violet flowers are sure to appear in the seedlings; but they, again, are desirable. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25. #

CARPHEPHORUS BELLIDIFOLIUS—rby(5-6)20. A Liatris-cousin, requiring like handling, but flowering later, October and well into November. Much-branched globose plants, a large tassel-blossom of pink lilac terminating each slender stem. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 95A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.50.

LIATRIS MIXED—The above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. #

LIBERTIA IXIOIDES—ecbfx(htw)(2)25. Panicles of enamel white blossoms with pale yellow stamens. An attractive New Zealand Irid. Likes damp shade. Decorative orange seed-pods, used for winter bouquets. Pkt. 20c.

LIBERTIA FORMOSA—ecfbx(2)30. An Irid from Chile. Pretty flowers, the inner segments pure white, the outer, bronze-tinted. Pkt. 20c.

LIGULARIA—See Senecio.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE—q(h)y. Amoor River Privet. Excellent and particularly hardy hedge plant. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 50c.

LILAC—See Syringa.

SPECIAL REFERENCE. It will be worth your while to check up on these featured listings and departments. Wild Flower Blends, page 22; Certain Unusual Annuals, page 7; Salmagundi, page 62; The Beginner's Dollar, page 62; collections for special uses, page 63; The Treasure Chest, page 63; Postscript Offerings, page 65; Hardy Plants, page 66.

LILIES FROM SEED

Nothing very difficult about growing Lilies from seed, providing the directions on cultural leaflet sent out with each lot of seeds, are followed. Of course, it must be realized that seeds of some Lilies sprout quickly, while others need much more time to germinate, but patience costs little, and will be rewarded. Those inexperienced had best start with the kinds marked "e."

Most of the easier Lilies give at least some bloom in one year from seed, much the second year. The slower kinds will begin to flower at two years, but not full showing until third year. A very few kinds may need a bit longer. In general, the kinds offered at the end of the general Lily list under heading "Fifteen Easier Lilies," are those that come most quickly into bloom from seed.

LILIUM AMABILE—cby(2)30. Friendly Lily. Grenadine, marked chocolate. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIUM AURATUM PLATYPHYLLUM—cbaty(3)60. Great Gold-banded Lily. Giant flowers of purest white, with thick gold-band embossment on each petal. Rich fragrance. This is the finest form, larger flowers and heavier texture than in the type. Seedling stock, being healthy, is particularly persistent. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75.

LILIUM BOLANDERI—bsty(3)30. Dainty wine red flowers, brown-dotted. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM CALLOSUM—crh(3)25. Very like L. tenuifolium and probably as easy, but varying from strawberry to cinnabar. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LILIUM CANADENSE—cbaty(3)36. Dainty bells, clear yellow to rich red, maroon-dotted. Pkt. 15c. #

LILIUM CANDIDUM—cby(2)60. The waxen, showy Madonna Liliy, so white that it is, itself, the accepted symbol of purity. Seedling stock is disease-free. Pkt. 25c. #

LILIUM CAROLINIANUM—cbsty(3)36. Intense red, dotted violet maroon. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM CATESBAEI—bstaty(3)24. Brilliant scarlet, yellow at base. A rarity. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIUM CENTIFOLIUM—by(3)84. A magnificent species. 7 seeds for 25c; 35 seeds for \$1.00.

LILIUM CERNUUM—ecrh(2)24. Nodding, reflexed blossoms of most dainty alluring lilac pink. No other Lily has just this coloring; and there is a sweet fragrance. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

LILIUM CHALCEDONICUM—cblty(3)65. Brilliant waxen scarlet. Amazingly beautiful. Pkt. 25c.

LILIUM COLCHICUM (MONADELPHUM) — cby(2)50. Splendid large flowers of buttercup yellow. Fragrant. From the Caucasus. Pkt. 20c.

LILIUM COLUMBIANUM—cbsty(3)36. A dependable Lily with orange flowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LILIUM CONCOLOR—erh(2)20. Red Star Lily. Upfacing, star-pointed flowers of vivid vermilion. Easy and quick, as well as very beautiful. This, and L. cernuum are particularly good for the rock garden, but also for the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.85.

LILIMUM CORDIFOLIUM—sty(3)50. Large leaves, heart-shaped of lustrous copper. White trumpets, marked violet. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

LILIMUM CROCEUM—cby(2)36. The Orange Lily. Chalices of radiant orange. Hardy and vigorous. Pkt. 15c.

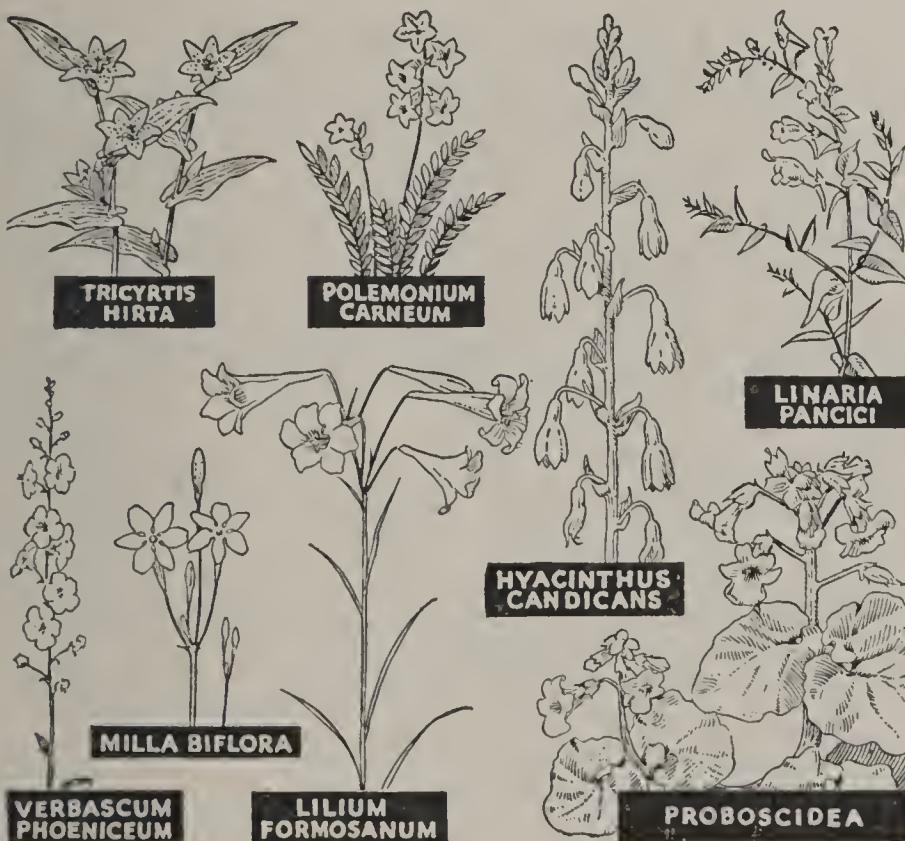
LILIMUM, THE CROW HYBRIDS—ecbh (2-3) 60. For many years the late Prof. J. W. Crow, of Ontario, worked with hybrids of *Liliums Sargentiae*, *sulphureum* and *regale*, crossing and recrossing until the characteristics of all three species were intermingled and blended in new and delightful combinations. Seedlings of this strain vary wonderfully in height, season, color and habit. White, cream, pale yellow, brown and rose appear in happy tintings and shadings. 12 seeds for 25c; 35 seeds for 50c; 75 for \$1.00.

LILIMUM DAVIDI—ecblth(3)40. Charmingly recurved flowers of a shade between apricot and cinnabar, with black dottings and orange reflections. Graceful and hardy. Recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c. #

LILIMUM DAVURICUM—ecbh(2-3)30. Candlestick Lily. In my trial ground planting, from which this seed was saved, there were blossom cups of soft yellow, apricot buff, tawny orange, scarlet and even maroon, with diverse and attractive blendings. This is an easy and sure species. Seed crop of this and several other Lily species that we normally save in quantity at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens, is short this year, due to a plague of rabbits that nibbled the seed-stems. We saved a bit though, and that offered is all new crop. Pkt. 20c. #

LILIMUM DISTICHUM—rnmsty(2)20. A delightful woodlander, with flaring blossoms of grenadine red. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM ELEGANS—rby(2-3)28. Handsome clustered flower-cups in orange, yellow, apricot and red. Highly, and pleasingly variable. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.



LILUM FORMOSANUM ROSE-TINTED — *ecbh(htw).50. Formerly listed as *L. philippinense formosanum*. With me, seed sown in open ground seed beds in March usually produces a few bulbs that will give flowers by late September or October, and almost without exception all seedling bulbs will flower freely the next summer. If grown in pots, will often bloom (from new off-sets) two or three times a year. In open ground, survives Maine winters. Flowers are long trumpets of snowy whiteness, but with delightful rose suffusions on reverse. Illustrated above. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50. #

LILUM FORMOSANUM PURE WHITE—Like the above strain in every way, save that the blossom trumpets are of an exquisite pearly whiteness, without color suffusion. Always, though, a certain percentage of seedlings will show rose tintings, no matter how carefully selected the strain. Personally, I like the rose form better than the white, anyway. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.50.

LILUM FORMOSANUM PRICE'S VARIETY—*ecbh(3)25. An altogether distinct alpine race that comes true from seed. Flowers much like *Lilium formosanum* rose-tinted, fully as large, but plants are much dwarfer. It comes into bloom much earlier in season, so quickly, indeed, from spring-sown seed, that sometimes it is treated as an annual. Winter-hardy. Pkt. 25c. #

LILUM GIGANTEUM—stmy(3)120. A noble Himalayan Lily. Marvelous spikes of down-hanging white trumpets, above heart-shaped leaves. Rather slow germinating. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILUM GRAYI—bsty(3)30. This rarest of eastern Lilies is assuredly, also, the most brightly colored of them, and perhaps of all Lilies. It is a scarlet of high intensity, flamed a bit with orange, and dotted with ruddy brown. The flowers are open-segmented nodding bells, carried most gracefully on slender stems. Pkt. 20c.

LILUM HYB. GOLDEN GLEAM—ecrbh(2)36. A most beautiful and unusual hybrid of *tenuifolium* and *martagon album*. Richest honey-orange, with waxen sheen. Quick and easy from seed. Crop short, due to rabbit devastations, but what there is, is new. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c. #

LILUM HYBRIDIUM SULPHUR-GALE — cbh(2)50. Hybrids of *Liliums regale* and *sulphureum*. Many attractive variations here, mostly with deeper tinting within and without than *regale*, and with longer and less flaring trumpets. Pkt. 15c. #

LILUM HENRYI—ecbh(3-4)50. A graceful Lily of late summer, the willowy arching stems loaded with recurved brittle blossoms of deepest golden amber. A dependable and long-lived species, thriving in sun or shade. Excellent in hardy border. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25. #

LILUM HENRYI BUTTERCUP—The petal coloring is a soft butter-yellow, neither golden nor amber; otherwise like type. Highly desirable. 6 seeds for 20c. #

LILUM HUMBOLDTI MAGNIFICUM—cy(3)60. Splendid showy Lily, with orange blossoms spotted with purple, each spot being distinctly ringed with crimson. Pkt. 25c.

LILUM JAPONICUM—cby(htw) (2-3)30. Sweetly scented trumpets of delightful soft pink, but seedlings vary charmingly from palest blush to rosy carmine. Hardy in well-drained soil with some winter mulching, or it is highly satisfactory grown in pots. A very lovely Lily. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILUM KAMTSCHATKENSE — ry(2)15. The Black Lily. Whorls of velvety black bells, with purple reflections. Likes stony soil. Sometimes classed as a Fritillary. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 75c.

LILUM KELLOGGI—cbsty(3)48. The pretty flowers open pale pink, but deepen to lilac. Carries the fragrance of Clematis. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILUM LONGIFLORUM—ecblth(2)40. Easter Lily. Snow white trumpets. Delightfully fragrant. Much grown as a pot Lily, since it forces wonderfully, but it is of very reasonable hardiness in the garden, too. It needs no winter protection at Philadelphia, and as far north as Boston at least, it seems to be safe if planted deeply and protected with straw. Sure to bloom in one year from seed. Pkt. 15c.

LILUM LONGIFLORUM TAKESIMA—ecblth(2)36. A natural variety with particularly large and fragrant flowers, the plants slightly dwarfer than the type. Pkt. 20c.

LILUM LOWI (Bakerianum) — cathtw(3)36. Graceful pendulous creamy bells, spotted rich purple. Fragrant. Pot plant north. Pkt. 25c.

LILUM MARITIMUM — atmy(3)24. Dainty crimson bells, maroon-dotted. Rare. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILUM MARTAGON—cblty(2-3)60. Towering spires, hung with blossoms, wine-purple to violet-black. A splendid and dependable species when established. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILUM MARTAGON ALBUM—cblty(2-3)60. Piled pyramids of waxen white bloom. An exquisite beauty, particularly effective against foliage background. Pkt. 25c.

LILUM MARTAGON DALMATICUM—cblty(2-3)60. Velvety maroon-purple, rich and dark. Pkt. 25c.

LILUM MAXIMOWICZI—ecbatsth(3)65. A superb species, like a refined and improved Tiger Lily, of better color tone. Often blooms second year from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c. #

LILUM MAXWILL—ecbh(3)65. A splendid hybrid Lily, *Maximowiczii* x *Wilmottiae*. Tall stems, bearing a long pyramidal inflorescence of thirty or more "Wilmottiae" blossoms. Practically it might be considered a *Wilmottiae* with the robust garden vigor of *Maximowiczii*. Pkt. 25c.

LILUM MEDELOIDES—atsty(3)24. Wheel Lily of Japan, esteemed there above all others. Varied shades, apricot to scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

LILUM NEILGHERRENSE—htw(3)36. Perfumed trumpets of pale ivory. Pot culture north. Damp shade far south, in open. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIMUM NEPALENSE—htw(3)30. Pale yellow trumpets with wine stains. Pot, north; open, south. 10 seeds for 25c.

LILIMUM NEVADENSE—rbmy(2)30. It is, for garden purposes, a Pardalinum reduced in scale. Just as fine as that Lily, but will fit where it will not. Formerly known as *L. parviflorum*. A splendid species that needs only to be seen, to be desired. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c.

LILIMUM NEW HYBRIDS—cby(3)60. A most interesting and beautiful strain, the result of various crossings and inter-crossings of Lilliums *Hansoni*, *martagon* and *m. dalmaticum*. Colorings run from rich cream, through apricot, buff and orange, to true purple. Many will show pink or rose suffusions. Seedlings worthy of propagation under name should come from this. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM OCCIDENTALE—atstmy(3)36. Orange, deepening to maroon. Revolute petals. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM OCHRACEUM—htw36. A fine pot species, straw yellow to ochre, with stains of purple and olive. Tends to be everblooming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PARDALINUM—cbatsty(3)60. Panther Lily. Magnificent pyramids of orange to crimson flowers. Particularly hardy and good, making big clumps. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

LILIMUM PARDALINUM GIGANTEUM—A more robust, and possibly more vividly colored form that has been widely publicized as "The Sunset Lily". Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM PARRY—cmatsty(3)36. Many open trumpets of clear lemon, deliciously perfumed. Of exquisite loveliness. Pkt. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

LILIMUM PHILADELPHICUM—cnststy(2-3)40. Flame Lily. Upturned cups of fiery orange, shading to burnt orange toward the tips. Pkt. 15c.

LILIMUM POLYPHYLLUM—cstatmfy(2)40. From Himalayan woodlands, and rare. Fragrant flaring trumpets, rich cream without, but inside purest white, purple marbled. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PHILIPPINENSE FORMOSANUM — See *L. formosanum*.

LILIMUM POMPONIUM—cly(2)40. Brilliant scarlet flowers, wax-like and reflexed, up to twelve on a stem. A delightful species. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM PRIDE OF CHARLOTTE—ecbh(3)50. A new hybrid Lily, with flowers like regale, only longer, and more of trumpet form. They first open as regale is passing its prime, and of course, are still beautiful when regale is well done. It is a remarkably hardy and robust Lily, and it grows from seed, almost as quickly as regale, in addition to producing quantities of bulbils in the axils in the manner of *Sargentiae*, which is undoubtedly one of its parents. Seeds only. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM PRINCEPS—ecbh(3)50. A fine hybrid of *L. Sargentiae* on *Regale*, and very like it, save that it blooms later and has less rosy shading. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

LILIMUM PYRENAICUM—cby(2)40. Flowers of softest lemon, purple dotted, and with contrasting profuse red pollen. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LILIMUM REGALE—ecbh(2)50. Easiest of hardy Lilies, and none more beautiful. Great flaring trumpets of glossy whiteness, but lemon-tinted deep within, and rosy in reverse. Richly perfumed. A quick germinating, strong growing, and highly disease-resistant species. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00. #

LILIMUM ROEZLI—cbatmy(2-3)50. Willow stems carrying flowers that may be either brilliant orange, or bloodred. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM RUBELLUM—rstaty(2)20. Sweetly scented flowers of purest rose-pink. An exquisite thing, and reasonably winter hardy. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LILIMUM RUBESCENS—csty(2-3)60. The Redwood Lily. Rosy trumpets, the color deepening to pansy-violet. Intensely fragrant. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

LILIMUM THE SHELBURNE HYBRID—ecbh(3)50. Splendid late-flowering *Sargentiae*—*Regale* hybrid. Described and illustrated on page 2. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM SPECIOSUM MAGNIFICUM—cby(4)50. Large flowers of brilliant carmine rose, shaded on a white ground. One of the hardier, more rugged Lilies. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00; 1 oz. \$3.50.

LILIMUM SUPERBUM—cbstatmy(3)100. No Lily is more aptly named; it is truly superb. Stately plants, towering even to ten feet, hung with recurved blossoms in beautiful combinations, suffusions, and over-lays of yellow, orange, scarlet and maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LILIMUM TENUIFOLIUM—ecrh(2)36. Called Coral Lily, but the blossoms have more the red intensity, and gloss of finish, of old Chinese lacquer. It is an easy and quick

Lily, blooming early in the year following the seed sowing. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$4.50. #

LILIMUM THOMSONIANUM—crfy(1-2)36. Spires of fragrant funnel-shaped blooms of satiny rose-pink. A rare species, but charming. Pkt. 25c.

LILIMUM WALLICHIANUM—chtw(3-4)48. Fragrant trumpets of rich cream, olive-flushed. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM WARDI—rcby(3)50. Rare species of exquisite loveliness from borders of Tibet. Blossoms of softly shaded pink; waxy, recurved petals in "Martagon" fashion. Where it is happy under garden conditions, specimens have been known to reach five feet, a single stem with 37 flowers. Grows naturally on somewhat moist slopes, amid scattered Pine-scrub, and Rhododendron. In garden should have loose soil with perfect drainage, but in which a proportion of peat moss has been worked at root depth. Light shade is suggested. No lime. Pkt. 20c.

LILIMUM WASHINGTONIANUM—cbatsty(2-3)60. A Lily of exquisite beauty. Opens pure white, gradually suffusing with bright rose, that finally deepens to violet. Perfumed. Prefers well-drained stony soil. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

LILIMUM WILMOTTIAE—ecbh(2)50. Blossoms of soft apricot, tinged orange, and dotted ruddy brown; as many as twenty of them to a single graceful stem. A most hardy dependable, and beautiful Lily. Blooms often second season from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

OFFER 96A8—One pkt. each of the 73 Lily species and strains, for \$12.75.

PEERLESS LILY BLEND—Seeds of not less than fifty true hardy Lilies in mixture. Early and late, quick and slow, easy and hard, here they all are. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; 1 oz. \$2.75.

FIFTEEN EASIER LILIES

Here are the quicker and easier kinds, recommended for the beginner, but worthy of anyone. All the Lilies in this group may be handled readily enough if directions are followed, but please note that some of them naturally germinate more quickly than do others.

OFFER 97A8—Seven standards, easy and good. One pkt. each of *Concolor*, *Formosanum* Rose, *Henryi*, *Regale*, *Maximowiczi*, *Tenuifolium*, and *Wilmottiae* for 70c.

OFFER 98A8—Eight superb kinds, all easy. One pkt. each of *Cernuum*, *Davidi*, *Crow Hybrids*, *Davuricum*, *Formosanum* Price's Variety, *Maxwill*, *Golden Gleam* and *Longiflorum* *Takesima*, for \$1.55.

EASY LILY BLEND—A mixture of seeds of the kinds that germinate quickest, and grow easiest. Includes the fifteen above, and others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.25.

A mulch of straw, old burlap, or similar material, placed over an open ground seed-bed as soon as seed has been sown, will conserve moisture and make for quicker germination. Be sure to remove mulching as soon as first sprout appears, else the tiny seedlings may die.

LILY OF THE VALLEY—See *Convallaria majalis*.

LINANTHUS

Charming annuals, with feathery foliage of richest emerald, and clustered blossoms in pastel colorings. For rockery, border, edging or bedding.

***LINANTHUS DIANTHIFLORUS** — eox(3)6. Jewel-like flowers of exquisite sparkling pink, throated with yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS GRANDIFLORUS** — eox(3)20. Starry clusters of pure lavender, varying rarely to white or rosy lilac. Meritorious species. Pkt. 10c. #

***LINANTHUS MONTANUS** — eostk(2-3)10. Mustang Flower. Close clusters of rose or white flowers, each with a deep, inner, segmented band of white, red and yellow. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS PARVIFLORUS** — eox(3)6. Pure pink stars, with gold at the base. Emerald, heath-like foliage. As dainty as Dresden china. Pkt. 15c.

***LINANTHUS PHARNACEOIDES** — eox(3)20. Emerald foliage, much-sashed and thread-like. Charming little blossoms in variable shades, pink to lilac, with white. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 99A8—One pkt. each of above for 50c.

LINARIA

Exquisite blossoms in greatest profusion, like fairy snap-dragons. Airy and graceful. Of easiest culture, and even the perennial kinds will blossom quickly the same season that the seed is sown. For insurance of pleasure, sow Linarias.

LINARIA ALPINA HYBRIDA — *erx(2-3)8. Old gold, smoky buff, orange, rose and purple, in various exciting combinations. Pkt. 20c. #

LINARIA AMETHYSTINA — *erx(2-3)8. Plants of an airy branchiness, glaucous-foliaged, each stem with a terminal cluster of blossom delight, white usually, with orange spot, but sometimes all golden yellow. Divergent spurs, shaded amethystine purple. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA ANTICARIA — *erx(2-3)12. A sturdy little Linaria, with semi-succulent blue-gray leaves. Flowers in terminal racemes, high-hooded, short-spurred. Coloring may be gold on white, gold on cream, mahogany on lemon, or brown on white. Spain. Pkt. 15c. #

***LINARIA BROUSSONNETI** — eorx(2-3)10. Racemes of little golden-yellow "snap-dragons," with orange lip, and often with minute maroon dottings. Rich effect. Profuse. Fine and gracious foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA GENISTAEFOLIA — *erbx(3-4)25. Very like a bushier, dwarfer L. Pancici; a bit later in season and with flowers possibly a shade deeper in colors. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA GHABBARENSIS — *ecrbx(3-5)20. Blossoms in close terminal clusters, white or cream, with orange spot, and vivid purple spur. A particularly good one, starting early, but in November still highly effective. Cuts well. Best handled as annual. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA HYBRIDA CANON WANT — *erx(3)18. Blossoms of exquisite soft pink. Lovely. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA MACEDONICA NEW HYBRIDS — *ecbx(2-3)36. Giant bushiness of gray-dusted green, with big flowers from pale to rich cream, primrose and gold. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA PANCICI — *ecb(2-3)36. Oddly formed blossoms of golden yellow with bright orange lip, are carried in profusion over a long season. Blue-gray foliage. Grows to 18 inches first year, blossoming as quickly as any annual; but it is safely perennial, and the second season will reach three feet. Illustrated, page 40. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

LINARIA PURPUREA — *ecbx(8)36. Handsome plants, in spike formation with continuous multitudes of little jewel-like blossoms. In good bloom from June on, but it will be most highly appreciated for its attractive effects during September and October. Two forms: LIGHT, white flowers, vividly striped with violet; DARK, pure, deep, rich purple. Supplied in either form or mixture, as desired. Soundly perennial. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA REPENS — *erbx(3)25. Fragrant flowers in terminal panicles, white, striped with purple. A beauty, but invasive by root-stolons, so give it ample room. Pkt. 15c.

***LINARIA RETICULATA CRIMSON AND GOLD** — eorx(3-4)10. Bushy plants, loaded with crimson and gold dragon-flowers. Brilliant effect. Pkt. 10c. #

LINARIA STRIATA — ecrbx(2-4)25. Blossoms in panicle racemes, white, or pale lavender, but veined with pure purple, and with yellow throat. Enduring perennial. Pkt. 15c. #

LINARIA TRISTIS — A delight. See page 2. Pkt. 15c. #

***LINARIA TRIORNITHOPHORA** — eocbx(8)25. Three Birds. Big blossoms, slender snapdragons, carried, tier above tier, always in whorls of three. Rich, pure purple, with contrasting orange lip, or rarely, delightful pink. A species of highest excellence, but does not often produce seed here. Pkt. 35c. #

LINARIA VENTRICOSA — *ecrbx(3)40. New species from the high Atlas of Morocco. Tall and branching, with big flowers of glossy yellow, showily red-striped. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 100A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$2.50.

OFFER 101A8 — Five Linarias, soundly hardy and perennial. One pkt. each of Striata, Repens, Canon Want, Macedonica and Purpurea Dark, for 65c.

OFFER 102A8 — One pkt. each of six Linarias, annual, or treated as annual; Tristis, Ghabbarensis, Anticaria, Reticulata, Amethystina and Broussonneti, for 75c.

***LINDHEIMERA TEXANA** — eorbx(8)20. Inch-wide bluntly pointed stars that might be of pure gold. Rather attractive, and moreover, of a virtuous constancy. Let the weather be what it may, from June until November, Lindheimera is never without bloom. Pkt. 20c. #

LINNAEA BOREALIS — rsay(1)9. A semi-trailer of mossy woods. Delightful ruby bells, cherry perfumed. Pkt. 25c.

LINUM or FLAXFLOWER

The Linums persist long, yet bloom freely the first season from seed.

LINUM ALPINUM — *erx(2-3)10. Rather like Linum perenne, but a silkier, more gentle, blue; flowers loosely carried on plants spreading and diffuse. Pkt. 15c. #

LINUM AUSTRIACUM — *erbdx(2-3)20. Silky blossoms of pure gentian blue. Far finer than L. perenne. Very good, indeed. Pkt. 10c. #

LINUM FLAVUM — *erbdx(3)10. Loose heads of brilliant golden cups. Pkt. 15c. #

LINUM LEWISI — erbx(2-4)30. Makes great arching clumps, spraying out in every direction, and loaded with shining, striate flowers of soft blue-lavender. Pkt. 10c. #

***LINUM GRANDIFLORUM ROSEUM** — eodbk(3-4)20. A rare shade of glowing old rose. It blooms over and over again. Handsome foliage. Pkt. 5c.

LINUM MONOGYNUM — rbf(2-3)15. Noble white flowers all summer. New Zealand rarity. Pkt. 20c.

LINUM NARBONNENSE — ebx(3)20. Branching uprightness, topped with blossoms of startling indigo. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM SALSOLOIDES — *erh(3)9. Lustrous blossoms of pearl-pink load the many furry-leaved stems that rise from each crown-mat. Pkt. 15c.

LINUM VISCOSUM — erx(2)12. Makes sturdy little clumps. Particularly large flowers that vary from lilac rose to tints and shades of wine. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 103A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

ANNUAL FLOWERS — If you want quick annual flowers, choose those with a star (*) before the variety name. Annuals, of course, bloom one season only, and must be sown afresh each year. Where the star follows the name, it indicates hardy and enduring perennials, that will, nevertheless, flower first season if sown early.

LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA — jy 140 ft. Sweet Gum. Fine tree, Massachusetts hardy. Crimson in fall. Seed is slow in germinating. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LIRODENDRON TULIPIFERA — jy 175 ft. Tulip Tree. Big tulip-blossoms of pale yellow. Do not confuse with Magnolia. Rapid growing. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

LIRIOPE GRAMINIFOLIA — ergh(2)10. There are massed foliage fountains, sheafs of ribbon-leaves arching gracefully. In June appear crowded spikes of starry violet blossoms, yellow-anthered. Then come berries, pale green pearls at first, but deepening to purple showiness by autumn. Liriope, like Lily of the Valley, will spread to form great patches. Sometimes it is called Lily-turf. May be used in porch boxes, or as a specimen plant; again, to top a wall, accent a terrace, or fill overflowingly a space. Fully winter-hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 15c. #

LISIANTHUS RUSSELLIANUS — See Eustoma.

LITHOPS PSEUDATRUNCATELLA — htw(6-9)2. Living Rock. There are two gray succulent leaves, like a single fissured stone, seemingly solid, yet translucent enough to give light to the developing bud below. This, later, pushes its way between, to expand in golden feathery beauty. Pkt. 25c.

LITHOSPERMUM BREVIFLORUM — *erndh(2-3)16. The many little orange-yellow blossoms carry a most alluring perfume. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM CANESCENS — *erndlth(2-3)16. Lady Keys. Tufts of brilliant orange flowers above silky, silvery leaves. Excellent. Pkt. 15c.

LITHOSPERMUM PURPUREO-COERULEUM — ry(k)(2)6. Arching, runner-sprays, set with sapphires, or at least with big flowers of sapphire blue. Pkt. 20c.

LITTONIA MODESTA — htw. See Sandersonia (listed under Gloriosa) for a description that fits this also, save as to height. Littonia will reach six feet against a conservatory pillar. Orange bells. 4 seeds for 25c.

***LIVINGSTONE DAISY** — eordh(2-3)8. Fluffy daisies in white, rose-tinted, buff, golden apricot, pink or crimson. It likes the sun, being a Mesembryanthemum. Pkt. 15c.

LONICERA SEMPERVIRENS — vh. Scarlet-trumpet Honey-suckle. Splendid hardy climber. Pkt. 10c.

***LOPEZIA CORONATA** — eobk(8)25. Gay new annual. Butterfly flowers of brilliant rose pink, in ever-extending racemes, June to November. Airy crown effects. Unusual. Easy. Pkt. 20c. #

LOBELIA ABERDARICA—ebmtfx(3)120. A giant perennial Lobelia from high up on the Mountains of the Moon, back of Kenya. Huge spikes of blue flowers. Pkt. 20c.

LOBELIA CARDINALIS—ebnatsth(4)70. Red Birds. Tall spikes, loaded with serried blossom rows of most brilliant cardinal red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

LOBELIA SIPHILITICA—ebnatmx(3-4)40. Blue Birds. Flowers of royal indigo, packed closely in full-bracted spikes. The Great Blue Lobelia is a fully hardy perennial that will enhance any border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

LOPHIOLA AUREA—nmaty(2-3)18. The whole plant is covered with a lambsdown wooliness, from which peep flowers like little golden stars. Both rare, and distinctive. Naught else like it. For bog garden or pool border, being hardy. Try it in terrarium, too. Pkt. 20c. #

LOTUS CORNICULATUS—erx(8)5. Spreading, densely foliaged trailer for rock gardens, carpeting, or as grass substitute. Little clustered pea-flowers of glossy yellow. Bright and pretty. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

LUDWIGIA ALTERNIFOLIA—emnh(3)50. Little flowers of pale velvety yellow on branching plants. For damp soil naturalizings. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c.

LUPINUS ANNUAL

Sow Lupinus seed fairly early, while soil is still cool. The Lupines do not, in general, like hot-dry places.

***LUPINUS DENSIFLORUS**—eok(2)16. Dense spikes of pretty bloom, rich ivory or violet. Pkt. 15c.

***LUPINUS LUDOVICIONIS**—eok(3)18. Fuzzy, silvery foliage: big purple blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***LUPINUS LYALLI**—rx(3)3. Loveliest of miniatures. Silver foliage; brilliant blue blossoms. Pkt. 25c.

***LUPINUS NANUS**—eorbmk(3)10. Blossoms usually blue, but sometimes lavender or rosy-red; always with white marking. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

***LUPINUS SUBCARNOSUS**—eok(3)12. Silky leaved and spreading. Big blue blossoms. Pkt. 5c.

***LUPINUS SUCCULENTUS**—eobk(2)20. Attractive species, the flowers carried in loose spikes. White to blue-violet, with yellow centers. Pkt. 15c.

***LUPINUS TRUNCATUS**—eok(2)18. Plants like little trees, filled with blood-red blossoms that fade to purple. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

OFFER 104A8—One pkt. each of above for 70c.

LUPINUS PERENNIAL

It is suggested that seeds of hardy Lupines be sown directly where plants are to remain, since they are a bit difficult to transplant.

LUPINUS ARBOREUS—qdfx(4)100. Blue-green foliage; showy bright yellow blossoms. Will grow in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

LUPINUS CHAMISSONIS—ebdx(2)20. Beach Lupine. Spikes of fragrant and showy blue flowers above silvery foliage. Pkt. 10c.

LUPINUS DIFFUSUS—erndath(1)16. Racemes of brilliantly showy blue flowers in spring. The whole plant is mantled in a silky shagginess of silver down. A beauty of the sand hills. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

LUPINUS ORNATUS—bh(2)20. This rare, but handsome, Lupine, with its great spikes of pure blue, grows high in the Sierra Nevada. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINUS PEERLESS PASTELS—ecbx(3)36. This blend of *L. polyphyllus* selections and hybrids contains the more delicate colorings; creamy pink, salmon, orange, chocolate, primrose, soft lavender and the like. We believe that no other strain surpasses this in size, quality of spike or color range. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

LUPINUS PERENNIS—erbnatsth(2)20. Loose spikes of richest blue; rarely white or rose. Most showy. Tolerates acid and sandy soils, drought and light shade. Hates lime. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c. #

LUPINUS RIVULARIS—bmf(3)60. Long, dense flower-spikes, deepening from pale pink at the tips, to rose-purple at base. Striking. Pkt. 20c.

LUPINUS VILLOSUS—ernbdath(1-2)18. Radiating branches terminate in sturdy bloom-clusters. Gay lilac blossoms, but with rosy red spot on standard. Whole plant is fur-shaggy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 20c.

OFFER 105A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.10.

LUPINUS HARDY SPECIES MIXED—The seven above, Peerless Pastels excluded, in blend. Pkt. 15c.

LYCHNIS

Mostly perennials with bright and showy bloom; always quick and easy from seed.

LYCHNIS ALPINA—erh(1-2)12. Flowers of a weird chalk-pink, but not unattractive. Pkt. 20c. #

LYCHNIS ALPINA ALBA—erh(1-2)12. Snowy flowers close-clustered above gray foliage tufts. From arctic plains. Pkt. 25c. #

LYCHNIS CHALCEDONICA SALMONEA—erx(2-4)25. Clustered blossoms in varied soft salmons, with overtones of pink. Pkt. 15c. #

LYCHNIS DIOICA—*ebnx(3-4)35. Rather attractive flowers, pink or white, in long profusion. Pkt. 10c. #

LYCHNIS LAGASCAE—rx(2-3)12. Carmine blossom stars all summer, over blue-silvered foliage. Cliffs of Spain. Pkt. 25c.

LYCHNIS LAPONICA—erx(1)6. The demure Lapland Lychnis; shades of pink and rose. Earliest. Pkt. 20c. #

LYCHNIS PRESLI—erbx(2)20. Many stems, bouquets of bloom in purest white, or rose with paler center. From high Bolivia. A gorgeous beauty in full show of bloom. Fullest recommendations. Pkt. 15c. #

LYCHNIS SARTORI—ecrbx(2)16. If you run with the crowd, and condemn magenta as poisonous, likely you will miss this. Nevertheless a flower of pure clear magenta can be, and here is, a very lovely thing. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 106A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

WHERE DO OLD SEEDS GO? See Salmagundi, page 62, for the answer. It may interest you—in more ways than one.

LYCORIS SQUAMIGERA—uy(5)28. Magic Lily or Amaryllis Halli. Hardy bulb. Bears clustered trumpet flowers, without foliage in August. Opal tintings, blue to pink. Bud stalks shoot up from bare ground. We depend upon seeds collected in Orient. Only about one year out of three do the plants set seed. Seeds offered subject to arrival. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

LYSICHTUM CAMTSCHATCENSE—may(1)16. Great hooded Calla-like blooms of rich creaminess. Blooms in earliest spring. For the bog garden. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

LYTHRUM SALICARIA—ecnmbh(3-4)60. The "Long Purples" of Shakespeare. Showy bloom spikes all summer. Very good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

MACHAERANTHERA—See Tahoka Daisy, Page 2.

MACLURA POMIFERA—qjk. Osage Orange. Usually grown as a strong spiny hedge, but untrimmed specimens will reach sixty feet. Big showy fruits like rough-skinned oranges. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25.

***MADIA ELEGANS**—eok(3)30. Big single flowers with three-lobbed petals, creamy yellow, but rich brown at base. Give some shade. Blossoms close in sun. Pkt. 15c. #

***MADIA SP.** Seven-foot pillars of undulate downy foliage, ending in a panicle of honey-colored daisies. Pkt. 15c. #

MAGNOLIA

Noble trees with spectacular blossoms like gigantic Tulips. Mostly hardy to central New York. Slow germinating.

MAGNOLIA CAMPBELLII—jy 150 ft. Great blossom-bowls of richest pink, nine inches across. Not safe above Philadelphia. Deciduous. Pkt. 15c.

MAGNOLIA GLAUCA—jmy 50 ft. Sweet Bay. Creamy flowers of large size, sweetly perfumed. A very good, and particularly hardy, species. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

MAGNOLIA SOULANGEANA—jy 20 ft. Showy, and rather hardy, hybrid, with flowers that vary from white, through rosy pink, to crimson-purple. Pkt. 25c.

MAGNOLIA BLEND—A mixture of the above, and very many other excellent Magnolia species. Anywhere from six to ten kinds here. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIUM—eqstk(1)50. Handsome clusters of yellow blossoms in earliest spring; then great bunches of purple, grape-like berries, from which a delicious jelly may be made. Evergreen leaves, very like Holly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

MAHONIA NERVOSEA—eqstk(1)24. A fine dwarf Oregon Grape, as showy as the above, and fruit used in same way. Ornamental and useful. Pkt. 10c.

MAHONIA REPENS—eqstk(1-2)10. Very like *M. aquifolium*, but dwarf, and tends to ramble a bit, creeper fashion. Winter-proof. Handsome rock garden shrub. Foliage green in summer, bronze-maroon in winter. Pkt. 15c.

MAIANTHEMUM BIFOLIUM — grnsaty(1)7. Excellent carpeter for rich shade. White flower sprays; then translucent red berries. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c. #

MALUS CORONARIA — jy 20 ft. Garland Crab-apple. Loaded with intensely fragrant and very lovely pink-tinged blossoms in spring. Fruit makes a delicious tangy jelly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

MALVA

Plants of earliest possible handling and freest possible flowering, brightly colored and worth having.

MALVA ALCEA — ebx(3-4)40. Sturdy sheaves of emerald foliage, decked for months with silky blossoms of "Dorothy Perkins" pink. Enduring perennial. Pkt. 15c; #

***MALVA MAURITIANA** — eock(3-5)60. Pyramid pillars of splendid bloom all summer. Large flowers of rich rose, striped gaily with crimson. Highly attractive. Withstands drought. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

MALVA MOSCHATA PINK — *ecnx(3)30. Big blossoms of satiny pink in greatest profusion for many weeks. Perennial, but blossoms freely first year. Excellent cut flower. Showy in border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

MALVA MOSCHATA WHITE — *ecnx(3)30. Blossoms of a lively, sparkling whiteness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

MALVA SETOSA — ebx(3)50. Tall stems lined with big fluted, silk-crinkly blossoms in melting tones of lemon, pink and rose. A Malva that is trying to be a Hollyhock, but in its own right it has values already beyond those of any Hollyhock. Recommended. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

OFFER 107A8 — One pkt. each of above for 50c.

MALVASTRUM — See Sphaeralcea.

***MARIGOLD FLORIBUNDA STRAIN** — eocbx(3-4)20. Valuable strain of intermediate African Marigold. Immensely floriferous, bursting into bloom in a flare of brilliance. Flowers of informal doubleness, primrose, through gold, to orange. Pkt. 15c. #

***MARIGOLD SWISS BEAUTY** — eocbx(3-4)30. Here is the Marigold that excited so much favorable comment from visitors at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens last summer. Even those who "did not like Marigolds" liked this. It is a Swiss selection of the French Type, tall and branching in habit, beginning its blooming early, and stopping only with winter. The blossoms are mostly double, a velvet brown that is not only rich, but, strange as it may seem for a brown to be so-called, really vivid, this laid on over golden orange, in great stripes and splashes as though by a painter's brush. Pkt. 20c. #

MAURANDIA ANTIRRHINIFLORA — *erfk(htw)(8)6. Delightfully dainty trailer. Little "ivy" leaves, airily swung, with big antirrhinum-blossoms of royal purple richness. Charming pot plant, or it will fit the rock garden, where it may be treated as annual. Pkt. 20. #

MAURANDIA ERUBESCENS — htw. Showy rose-colored flowers three inches long, on decorative plants with vining tendencies. Handle like above. Pkt. 15c.

***MAZUS RUGOSUS** — erpx(2-3)4. Pretty annual miniature for pavements, rock crevices and the like, where it will self-sow. Flowers of lilac-lavender. Pkt. 20c. #

***MECONELLA LINEARIS PULCHELLUM** — ork(1)8. Flowers like dainty, airy little poppies, the outer petals yellow, the inner white. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS or BLUE POPPY

The Blue Poppies are not the easiest flowers in the world to grow, but in the race for most beautiful, they would rank so high in their color group that a bit of fussiness in starting them, is quite excusable. Autumn sowing is best for them, or refrigerator treatment if sown in spring. We think of Meconopsis as blue, but it will be noted that there are other colors.

MECONOPSIS BAILEYI — bsty(3)48. Sky blue, with a bunch of golden anthers. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS CAMBRICA — erbsth(2)14. Charming silken blossoms of soft lemon. From mountains of Wales. Possibly easiest of group. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS DHWOJI — rbsty(3)25. Rosettes of deeply cut, feathered softness, with blossoms of delightful lemon tintings above. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS NAPAULENSIS — bsty(3)45. Magnificent foliage rosettes, with flowers above that range from rich and dusky red, to violet and purple. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00.

MECONOPSIS PANICULATA — bsty(3)50. Towering spikes of pendulous yellow blossoms in August. Pkt. 20c.

MECONOPSIS SIMPLICIFOLIA — bsty(3)25. Blue form. Beautiful clear shade. Golden anthers. Pkt. 15c.

MECONOPSIS VIOLACEA — bsty(3-4)72. From great rosettes of sea-green feathery leaves, mantled in down of yellow silk, rise stems that will reach six feet where growing conditions are right. The stems, set in alternate ladder fashion with long leaf-plumes, break above into loose showers of splendid orange-anthered violet blossoms. Often there are thirty to forty of them open on a single plant. A noble species, discovered but a few years back, growing in thin woodlands ten thousand feet up on the mountains that divide Burma and Thibet. Pkt. 25c; 1/32 oz. 75c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI — bsty(3)45. Satin Poppy. Portly rosettes of feathery foliage, covered with tawny fur. Delightful blossoms of soft dawn-blue, with crinkly, silky petals. Pkt. 25c.

MECONOPSIS WALLICHI ALBA — A charming rarity with flowers of purest white. Exquisite. Pkt. 25c.

OFFER 108A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.75.

MECONOPSIS BLEND — Many beautiful kinds. Pkt. 15c.

MELANDRIUM

Here are enduring perennials of rich and varied values, brilliance for rock garden and border. It should be noted that many of the species were formerly grouped under Silene.

MELANDRIUM ALBUM — *ebx(8)30. Rather large flowers of enamel whiteness over a long season. Pkt. 15c. #

MELANDRIUM DIOICUM — erbx(8)20. Here the flowers are an attractive shade of unusual silvery rose. Bursts into bloom in earliest April, plant-bouquets for two months, then scattering flowers until late autumn. Pkt. 15c. #

MELANDRIUM CALIFORNICA — rh(3-4)10. Huge ragged flowers of quite startling velvet scarlet through late summer. A splendid species. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 35c.

MELANDRIUM HOOKERI — erh(2-4)4. Long lax leaves of downy grayness. There may be several flowers of an unbelievable pink purity of slivered petalage, rather huge for the plant size, each on its four-inch stem. Ample drainage and full sunshine. This is a super-treasure. Pkt. 25c.

MELANDRIUM INGRAMI — rh(3)4. Large blossoms of richest pink. Excellent species, but scarce. Pkt. 25c.

MELANDRIUM LACINIATUM — erh(3-4)10. Great double-rayed stars of flamboyant vermillion all summer, a whole-hearted effort in color expression. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

MELANDRUM PENNSYLVANICA — erh(2)8. In May and June the plants explode into a profusion of bright, but variably pink blossoms. Pkt. 20c. #

MELANDRUM VIRGINICA — erblty(2-5)16. The Fire Pink. The enormous flowers, with their deeply cleft petals, are glorious fulminations of scarlet vividness. Long in bloom. Pkt. 20. #

MELANDRUM WHERRYI — erh(2)8. In June the plants are veritable cushions of bloom, pure-true, pink. You will like it, everyone does who sees it. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 35c.

OFFER 109A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.75.

MELANDRIUM BLEND — The above, mixed. Pkt. 15c.

MELASPHAERULA GRAMINEA — utw(7)8. Pretty half-trailer for warm rockery, or window garden. Purple-striped white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

MELIA AZEDARACH — jqh. China Berry or Pride of India. Densely foliaged umbrella-shaped trees; lilac flowers; translucent berries of pale yellow. Safe as a tree possibly to Philadelphia. Above, used for quick handsome screen, being root-hardy north, and growing up to ten feet in a summer. Pkt. 10c; 1 oz. 50c.

MENYANTHES TRIFOLIATA — nmy(3)20. Pretty clusters of fringed and bearded cream-white stars. For bogs or shallow water. Pkt. 15c.

MERTENSIA PULCHELLA — rmsth(1-2)9. Crinkled blossoms of softest opaline blue, over silver-glaucous foliage. A jewel. Pkt. 25c.

MERTENSIA VIRGINICA — rbmsth(2)24. Virginia Bluebell. Changeable silk colorings, pink in bud, but sapphire and violet as flowers age. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 35c. #

MICHAUXIA CAMPANULOIDES — eotblfh(3)60. Magnificent plants, but rare. Big-lobed leaves in lax rosettes. From this springs a great branching campanile, hung with reflexed bells of pink-tinted snowiness, like lovely white martagon lilies, blushing for some indiscretion. Full sun, good drainage. Pkt. 25c.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM

A group of easy, interesting and beautiful succulent ants for pot culture. htw.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM AUREUM—Feathery flowers of brightest orange. Succulent cylinders of foliage. 10 seeds for 25c.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM LACERUM—Here the silky blossoms are pink to rose. 8 seeds for 25c.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM SPECTABILE—Fleshy leaves, silvery, crowded. Showy flowers vary from tinted white to rosy red. 8 seeds for 25c.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM ZEYHERI—Flowers of dazzling rose-purple. Thick leaves with ruddy stains. 8 seeds for 25c.

MESAMBRYANTHEUM BLEND—htw. As variable and as beautiful as the Cacti, succulent leaved but not spiny. Foliage may be thick triangular, deltoid, cylindrical, or tongue-shaped; glossy, or sprinkled with sparkling points. Some may simulate stones, or the effect may be of thick, crumpled, undulate leaves, gleaming with crystals. All have showy flowers, yellow, orange, scarlet, crimson or rose. The above, and wide variety of others also. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 110A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.10.

MESPILUS GERMANICA—jqy. Medlar Apple. Picturesque rugged tree-shrubs, with pink-flushed flowers, and well-flavored fruits that must be stored to ripen. Hardy, but decidedly slow germinating. Pkt. 15c.

MICHELIA COMPRESSA—jy 40 ft. Called Yellow Magnolia, and it is indeed a close relative of Magnolia. The flowers are inch-wide yellow cups, fragrant. Handsome foliage. From northern Japan, so should be hardy. Pkt. 15c.

MILLA BIFLORA—ufk(w)(3-5)24. White Star Lily. Glossy petals of purest white that seem to be carved in wax. As many as nine blooms may be carried on a single branching stem. Highly perfumed. Unexcelled for cutting. Seed germinates readily, but tiny seedlings sometimes damp off if over-watered or not well ventilated. Store bulbs as with Gladiolus. *Illustrated, page 40.* Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.00. #

MIMOSA ILLOENSIS (Desmanthus)—*ebdh(3)36. A gracefully decorative and highly interesting plant. Feathery foliage of softest green. The flowers are creamy cluster-puffs, pretty enough, but not by any means as showy as the curved and closely packed heads of seed-pods that follow them. These seed clusters simulate an opening rose, a rose with petals of burnished bronze, and this form they hold until well into the winter. A fully hardy perennial. Pkt. 15c. #

MIMULUS

Use Mimulus for brilliancy. Rather easy, usually flowering freely first year if sown early.

MIMULUS CARDINALIS—*ebnmstk(3)30. Clustered blossoms of velvety red, buff in throat. Pkt. 15c.

***MIMULUS FREMONTI**—eomstk(2)10. The flowers are big funnels of richest crimson. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS LANGSDORFI—*ernmk(3-4)18. Big open-faced flowers of glossy yellow, crimson-splashed. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS LEWISI—*ernmstk(3)12. Handsome blossoms of rosy pink, yellow in throat. Pkt. 20c.

MIMULUS LUTEUS—*ermk(3-4)12. Big flowers of clearest, deepest shining yellow. Will spread great sheets of gold if planted in deep, cool soil, and not allowed to suffer from drought. Pkt. 15c.

MIMULUS RINGENS—*enbmx(3)40. Orchid-like flowers of rich purple, yellow-throated, are carried on willowy stems. An excellent border perennial, or effective for naturalizing. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 111A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

MIMULUS BLEND—Above and others. Pkt. 15c.

***MIRABILIS VIScosa**—eobx(8)36. Ten-o'clock Flower. Daybreak finds the plants filled with flowers, individually not large, but with coloring brilliant to excess of rose-purple intensity. Along with the true flowers are innumerable open calyces of brown-buff, crinkly and silken, bloom-simulates so true in appearance that the effect is of plants loaded with two kinds of flowers at one time. Soon after ten o'clock each morning, the true blossoms flutter to the ground, and for the rest of the day the false-flowers rule, giving the plants the pensive attractiveness of autumn. Next morning though, and each morning for many months, their spring is renewed in a fresh burst of Tyrian richness. Pkt. 25c. #

MISTLETOE—Grows into great clusters of evergreen leaves and twigs, living on the involuntary bounty of the Oak, Birch, Apple or other trees on whose branches it grows. To start, simply soak the dried berries, and smear on bark of host plant. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

MITCHELLA REPENS—rsatnmy3. Emerald-leaved trailer for rich shade, with pretty cherry-scented blossoms; then berries of brilliant ruby. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 60c. #

***MOLUCELLA LAEVIS**—eobx(8)30. Quaint is the word for Molucella. We think of Quaker maidens when we see it, demure faces framed in gray bonnets, yet it comes from Molucca, a land where, if reports be true, costumes would scarce meet approval of the Society of Friends. The Salvia-like flowers are white, with violet-tinted hoods, but each is so hidden in its enormous shell-form calyx that it can make but slight showing. The calyces, thin and reticulate, are carried in close, verticillate whorls, piled high to form long "hyacinth" spikes of delicate, pearly greenness, like sun through sea-water; the whole in effect more conchological than floral. Of easiest handling. Pkt. 15c. #

MONARDA or BERGAMOT

Sweetly aromatic perennials of easiest culture, and decidedly showy. They cut well.

MONARDA DIDYMA CAMBRIDGE SCARLET—ebx(2-3)30. Crown-like flowers of pulsating, glowing scarlet, a bright, true shade, far visible. Pkt. 15c. #

MONARDA DIDYMA SILVERSHEEN—Very like last, but flowers are white, with faint suffusion of lavender. Pkt. 20c. #

MONARDA FISTULOSA—ecbndx(3-4)45. Balm. Blossoms of pure lavender, or rarely rose, close-packed to give effect of fluffy double flowers. Delightful. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c. #

MONARDA FISTULOSA ALBA—Like above, save that the blossoms are pure white. Pkt. 15c. #

MONARDA MEDIA—ecbndx(3-4)50. A vigorous species, with excellent blossom-heads in rose-verging violet. Pkt. 15c. #

MONARDA PUNCTATA—ecndx(3-4)36. The flowers are buff-tan, purple spotted; but showier are the bright leaf-bracts, with rose-crimson shadings on white. Will thrive in dry sandy soils. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 65c. #

OFFER 112A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

MONARDA BLEND—Fine mixture, the above and others, including the rare pink. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c. #

For explanation of key letters after variety names, see page one.

***MONARDELLA LANCEOLATA**—eobx(2-3)28. Many pretty blossom-heads of royal purple, pleasingly aromatic. A likeable, and different, annual. Pkt. 15c.

MONARDELLA ODORATISSIMA—erbndx(3)20. Much like last, but perennial, with intensely fragrant flowers, more closely clustered. Silver-lavender with violet edges. Pkt. 15c.

***MONOPSIS CAMPANULATA**—eox(2-4)6. Little, upfacing spreading bells of deepest, velvety Pansy-violet. Blooms for months. An exquisite Lobelia-cousin, still very much of a rarity. Pkt. 25c. #

MONOTROPA UNIFLORA—nmsh(4)8. Silver Orchid or Ghost Flower. An airy woodland elf that will grow only in leaf-mould under old trees, being a plant-thief. Faintly scented flowers of silvery white. Pkt. 20c.

MORAEA or AFRICAN IRIS

The soft color tones of the Moraeas, together with their ease of culture, make them attractive for pot growing. They likewise thrive in the gardens, but need cold-frame shelter in winter above Philadelphia.

MORAEA BICOLOR—utw(x)(3-4)24. Large citron-yellow blooms, blotched mahogany brown. Almost hardy. Pkt. 20c.

MORAEA CARSONI—Delightful Kenya species with flowers blue to mauve. Pkt. 25c.

MORAEA IRIDIODES—utw(x)(8)30. Mauritus Iris. Snowy white, patched glossy yellow, and marked blue. A flower of charm. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c.

MORAEA RAMOSA—utw(x)(3)20. Golden flowers, brown-patched, on branching stems. Pkt. 20c.

MORAEA SPATHACEA—utw(fx)(2)15. Sweet-scented blossoms of glossy yellow. Tigridia-like. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 113A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

MORAEA BLEND—A mixture of excellent kinds, the above, and varied others. Pkt. 15c.

MORINA LONGIFOLIA — ebsth(2-3)36. Big blossom spikes, delicate pink to carmine. Lemon-scented, thistly foliage. Highly attractive. Pkt. 20c.

MORONGIA UNCINATA — *ergy (3-4)8. Sensitive Rose. The flowers are fluffy balls of pure pink, thrust full of golden anther-pins. Trailing prickly stems, with pinnate leaves so sensitive that they fold up at a touch. Hyacinth fragrance. Pkt. 15c.

MULGEDIUM BOURGAEI — ebx(3-4)50. Lovely blossom-stars of pearly blue, carried in great loose panicles. Long in bloom. A particularly good hardy perennial, not often seen. Pkt. 15c. #

ORNAMENTAL BANANA

Highly decorative plants for lawn specimens, or in the large conservatory, giving exotic effects that can be obtained in no other way. Leaves of great size. Sow seeds in manner directed for *Strelitzia*, which see. When used in out-door plantings, the thick bulb-like roots may be dug in autumn, and stored in a cool cellar. Handled thus, may be grown anywhere in the country. Species offered in *Musa superba*, more compact than *Musa ensete*, less liable to storm damage, and fully as ornamental. 6 seeds for 25c.

MUSCARI or GRAPE HYACINTH

Easy bulbs, making a delightful spread of color for several spring weeks. Some two-year seedlings will be large enough to flower, all by third year.

MUSCARI ARGEAI ALBUM — urny(1). Bloom like clustered silvery white pearls. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 90c. #

MUSCARI ARMENIACUM — erny(1)10. Richest cobalt blue. Sweetly fragrant. Long-stemmed and showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 3.75. #

MUSCARI HEAVENLY BLUE — Blue of deepest sky for some six glorious weeks. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

MUSCARI LATIFOLIUM — urny(1)9. Flower spikes that show shadings from palest blue to velvety purple. Only one large leaf. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

MUSCARI NEGLECTUM — erny(1)10. Florets reflexed, and deep blue. Sweet-scented. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

OFFER 114A8 — One pkt. each of above for 60c.

MYOSOTIDEUM NOBILE — rbfsth(3)25. Giant Forget-me-not of Chatham Island. Bunches of big blue blossoms, white-centered, above corrugated foliage. Pkt. 15c.

MYRICA CAROLINENSIS — qy 7 ft. Bayberry. Rugged, branching shrubs, loaded in fall with silvery, wax-covered, aromatic berries. Excellent for winter bouquets, and fragrant candles are made from the wax. Prefers poor soil. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c. #

NABALUS VIRGATUS — bnsth(5)50. Slender swaying campaniles, hung with charming pink-flushed bells. A delight, and most unusual. Pkt. 15c. #

NARCISSUS or DAFFODIL

No spring flower has more of quiet beauty or real charm than the Daffodil. It is not difficult to grow from fall-sown, or refrigerator-treated seed, but needs several years to reach flowering size.

NARCISSUS BULBOCODIUM — urzy(1)8. Hoop-petticoat Daffodil. Uniquely flaring blossoms. Lemon to gold in varied shades. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS TRIANDRUS ALBUS — ury(1)8. Angel's Tears. Purest white, nodding cups, but irregularly reflexed perianth. Most charming. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS ROCK GARDEN BLEND — Seeds of alluring miniature Narcissi; the snowy Angel's Tears, the Rush-leaved, the Cyclamen-flowered, Trumpet minimus, the Musk-scented, the Hoop-petticoat, and the like. They will delight you. Pkt. 25c.

NARCISSUS LARGE-FLOWERED BLEND — Saved from fine named sorts in the Giant Trumpet, Chalice-cup, and Poet sections. Should give splendid seedlings in varied forms and color combinations. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c.

OFFER 115A8 — One pkt. each of above for 80c.

NELUMBNIUM LUTEUM — Golden Lotus. Fully hardy, and will grow in shallow lake, pool or backwater of a stream. Of spectacular beauty in flower, and worth establishing. And by the way, both the seeds and the large tubercous roots were important food items with the Indians. Large nut-like seeds, 7 for 25c; 25 for 70c; 100 for \$2.25.

NELUMBNIUM SPECIOSUM — Oriental Lotus. Splendid, fragrant flowers of white, pink or carmine. Hardy north. Give same care as *Nelumbium luteum*. In sowing either species, file through hard outer seed coat, then soak seed two days in barely warm water, then sow in saucer of sand covered with water, placing in sunny window until seed sprouts. Seedling plants should be transplanted to strawberry box of sand and earth in shallow edge of pool, later being set in soil at bottom of pool where water is deeper. Usually there are a few blooms first summer, many thereafter. 6 seeds for 25c; 20 for 70c.

NEMASTYLIS ACUTA — uftly(2)24. Celestial Lily. Rather large blossoms of clean, dew-fresh, skyblue; exquisite in coloring and finish. Lift bulbs in autumn, and store in slightly dampened sand in cool cellar. You will like the Celestial Lily. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 30c.

***NEMESIA FOETENS** — eobx(8)20. Pretty blue-lavender flowers well above foliage; no single overwhelming show, but courageous continuity through every kind of weather, from June until November. Pkt. 15c; #

***NEMOPHILA AURITA** — eorstx(htw)(2-3). Wide flowers of velvety violet. A low climber, to three feet, and at its best when trailing over shrubbery. Blooms profusely and grows quickly. May be pinched back to make an effective pot plant. Pkt. 10c.

***NEMOPHILA PHACELIOIDES** — eob(2)16. Inch-wide flowers, of soft blue-violet, lined purple, cover the plants. A winter annual. Sow in latest autumn or earliest spring, where plants are to stand. Full sun. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

NEPETA MACRANTHA — erbh(3)20. Handsome crispy-leaved plants with rather large flowers of glowing violet. The whole plant is spicily aromatic. Pkt. 20c. #

NEPETA MUSSINI — erbh(8)16. Panicles of feathery violet flowers above gray-green leaves. Good Lily bed cover. Pkt. 15c. #

NEPETA NERVOSA — *erbx(3)25. Forests of leafy two-foot stems, the last six inches of each, a spike of little, clear blue flowers. Shade tolerant. Kashmir. Pkt. 20c.

NERTERA DEPRESSA — rfsth(htw)(8)4. Close foliage-films of vivid lettuce-green, studded with bead-like berries of brightest coral. For protected rockery, or as house or terrarium plant. Pkt. 25c.

NICOTIANA GLAUCA — *ebtk(9) 12 ft. It is eminently fitting that this ensilvered plant should have reached us from the Argentine. Plants from seeds sown directly in the open ground in my trials here, have reached a height of 12 feet in a single summer. Started early under glass, and transplanted, it would tower to even greater heights before winter. The plant, every part of it, is silvery blue. It makes a tall and branching pyramid, and by autumn each lower branch-tip will carry a cluster of tubular yellow flowers. Used rightly, as an accent, this unusual Nicotiana will give spectacular landscape effects. Pkt. 15c. #

***NIEREMBERGIA FRUTESCENS** — eocdx(8)24. Big blossoms with the texture of crushed silk, pure lavender with violet lines. Graceful foliage. Pkt. 10c #

***NIEREMBERGIA HIPPOMANICA** — eorx(8)6. A lovely and dainty thing, with open chalices, sky-blue to richest violet, produced in excessive floriferousness for many months. It is a natural aristocrat. Though usually grown in the garden, it will make a delightful pot plant too. Illustrated, page 33. Pkt. 25c. #

***NOLANA BLEND** — eorgdx(8)6. Wide mats of crispy, succulent foliage, set thickly with up-facing blossoms that may be brilliant indigo with black pencilings. Sometimes, though, there is variation into pale blue, pure white or deep violet. A summer-long delight. It carpets the sunny northern slopes of Chilean hills. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

NOMOCHARIS NANA — uzy(2)20. One of a strange and lovely genus, nearest *Lilium* and *Fritillaria*, but in some ways a bit like *Calochortus*. The flowers are pale purple, and pretty. Pkt. 25c.

NOMOCHARIS PARDANTHINA — urbsty(3)30. Handsome flowers of soft rose, dotted purple, and ringed with crimson at petal base. A splendid species, not easy. Prefers moist half-shade. 6 seeds for 25c.

NOTHOSCORDUM FRAGRANS — *euerh(8)25. Honey Bells. Graceful stems crowned with circlets of dainty white bells, suffused lilac. Sweet rich fragrance. Hardy bulb, quick and easy from seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

NOTONIA SP. — htw18. It strains credulity, rather, when botanists tell us this is one of the "daisy" group. Instead it seems a strange, succulent-foliaged carnation of flaming orange scarlet. It is, indeed, called the Kenya Carnation. East Africa, of course. Pkt. 20c.

NOTOTHLASPI ROSULATUM — rh(2)8. A rare plant of the New Zealand Alps. Thick pearl-gray leaves, closely scalloped, are laid one above another in the regularly overlapping manner of an old-fashioned pen-wiper. From this rosette rises a pyramid of tightly packed creamy blossoms, powerfully, but sweetly, perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

NUTTALLIA DECAPETALA — eblt(3-4)45. Evening Lily. Ivory white blossoms of giant size for many months. Each flower is decorated with a great tassel of golden stamens. Sow in late autumn or winter (outside), and it will bloom the next summer. May also be sown in spring for bloom following year. Surprisingly spectacular. Classed sometimes as a *Mentzelia*. *Illustrated*, page 23. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

NYMPHAEA or WATER LILY

Sow in pots or pans of good soil, submerging the pot so that at least two inches of water is above it. Keep in full sun at room temperature. Transfer when large enough, to rich mud in outside pool.

NYMPHAEA PEERLESS BLEND — This is a mixture of seeds of finest named varieties in wide color range. There will be pink, rose, carmine, crimson, blue, purple and white, in attractive variations. Varieties of this group may be treated as annuals, since they are not winter-hardy north, beginning to flower in June from early-sown seeds. If one wishes to save the roots, they may be dug in fall, and carried over winter in a warm cellar, packed in sand that must be kept always moist. They come so readily from seed, though, that most persons will prefer to start a new lot each spring for that year's blooming. Unexcelled color range. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. 60c; 1/8 oz. \$1.

TENDER NYMPHAEAS UNDER NAME — Seeds of several are usually available separately. Write for quotation.

HARDY WATER LILIES

These are fully hardy aquatic perennials, but culture from seed is as above.

NYMPHAEA ODORATA PINK — Shades of pink and rose. Rare, and very beautiful Winter-hardy. Pkt. 25c.

NYMPHAEA TUBEROSA MAXIMA — Particularly vigorous hardy species, with big white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

NYMPHAEA TETRAGONA — A profusion of two-inch snowy flowers. This species fits the smaller pool. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 117A8 — One pkt. each of above for 50c.

OENOTHERA or EVENING PRIMROSE

Handsome ornamentals of easiest possible culture. For other species, look under *Hartmannia* and *Lavauxia*.

OENOTHERA ACAULIS — erdh(2)8. Blossoms to four inches across with silken diaphanous petals, pure white at first, then pink tinged. From hills of Chile. Pkt. 20c.

***OENOTHERA ARGILLICOLA** — ebndx(3-4)30. Many widely spreading, branching stems, with very large flowers of most showy golden yellow. Meritorious species. Best treated as annual. Pkt. 10c; 1/16 oz. 20c. #

***OENOTHERA ODORATA** — eobdx(3-4)40. The blossoms open as palest primrose at dusk, but by morning they are the most delicate of apricot pinks. Sweetly scented. Pkt. 15c.

OENOTHERA PILGRIMI — erbdx(3)20. Bushy plants, loaded with big flowers of richest, most glossy yellowness. You can see it afar. Pkt. 15c. #

***OENOTHERA ROSEA** — eondx(3-4)20. Spreading branchy plants, profuse with little rose-pink blossoms. Pkt. 10c.

***OENOTHERA RUBRICALYX** — eobdx(8)40. Afterglow. The flowers have gaily hued calyx-tubes of afterglow red, but the blossoms are like great golden saucers. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c. #

OENOTHERA TRICHOCALYX — ebndx(3)15. Flowers with petals like translucent white satin. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 118A8 — One pkt. each of above for 85c.

OAKESIA SESSILIFOLIA — rnsty(1-2)18. Charming shade-lover, with corn-yellow bells. Pkt. 10c. #

OLEARIA ILLICIFOLIA — qfh 6 ft. Holly Daisy. Curious shrub of New Zealand mountains. Prickly, silvery "holly" leaves, with great showy corymbs of white daisy-flowers. Pkt. 20c.

OLEARIA STELLULATA — qfh 5 ft. Tasmanian Star Daisy. Shrub of the hills, with starry daisies that may be pure white, or with tintings of pink, mauve or blue. Pkt. 25c.

ONONIS SPINOSA — ebh(3)25. Pretty pink flowers of "sweet-pea" form. Spiny foliage. Pkt. 15c.

ONOSMA ALBO-ROSEUM — erdx(3)12. Rosedrop. Dense downy foliage, with flowers like nodding bugles in curling sprays; white as they open, but deepening to rose, and finally to violet. Pkt. 20c.

ONOSMA STELLULATUM — erbdh(2-3)18. Golden Drop. Gracefully curving sprays that end in down-pointing trumpet bells of waxy lemon-gold. Gray-frosted foliage, but for nearly two months that is hidden beneath the wealth of bloom. Thrives in full sun. Pkt. 20c. #

ONOPORDUM

The Silver Thistles are strikingly decorative plants when rightly used, and that, of course, means for backgrounds, screens, and more particularly for accents. Foliage slashed and twisted, silvered gleamingly, plants towering to spectacular heights, flowers boldly handsome in deep purples and violets. Here is a mixture of species. Includes *Acanthium* (Scottish Thistle), *Illyricum*, *Saltieri*, *Tauricum*, and *Sibthorpi*. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c. #

ONOPORDUM SALTIERI — edtbtx(3)96. Showy, silvered leaves and winged stems. Great purple flowers. Plant against dark shrubbery. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 20c. #

ONOPORDUM ACAULIS — erx(2)6. Great silvered rosettes, center-set with closely clustered violet flowers, just a few inches above the earth, for in startling contrast to the armored towers of the other Onopordums, this one has no stem at all. Rare. Pkt. 15c. #

ORCHIDS

It is fully possible to grow them from seed. Naturally this is the way they spread in the wild. It is not particularly easy, though, chiefly because of the exceeding fineness and peculiar nature of the seeds, and the long time required for germination. Success in this is an achievement that marks one as truly an horticulturist, but beginners can only advance by trying, and it is interesting to experiment. Cultural folder sent with seed shipments contains brief notes in sowing of Orchid seeds under ordinary conditions. If you want to try the "pure culture" method that experts use, see the long article under "Orchids" in Bailey's *Hortus*. This monumental horticultural reference work, 652 pages, describing 5000 plants, is accessible in most public libraries, or I can supply it at five dollars the copy, postpaid. None interested in gardening should be without it.

TENDER OR CONSERVATORY ORCHIDS — Seeds of various species and hybrids of the following are likely to be available: *Dendrobium*, *Cypripedium*, *Lycaste*, *Broughtonia*, *Bletilla*, *Bletia*, *Vanda*, *Cyrtodera*, *Cyrtopodium*, *Cattleya*, *Epipactis*, *Cymbidium*, *Epidendrum*, *Paphiopedilum*, and *Cordula*. Stocks arrive from time to time throughout the year, usually in very limited amounts, and due to their peculiar nature, the seeds do not retain viability long. It is suggested, therefore, that those really interested write for quotation on kinds on hand at the moment. At times we can quote many species; but again there may be but a few that we feel can be safely sent out. Please note definitely that we will not replace Orchid seeds that may fail to grow. They are too difficult to handle for this, and too much depends upon cultural methods and attention after seeds leave our hands. However, we shall send out only seeds that we believe are capable of germinating if given correct care.

HARDY TERRESTRIAL ORCHIDS — It is not generally realized that many true Orchids are fully winter-hardy, and may be grown outside in the North. They are the most delightful of wild flowers. Note under Tender Orchids regarding difficulties, replacements, etc., applies also to hardy Orchids. Species of *Cypripedium*, *Habernaria*, *Bletilla*, *Pogonia*, *Orchis*, *Epipactis*, *Spiranthes*, *Calypso*, *Arethusa*, and *Calopogon* are likely to be in stock, but better write for quotation on exact kinds available, before ordering. Orchids are priced at 20c the pkt.

ORONTIUM AQUATICUM — emk(2)18. Golden Club. Handsome aquatic for pools, marshes or streams. Large leaves of polished, yet velvety, deep green to which water will not cling. Inflorescence like a club of pure gold. Later come big seeds that have been used as food when in the "green pea" stage, being boiled first in two or three waters to destroy an acrid principle. Properly cooked, and served with a bit of butter, they have a flavor and texture that is between that of peas and mealy potatoes — really very good, at least I think so. An acre of marshy ground or shallow pond planted to *Orontium*, and correctly handled, would likely yield more food than an acre of wheat. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 40c. #

ORNITHOGALUM

Rather easy bulb-flowers, pyramidale for the outdoor rock garden, being hardy, the other kinds for winter flowering indoors. Seedlings of indoor sorts bloom quickly, making superb window bulbs. *Illustrated, page 40.*

ORNITHOGALUM AUREUM — eutew(x)(7)20. Clustered flowers of richest golden orange. Pkt. 20c; 1/16 oz. \$1.25.

ORNITHOGALUM LACTEUM — eutew(x)(7)20. Here the clustered blossoms are milk-white. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM PYRAMIDALE — ucy(2)24. Vigorous and hardy garden species. Often fifty white flowers in a cluster. Good. Pkt. 15c.

ORNITHOGALUM SAUNDERSIAE — eutew. Robust late-blooming species, reaching four feet. Clusters of big white flowers. Keep on dry side. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM SUAVEOLENS — eutew(7)15. Soft primrose yellow, sweetly perfumed. Pkt. 20c.

ORNITHOGALUM THYRSOIDES — eutew(x)(7)20. The Chinkerichee. Clusters of flowers that vary from snowy white to creamy primrose. Easy, long-lasting, good in every way. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 75c.

OFFER 119A8—One pkt. each of above for 95c.

ORNITHOGALUM BLEND—A mixture of kinds suited for pot culture. Includes white, cream, primrose, golden yellow and orange scarlet. Pkt. 15c; 1/16 oz. \$1.00.

OSTROWSKYA MAGNIFICA—ubdlzy(2)60. The flaring blossom bells are often six inches across, ivory white with pale blue shadings. In full glory of bloom, a magnificent spectacle. Slow germinating. The plants will not tolerate excess moisture. If possible, establish where tree roots will keep soil on dry side, but where branches will not shade. Not easy to get started, but worth all effort. Pkt. 25c.

***OXALIS VALDIVIENSIS**—eodrbx(2-4)15. Cloth of Gold or Sunshine Mirror. It mantles itself so marvelously with glowing golden bells that either name is merited. A blinding beauty. Pkt. 10c.

OXYTROPIS LAMBERTI—erdx(3)20. Well above attractive tufts of pinnate foliage, rise spikes of "butterfly" blossoms; in color the most brilliant of blue-purples. Excellently bright. Pkt. 20c.

OZOTHAMNUS SCUTELLIFOLIUS — qfh 4 ft. Curious Tasmanian shrub of the Helichrysum group. Pale yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PANCRATIUM MARITIMUM — utw(ufk)(4)16. Fragrant white blossoms, large and graceful, in terminal clusters. Fine house plant bulb, or fairly hardy, in sheltered positions, if winter-mulched, south of Philadelphia. Often called Sea Daffodil. *Illustrated, page 49.* Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

PAEONIA or PEONY

Peony seed germinates slowly, but if one has patience, it will come. That is the chief requisite, for otherwise Peonies are easy enough from seed, and many interesting variations may appear. ucbzy(2-3).

PAEONIA BROWNII—Single blossoms of ruddy brown-mahogany. Dwarf rockery species. Pkt. 15c.

PEONY FINEST CHINESE DOUBLE—Saved from named varieties. There should be real treasures here. Of course not all the seedlings will be double. Color range includes blush, pink, rose, carmine, crimson, cream and white. Pkt. 10c; 1/4 oz. 30c; 1 oz. 90c.

PAEONIA EMOI—Splendid pure white blossom-bowls, four inches across. Early. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA MLOKOSEWITCHI—A handsome herbaceous species from the Caucasus, with big flowers of good soft yellow, single, of course. Fine border species. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA TOMENTOSA—Big bowls of flowers that open creamy, quickly becoming pure white. Blooms very early in spring, with *P. tenuifolia*. High ornamental value, rightly used. Pkt. 20c.

PAEONIA OFFICINALIS—Large flowers "red as a Peony." Very early. Tuberous. Pkt. 15c; 1/4 oz. 30c.

PEONY TREE—Shrub-like, with woody branches. The giant flowers, single to fully double in form, show a wonderful color range, pure red, brilliant scarlet, maroon, and ruddy wine shades, together with softest blush, pink, dainty mauve and snowy white. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 for 90c; 100 for \$1.75.

PAEONIA WOODWARDIANA—A rare species, with flowers like cups carved from coral. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 120A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

PANSY

The offerings below have been chosen with careful thought, to cover the full range of Pansy needs; and to the best of my belief, the quality of the seeds, and of the strains, is unexcelled by those from any other source whatsoever.

PANSY EARLY FLOWERING HARDY—Hiemalis strain. Large flowers in fine color range, not quite complete, but about 12 color variations appearing. Exceptionally rugged. Will bloom earlier in the spring, and stand more hard weather, than any other Pansy I have seen. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. for 85c.

PANSY NEW FRAGRANT—A strain of giant-flowered Pansy, showing many rare colorings, and with the added charm of a tantalizing, spicy perfume. A selection from the Roggeli, that has intensified the fragrance, without losing any of the rich tones, heavy texture, or great size of the flowers. Pkt. 25c.

BABY PANSY—A new selection of dainty delight. The plants are of crowded bushy compactness, loaded with baby-size blossoms in the whole rich range of Pansy colorings and markings. The entire plant will not exceed four inches, no straggling, waving sprawliness here, and an edging of it will be a surprise in gentle beauty. It will even fit the well-tamed rockery. Pkt. 25c. #

PANSY TRIUMPHANT—Here, if you grow it well, you will reach the ultimate in Pansy size; nothing beyond. The enormous blossoms are round in form, with broad, thick petals that so overlap as to make the flowers seem almost double, an effect enhanced by the curled and undulate margins. The colors are brilliant and varied, running mostly to richer tones, and usually with a contrasting spot on each petal. Vigorous plants, robustly stemmed. Here are Pansy aristocrats. Pkt. 40c; 1/8 oz. \$1.25; 1/8 oz. \$2.25. #

OFFER 121A8—One pkt. each of above for 90c.

PAPAVER or POPPY

Easy, tolerant of adversity, gorgeous in coloring; no flowers can be more satisfactory for brilliant effects, than the Poppies.

PAPAVER ALPINUM MIXED — erlth(2-3)9. Miniature Poppies in white, apricot pink, lemon and golden orange. Mixed only. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER AMURENSE—ebrx(2-3)25. Big nodding flowers of golden silk. Thrives in hot dry places. Long in bloom; often flowers first year. Pkt. 15c. #

PAPAVER BORDER HYBRIDS—ecbx(2)36. Giant flowers in flame, scarlet, crimson, maroon, white, salmon pink and rose. This is a particularly varied strain of the so-called Oriental Poppy. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 35c; 1/4 oz. 60c. #

PAPAVER CAUCASICUM—erx(2)16. Innumerable blossoms of daintiest pink with faint salmon suffusion, not far from apricot. Worth growing for the foliage rosettes alone, these of an exquisite silvery laciness. Highly desirable, though monocarpic. Pkt. 20c. #

PAPAVER FLORIBUNDUM—erbx(2-3)36. Immensely floriferous. Noble pyramids of bloom, in excellent deep orange, a rich shade. Glaucous foliage. Most distinct, and particularly good. Sometimes monocarpic. Pkt. 15c. #

PAPAVER HELDREICHI — *erbx(8)36. Grecian Poppy. Flowers of amber-lighted orange, sway on slender stems from June to November. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 35c. #

PAPAVER LATERITIUM—The Armenian Poppy. A remarkable species. See page 2. Pkt. 20c. #

PAPAVER var. OLYMPIA—erbx(3)25. Double-flowered perennial Poppy of vivid scarlet. Comes pretty true from seed. Makes good clumps from run-about roots. Pkt. 20c.

PAPAVER PAUCIFOLIATUM—ebx(2)25. Large bowl-flowers of burning scarlet, patched black. Pkt. 20c. #

PAPAVER PILOSUM—*erbdx(8)30. The Olympian Poppy. Loose blossom-showers of an exhilarating apricot-orange appear all summer long. Rather feathery foliage. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 25c; 1/4 oz. 40c. #

PAPAVER PINK HYBRIDS—Seeds saved from named varieties of the salmon and pink group, in the "Oriental" section. Will not, of course, all come true, but all should be good, and a fair proportion should show the desired pink coloring. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 122A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.60.

OFFER 123A8—One pkt. each of Papavers atlanticum, bracteatum, macrostomum, californicum, spicatum, armeniacum, aculeatum and setigerum, for 85c.

***PAPAVER DUBIUM**—Desirable annual Poppy for naturalizing. Crinkly flowers of a tone between rose and red. I like it very much. Pkt. 10c. #

PARADISEA LILIASTRUM—ubch(8)30. The exquisite St. Bruno Lily or Lily of Paradise. Trumpet flowers of rarest, purest whiteness. Hardy, and one should grow great banks of it. *Illustrated, page 65.* Pkt. 15c. #

PARNASSIA PALUSTRIS—mnh(2)10. Grass of Parnassus. Delicately veined creamy flowers. It loves moisture, dainty and pretty. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

PAROCHETUS COMMUNIS—*ergfx(4)(htw). Trailer with pretty butterfly blossoms in a subtle blend of blueness and pinkness. Rockery, carpeting, or window. Pkt. 20c.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA—vy 20 ft. Passion Flower. Attractive foliage and most beautiful flowers, white and pale blue, oddly formed and fringed. Edible fruit. Fully hardy at Philadelphia. Pkt. 10c.

PATERSONIA GLAUCA—rmfstk(htw). Delightful blossoms of daintiest blue. Tasmanian irid in the Morea relationship. Pkt. 15c.

PATRINIA SCABIOSAEFOLIA—rbstmh(2-3)18. Pretty "Golden Valerian" flowers, loosely carried. Pkt. 15c.

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS—jk 50 ft. Empress Tree. Great clusters of lovely lavender, spicily perfumed. Stem-hardy to New York City. Root-hardy much farther north, where the quick, handsome, annual shoots are valued for screens. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

PELARGONIUM FANCY HYBRIDS—htw. Lady Washington Geranium. Large flowers of white, red, or rose, always with dark velvety blotch. Pkt. 25c.

PELARGONIUM ZONALE—htw. House or Bedding Geranium. Long blooming and gorgeous in coloring. Excellent mixture. Quick and easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.



THE SPLENDID PENSTEMONS

You have missed much if you have not grown them, for among them are many glorious things for rock garden, hardy border, or the cutting garden. Seeds should be sown in open ground seed-beds or unheated frames in latest autumn or earliest spring, while soil is cool. Easy enough then, they will sulk for months if sown in late spring or summer.

PENSTEMON ACUMINATUM—cbh(3)36. Opaline lavender flowers, intensely blue without. Great one-sided showy spikes, all open at once. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON ALBIDUS—rgh(3)15. Usually creamy, with black-purple markings, but sometimes of pure enamel whiteness. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON ANGUSTIFOLIUS—rcbh(2)25. Rosy buds that open to splendid coerulean blue. Long spikes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

PENSTEMON ANTIRRHOIDES—*bfh(3)25. Flowers of true, but soft yellow. May be treated as a winter annual. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON BRIDGESI—rcbh(3)25. Many one-sided spikes of scarlet bugle-shaped blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON CENTRANTHIFOLIUS—bfy(3)36. Tubular flowers of burning scarlet. Glaucous foliage. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON CINEREUS—rbdy(2)20. Ashy foliage, with flowers in loose axillary clusters. Brilliant blue face, purple tube. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON COBAEA—erbh(3)28. Blossoms of enormous size, the largest in Penstemon. Softest lavender with purple markings. Glossy, sparkling foliage. Spectacular, great bouquets of plants. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

PENSTEMON CONFERTUS BLUE—rcbh(3)25. High above the foliage are great showy blossom clusters. Effect is of a brilliant blue, the tubes touched with violet. A particularly good species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

PENSTEMON DIFFUSUS—rbndh(3-4)20. Good blue to purple flowers in close leafy panicles. Dependable border species. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON DIGITALIS—cbndsty(3)50. Tall open panicles of pearly white or quaker lavender. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON EATONI—rbdh(3)20. Plumes of cherry carmine to light up the rock garden. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON GLABER ROSEUS—rbdy(3)20. Attractive trumpet-clusters of richest rose. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON GORMANI—rbh(2)18. Flowers of richest royal purple, with lip of blue amethyst. There is a great burst of bloom in late spring, with occasional flowers through the summer. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS—ecbdh(3)36. Well-called King of Penstemons. Largest flower trumpets, pure blue to orchid lavender, are carried in great towering spikes of serried clusters. Blue-glaucous leaves, thick and crispy, in perfoliate effect. A sure and easy species of great hardiness. Superbly showy. Cuts well. *Illustrated, opposite page.* Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

PENSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUS—*ecrbh(2-3)20. A delightful and easy species, in bloom for months. Exquisitely formed trumpets, lilac, amethyst, or purest sapphire. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON HETEROPHYLLUS PURDYI—*erh(8)8. Blossoms of bright blue and pink-tinged lavender all summer long. A spreading decumbent. Low masses of flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON HIRSUTUS—bny(3)36. Paniced bloom, soft lavender to rosy violet. Good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

PENSTEMON IMBERBUS—*ecbk(8)45. Blossoms, loosely carried, of lovely coral pink, filled with silky yellow down. Excellent in border, or a splendid cutter. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON LAETUS—ercbh(2-4)20. Many slender stems, gracefully erect, carry lovely blossoms of velvety deep blue. Cuts excellently. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON MENZIESI—rh(3)8. Mats of evergreen foliage, with tumbling masses of big purple trumpets above. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON MURRAYANUS—bch(2)36. Blooms of intensified scarlet in long showy panicles. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON OVATUS—rbdh(3)30. Base-branching plants, with flowers carried in loose clusters well above the foliage. Blossoms of a most attractive lavender, buds a bit deeper. Foliage a glorious copper-crimson in autumn. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

PENSTEMON PALMERI—cbh(3-4)30. Great handsome plants loaded with flowers of variable tone, pure indigo to purple-tinged lavender. Everblooming tendencies. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

PENSTEMON PULCHELLUS—*ecrbx(8)30. Long sprays of handsome flowers that range from purest carmine, through rose to lilac, scarce two plants alike. Blooms freely first season. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON PYGMAEUS—rbh(2)15. Neat little plants, with silvery, lavender-tinted flowers. Rather good. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON RUPICOLA—ry(2-3)7. A silvery-leaved evergreen; tumbled foliage masses set with bright bloom in pink, glowing rose, or rich ruby. Pkt. 15c.

PENSTEMON SCOULERİ—rbh(2-3)16. Flowers like glorious purple or rarely snowy white, snapdragons. Varies, but only from good to better. Pkt. 20c.

PENSTEMON SPECIOSUS—ecbh(2-3)35. The Showy Penstemon. Magnificent cut flower, or highly decorative in the border. Great one-sided, long-lasting spikes of bloom above crispy foliage. Charmingly varied; from delicate flesh, through pink and rose, to lilac, lavender and violet. Has been described as of "breath-taking loveliness." Winter-hardy. *Illustrated, page 23.* Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON VENUSTUS—rdh(2)18. Fountain-like sprays of pure white, cool translucent lavender, or sometimes violet. Very good. Everblooming tendencies. Pkt. 15c. #

PENSTEMON WHITEDI — rh(2)10. Erect stems. Showy flowers of violet-marbled lavender. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 123A8—One pkt. each of above for \$4.25.

OFFER 124A8—One pkt. each of Penstemons gracilis, laevigatus, procerus, spectabilis, Newberryi, Purple Seedlings, secundiflorus and unilateralis, for \$1.00.

PENSTEMON BLEND — The above, and others. More than forty fine hardy Penstemons in this blend. There is no better group of hardy perennial flowering plants in existence, than the Penstemons. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; 1 oz. \$2.00. #

PERNETTYA TASMANICA—rmtatfy(htw). Pretty evergreen shrub-let, with amazingly decorative red berries. Pkt. 15c.

PERSIMMON—See *Diospyros*.

PETALOSTEMON VILLOSUS—ecbndx(3)30. Graceful, fine-leaved wands, with elongated flower-heads of silky lavender. Particularly long-lasting as a cutflower. Naturalizes well. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

***PHACELIA PARRYI**—eok(1-3)16. Gaudy flowers, blue to violet, in velvet intensity. Few annuals bloom as quickly as this, yet it blossoms over a fairly long period. It is very much worth growing. Pkt. 10c. #

PHACELIA SERICEA—ry(2)15. Lilac-lavender bells sit closely in tapered spikes, the far extended stamens give a plume-like effect to the whole, this enhanced by the silvered feathery foliage. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

PHILADELPHUS HYBRIDS — qk 10 ft. Mock Orange. White blossoms, gold-centered, always with delicious fragrance. Saved from fine named sorts. Pkt. 15c.

PHILADELPHUS LEWISI—qk 8 ft. Excellent hardy shrub. White flowers, exceedingly fragrant, in great profusion. Blooms late June and into July. Pkt. 15c.

PHLOMIS TUBEROSA—eubx(3)40. Well-filled whorls of downy lavender bloom. Attractive. Pkt. 15c. #

PHLOMIS SP.—*ebx(3)30. Tall, strict-branching plants with leaves like *Nepeta*. Each stem ends in a fluffy spike of blue-lavender bloom. Very good. Pkt. 15c. #

HARDY PHLOX HERE

For general beauty, long-abiding, and laid on in great color-splashes, Phlox, the flame-flower, stands alone.

Sow the seed in late autumn, and it will mostly germinate the next spring with quite weed-like ease; or if it must be spring-sown, then put in the refrigerator first.

PHLOX ADSURGENS—rstaty(2)10. The blossoms show exquisite blendings of pale soft pink and richest salmon rose. Evergreen. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX DIVARICATA—rbnsty(2)16. In May its flowers of royal blue-lavender form sheets of pure color. It carries a dainty fragrance. Pkt. 20c.

PHLOX MACULATA—cbnsty(2)36. Paniced flowers, rose to purple usually, but at times varying to pink or even white. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

PHLOX NIVALIS—ry(1-2)5. The Camla Phlox. Fine blossoms of soft pink or pure white, over heather-cushions. Splendid but shy-seeding, species. Pkt. 30c.

PHLOX PILOSA—rbny(2-3)30. A showy species with flowers of brilliant electric purple, that seems adaptable to almost any reasonable condition. Pkt. 15c. #

PHLOX SP.—ry(2)8. Vigorous, spreading mounds. Pink flowers in profusion. Usually re-blooms in autumn. Propagated from collected North Carolina plant; possibly a natural hybrid. Pkt. 25c. #

PHLOX SPECIOSA—ry(2)12. Splendid big blossoms of purest rose pink. A glorious thing, and rare. Not easy. Pkt. 25c.

PHLOX PEERLESS HYBRIDS—ecby(3-4)40. Saved from a particularly fine series of border kinds, being mostly hybrids of *P. paniculata* and *P. maculata*. Color range covers all possible hardy Phlox hues. Sown in fall, will be in bloom within a year. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 126A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.35.



***PHLOX DRUMMONDI RADOWITZI**—eox-16. Gorgeous Phlox, originating in Jugoslavia. Everblooming. A most vivid shade of rose is marked gayly with splashes of snowy white. We have been reselecting this at Old Orchard, and it now comes remarkably true. Pkt. 15c. #

PHOENIX RECLINATA—ehtw. Attractive and easy Feather Palm for house culture. Four seeds, 20c.

PHOENIX ROEBELINI—htw. Considered finest of true Palms for house culture, excelling all others in elegance, grace and beauty. 3 seeds for 25c; 7 for 50c; 16 for \$1.00.

PHORMIUM TENAX—htw. Sword-shaped leaves, often variegated; tall panicles of red and yellow bloom. Pkt. 10c.

PHYGELIUS CAPENSIS — qfh(htw)(3)36. Cape Fuchsia. Blossoms of an explicit and glowing red. Flowers are about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and are carried in uniquely fashioned terminal panicles. Stem-hardy outside to about Philadelphia. It is root-hardy farther north, though, and may be treated there as an herbaceous perennial, since it blooms freely on new shoots each season. Grown also as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

PHYSOSTEGIA DIGITALIS — ecbx(3)60. Large blossoms of that cool lavender that has lost almost its last trace of pinkness, an exquisite amethystine shade. Within, though, they are shot with violet streaks. Pkt. 20c. #

PHYSOSTEGIA FORMOSIOR—ecbx(3-4)50. Many tall stems that break into tangled tree-like tops, each slender branchlet ending in a short spike-cluster of big, inflated blossoms of rosy lilac, almost a pink. Splendid species, utterly unlike other Physostegias. Pkt. 20c. #

PHYTEUMA SCHEUCHZERI—erh(2-3)16. Flowers like fairy-flasks of vitreous azure, clustered closely in fluffy, shimmery balls of blueness. Pkt. 20c. #

PHYTEUMA BLEND

Bell-flowers, but with the bells changed by some strange magic to clustered, long-necked bottles of lucent, glassy beauty; or again, to wide and careless stars. Amethystine lavender, blue, violet or cream. Perennials suited to rock garden or lower border. Varying heights. Culture of the easiest, save for casualties to be expected in handling any very tiny seeds. Some ten species are in this blend, amounts of them saved this season being insufficient to warrant separate listings. Pkt. 20c. #

PICEA ENGELMANNI—jk 150 ft. Silver Spruce. A pyramidal tree of singular beauty, often silvery. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PICEA EXCELSA—jk 150 ft. Norway Spruce. Particularly hardy and quick. Used for ornamental plantings, windbreaks, sheared hedges, and for commercial Christmas Tree plantations; this last, by the way, a mighty good idea for making waste land pay an eventual profit. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 15c; 1 oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50.

PICEA PUNGENS—jk 125 ft. Colorado Blue Spruce. Always symmetrical, and particularly beautiful in specimen plantings. A good proportion should be of the desired steel blue; the rest silvery; all of them handsome. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PIERIS MARIANA—qah(2-3)72. Flowers like giant bells of Lily of the Valley, but pink-tinged over waxy white. Splendid shrub. Give Rhododendron culture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c. #

PINE—See next page.

PIPTANTHUS NEPALENSIS—*cbh(3)75. Butterfly blossoms of mellow gold. Shrubby, south, but in north treat as root-hardy herbaceous perennial. Blooms freely on annual shoots. Pkt. 15c.

PITCHER PLANT—See *Sarracenia* and *Darlingtonia*.

PLATANUS OCCIDENTALIS—jh 150 ft. Buttonwood. Most massive of American hardy trees. Silvery bark. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

PLATYCODON NEW GIANT EARLY—*ecrbx(3-4)42. Immense flowers of blue violet like great bells spread to starry form. Sometimes variants of pure white, or white streaked with azure, appear. This Platycodon though soundly perennial, blooms first year as quickly as an annual. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c. #

PLATYCODON GLAUCA—*erx(3)16. The flowers are giant salvers in pure white, white with blue striations, soft violet and deep purple; often double. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

THE RUGGED PINES

There is a pleasant satisfaction in the sowing of tree seeds, and in watching over the tree-children as they grow into strength and beauty. It is a very tangible way of making dreams come true, and it doesn't take as long as one might think, either.

PINUS ARISTATA—Usually a bushy shrub, so suited to mixed plantings. Handsome. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS CEMBRA—jk 70 ft. Swiss Stone Pine. Even when young, gives the effect of picturesque and rugged age. Edible nut-like seeds. Excellent hardy species. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 65c.

PINUS DENSIFLORA—jk 100 ft. Japanese Pine. Rapid species, with handsomely irregular branches. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS LAMBERTIANA—jk 220 ft. Giant Sugar Pine. Splendid tree of great eventual height. Bears enormous cones, up to twenty inches long. Nut-like seeds of particularly delicate flavor, highly esteemed. The nuts are prepared by toasting in a frying pan. The tree, too, is sometimes tapped for its sap, which congeals in the air to sugar-nuggets. John Muir is said to have termed it the best of sweets. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

PINUS MONTANA COMPACTA—qjk. A very good dwarf and shrubby species for lawn or foundation planting. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS PONDEROSA—jk 200 ft. Magnificent species, with gnarled, twisted branches, and long fragrant needles. In maturity, there is no handsomer Pine than this. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

PINUS RESINOSA—jk 100 ft. Red or Norway Pine. Quick in growth. Fine ornamental or timber trees. Of greatest hardiness. Pkt. 10c.

PINUS STROBUS—jk 100 ft. The noble White Pine. Finest of timber trees, and an excellent ornamental. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

OFFER 127A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

PODOPHYLLUM EMOI—bnmsty(1)20. Bronzy umbrella leaves with pale rose flowers beneath. Showy scarlet fruits, said to be edible. Pkt. 15c.

PODOPHYLLUM PELTATUM—rnsty(1)20. May Apple. Large and lovely flowers of soft ivory, orange-blossom scent, sway below great leaf umbrellas. Then lemon-like edible fruits. For rich woods. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

POINSETTIA—htw. *Euphorbia pulcherrima*, the True Christmas Poinsettia. Gorgeous in full glory of vivid live-coal flower-bracts; a splendid house plant. 10 seeds for 25c; 50 seeds for \$1.00.

POLEMONIUM or JACOB'S LADDER

Daintily flowered, exquisitely formed Phlox cousins of full winter-hardiness and permanence.

POLEMONIUM AMOENUM—erbcesth(2-3)15. A delightful species, with blossoms of softest, most delicate pink, in graceful sprays. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

POLEMONIUM CARNEUM—erbcesth(2-3)20. Lovely sprays of wide bells that may be apricot-tinted cream, salmon pink, or even cherry rose; a sort of afterglow blending that is most charming. Luxuriant foliage of fern effect. Illustrated, page 40. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 65c.

POLEMONIUM COERULEUM ALBUM—erbcesth(2-3)15. Greek Valerian. A name that leads to beauty; many-belled sprays of white translucence. Pkt. 15c. #

POLEMONIUM OCCIDENTALE—ebsth(2-3)30. Showy, honey-scented flowers of blue-lavender, spray out on arching stems. Pkt. 20c.

POLEMONIUM PAUCIFLORUM—erh(2)20. Nodding tubular flowers of clear yellow, streaked with bronze. A delightful species from Mexican mountains. Pkt. 25c.

POLEMONIUM REPTANS—rbh(3)12. Leafy stems that carry loose blossom showers of pendant sapphirine blueness. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

POLEMONIUM RICHARDSONI—rh(2-3)12. Flower sprays of china blue. A good-natured, hearty plant that you will like. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 128A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.25.

POLEMONIUM BLEND—These pleasant Phlox-cousins are spendthrifts of bloom, blossoms of a daintiness of coloring and deftness of finish beyond those of any Phlox. Many kinds here. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c.

***POLYGALA LUTEA**—ornmay(8)12. Orange Brilliant. Thick clusters of radiant, shimmering orange, June to August. Excellent winter annual, not easy. Pkt. 15c. #

POLYGONUM AUBERTI—vy(k). Silver Lace Vine. Fine emerald foliage, then tents of shimmering, silvery white lace. Beautiful and desirable. Pkt. 20c. #

POLYGONUM BALDSCHUANICUM—vh 25 ft. Pink Lace Vine. Glossy draperies, with lacy flower sprays of palest pink. Fragrant. Pkt. 20c.

POLYGONUM CAPITATUM—*ergk(3-5)5. Wide-rambling mats of deep green red-edged foliage, set over with fluffy blossom-globes of soft pink, each on its four-inch stem. Perennial with care, but consider it an easy annual, and you can be care-free. Pkt. 15c. #

POPPY—See *Papaver*.

PRATIA ANGULATA—rmsth(2-3)8. Pretty blossoms of violet-touched white, above trailing undulate foliage; later, glossy purple berries. Pkt. 20c.

POTENTILLA

Potentilla must have been made for dependable rock garden delight.

POTENTILLA ATROSANGUINEA—rbh(3-4)24. Silvery leafiness, starred with blood-red blossoms from midsummer till late autumn. Pkt. 15c. #

POTENTILLA MONTENEGRINA—ebnh(2)20. Showers of gold when the petals fall, from diffusely, profusely, branching sprays. Free-blooming. Pkt. 10c. #

POTENTILLA NEPALENSIS MISS WILLMOTT—rh(3-4)10. Bright blossoms of a luscious rosiness nestle in tangles of silky foliage. Here is quaint loveliness for the rock garden, even for the border. Pkt. 15c. #

POTENTILLA NEPALENSIS ROXANA—The blossoms are a tone of rich and glowing salmon rose, with darker veining. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA RUPESTRIS—erblth(4)15. Autumn fountains of white flowers, above bronze-toned foliage that later becomes maroon. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

POTENTILLA TRIDENTATA—rdh(3) 4 to 12. Wineleaf. Pretty spreading bushlets, starred with white blossoms. Autumn foliage of wine-red. Pkt. 15c.

POTENTILLA WARRENSI—erh(2-4)18. Somewhat clustered flowers of deep shining yellow, carried well above the compact, dark green foliage. Long in bloom. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

POTENTILLA WHITE BEAUTY—erbh(1)16. Rather large flowers of purest snowy whiteness, in branched sprays. Early blooming. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 129A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

FOR PRIMROSE ADVENTURE

If you would glorify your garden with Primroses, give them coolness, a bare trifle of shade, and rich moist soil. Even the shallowest of depressions, a mere scooped basin an inch deep, that will gather more than its share of rain, may make all the difference between struggling survival and splendid fulfillment. No undrained sogginess, though.

Primula seed is sometimes a bit slow in germinating, but with patience, rather sure. It may come in two weeks; it may take two months; it has even on occasion been known to take two years. Why it is thus temperamental has not been quite figured out. We only know that it is not safe to discard any sowing of it, for it is just about certain to germinate sooner or later.

PRIMULA BEESIANA—rcnmsty(2)18. Blossoms of carmine with bright yellow eye. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA BULLEYANA HYBRIDS—rcmsth(2)18. Amazing color variability, everything possible from orange to purple, with pink and carmine for extra measure. Splendid strain, not particularly difficult. Pkt. 15c; 1/32 oz. 75c.

PRIMULA CHIONANTHA—ry(2)18. Storied umbels of fragrant white. Rare, and lovely. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA COCKBURNIANA—rcbm(2-3)24. A candelabra Primrose with powder-white stems and radiant blossoms, raspberry pink to autumn russet. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES—rcbh(1-2)12. Pretty rose-colored blossoms in many-flowered umbels. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA DENTICULATA—rcb(1)18. Right handsome clustered blossoms in variable degrees of lilac, mauve and purple. Rather easy. Pkt. 15c. #

PRIMULA ELONGATA—Rare Himalayan species with soft yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ELWESIANA—rmsty(1)15. Very large flowers of richest violet, deeply fringed. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA FLORINDAE—rcmtsth(3)36. Fragrant, pendulous flowers of clear butter-yellow. A hearty, adaptable, vigorous species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00.

PRIMULA HELODOXA—erbmsty(3)28. Think of a taller *Primula japonica*, with larger blossoms that are lemon yellow, and you will picture this. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA JAPONICA—erbnmsty(2-3)24. Tiers of blossoms in widely varied and dainty colorings; always stalwartly beautiful. Not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA LITTONIANA—rby(2)24. Soldiers of Thibet. Crimson-tipped stems carry splendid six-inch spikes of violet blue, in Hyacinth effect. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA OBTUSIFOLIA—ry(1-2). Attractive blossoms that may be purple, violet or crimson velvet. Variable; indeed the name may cover a group of unsegregated species rather than a single one. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA PULVERULENTA—crbmsty(2-3)30. White-stemmed clusters of rich crimson bloom, or rarely rosy pink with golden eye. Showy, and not difficult. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA REINI—rsty(1)10. Loose sprays of clear pink blossoms, each centered with a radiant star of deep rose. A dainty woodlander. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA ROSEA GRANDIFLORA—rmsth(2)9. Great clusters of sparkling rosy carmine above glossy foliage. *Illustrated, page 23.* Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA SIKKIMENSE—rbmh(2)25. Wide and glorious honey-yellow bells swing in loose clusters, all silver-dusted. Fragrant. Pkt. 15c.

PRIMULA SUFFRUTESCENS—ry(2)8. Glossy leaves hide prostrate woody branches, with many flower-stems rising from their tips. The blossoms are large and fragrant, brilliant rose to crimson. Grows in granite crevices, 10,000 feet up on mountain peaks. Give light cool shade, or north exposure. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA VEITCHI—rsty(1-2)18. Whorl above whorl of lively purple flowers, each with golden eye. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA WATTI—ry(1)6. Blossom bells of fringed sapphire over leaves of silver shag. An alpine jewel from Thibetan borders, aloof, and a bit unfriendly. When we bring it to full garden perfection, we shall have acquired merit in the way of Buddha. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 130A8—One pkt. each of above for \$3.15.

PRIMULA AVALON BLEND—Contains all the kinds here offered, blended with seeds of selected Irish Hybrid *Primulas*, and others. It will produce splendid bloom over a long season, in cream, terra-cotta, apricot, pink, rose, salmon, orange, scarlet, crimson, and purple. Pkt. 20c; sp. pkg. 50c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.25.

PROBOSCIIDEA or MARTYNIA

Easy annuals with gorgeous orchid-like blossoms. Sow crowdedly in poor soil and you will have beauties. Be kind to them, and the foliage will outgrow the bloom. Moral, treat them roughly. Weird devil-claw pods. *See illustration, page 40.*

***PROBOSCIIDEA JUSSIEUI ROSEA**—eocbk(8)30. Splendidly irregular blossoms that shade from pink-tinged ivory to richest rose, with burnished copper barrings. Huge downy leaves, sun-sparkling. Pkt. 15c. #

***PROBOSCIIDEA LUTEA**—eocbk(8)24. Close-spiked flowers of glossy gold, marked cinnabar. Pkt. 15c. #

PROTEA GRANDICEPS—htw. Showy ever-blooming plant with great coral-rose cup-shaped flower heads, lined with silky down. 4 seeds for 25c.

PRUNELLA GRANDIFLORA ROSEA—erx(2-4)8. Rose-colored flowers in short, thick spikes, over spreading mats. A very good thing, and easy. Full sun. Pkt. 15c. #

PSEUDOTSUGA DOUGLASI GLAUCA—jk 200 ft. Douglas Fir. Compact whorled pyramids with silvered foliage. Valued as an ornamental or as a giant timber tree. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

PSORALEA ESCULENTA—h(9)15. Indian Bread-root. Valued by the Indians for the starchy tubers, which they sliced and dried in the sun. The dried slices were powdered between stones, and the "flour" was added to stews, or made into a break-cake. This plant may be worthy of selective improvement. The fresh tubers are said to be good with a salad dressing. Unshowy. Pkt. 15c.

PSORALEA ONOBRYCHIS—ebh(2-3)30. A pleasant perennial for full sun, making a thicket of leafy stems that bear many three-inch cluster spikes of soft blue pea-flowers. Rather effective, rightly used. Pkt. 15c. #

PUYA ALPESTRIS—See page 2.

PRUNUS

Hardy trees and shrubs, variously valued for flowers and fruit. They need cold for starting.

PRUNUS INCISA—qjy. Dwarf Japanese Cherry. No ornamental Cherry is more floriferous, branches weighed down in spring with pink and white bloom. Pkt. 15c.

PRUNUS MANDSCHURICA—jy. Manchurian Apricot. Fruits rather small but rich, sweet and succulent. This is likely the hardiest of the Apricots. It is safe to the full northern limit of Peach plantings. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS MARITIMA—qjy 10 ft. Beach Plum. Decidedly ornamental, good form and foliage with spring wealth of feathery whiteness. Juicy fruits for jelly. Pkt. 10c. #

PRUNUS MELANOCARPA—qy. White flower sprays in spring, followed by shining black fruits, from which, with apple added, a delicious tangy fruit-butter or jam, may be made. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS SERRULATA—jy 40 ft. Ornamental Cherry. The showiest and most variable of the Japanese Flowering Cherries, with blossoms from blush white through true pink, to deepest rose. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c.

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA—qjy. Nanking Cherry. Shrub-tree grown for the lovely pink and white blossoms, but it bears also, a goodly crop of rich-flavored, bright red fruits in July. Fully hardy. Pkt. 10c.

PRUNUS TRILOBA—qjy. Flowering Almond. Shrubby tree. Flowers of soft pink in uttermost spring profusion, line each twig and branch. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

OFFER 131A8—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

PYCNOSTACHYS THYRSIFLORA—emtbh(3)36. Bushy plants, filled with spikes of gentian-blue flowers. Belongs to the labiates. Kenya highlands. Pkt. 15c.

PYCNOSTACHYS URTICIFOLIA—ebh(3)70. Dense spikes of cobalt blue on showy, branching plants. Pkt. 20c.

RAMONDIA PYRENAICA—rh(2)5. Rare alpine with charming lilac-blue flowers above rosettes of crinkly, shaggy foliage. Give cool position and deep soil. Pkt. 20c.

RANUNCULUS or BUTTERCUP

Not all the Buttercups are yellow, but they are all beautiful.

RANUNCULUS ASIATICUS IMPERIAL—ufcbh(htw)24. Wonderful strain of the Persian Ranunculus, with mostly fully double flowers, in varied chrome-yellow, buff, orange, rose and scarlet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

RANUNCULUS BULBOSUS—ecnh(1-2)16. True Buttercup. Large blossoms of glistening yellow on branching plants with decoratively slashed leaves. It is this that fills the meadows with gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

RANUNCULUS GLABERRIMUS—rndh(1)4. A very early, dwarf Buttercup, with flowers so short-stemmed and flattened that the very earth seems sprinkled with big gold coins, but this gold is not yet contraband. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS GRAMINEUS—erbh(1)12. Large and handsome flowers of burnished citron yellow. Pkt. 15c.

RANUNCULUS LYALLI—rcmh(2)20. Mountain Lily. Big white flower cups, centered with golden anther-tassels, carried above glossy leaves. New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

RANUNCULUS MACROPHYLLA—bh(2)28. Robust border Buttercup with shining digitate foliage and a wealth of glossy yellow flowers. Good. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 132A8—One pkt. each of above for 80c.

RAOULIA SUBSERICEA—rgdh(2)6. Loose mats of silver gray, starred with white daisies. New Zealand. Pkt. 20c.

RHEUM K.W.7101—Great, compact, graceful clumps, carrying green undulate leaves of enormous size. Then come spikes of showy crimson bloom, to six or seven feet. Splendid perennial, brought from mountains of upper Burma by Kingdon Ward. Hardy. Pkt. 20c.

RHEUM NOBILE—ebth(3)60. Stately yellow-thatched spires tower over luxuriant foliage. For backgrounds or vivid accents. Hardy. Stalks are edible. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; 1 oz. \$1.40.

RHEXIA VIRGINICA—eurbnmh(3-4)18. Here is vivid brilliance for weeks on end, a glorious encarmined purple, each four-petaled blossom set with gold-laden anthers. It is hardy and will thrive in any good garden soil. Sometimes used as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

RHODOTIHAMNUS CHAMAECISTUS—rlth(2)12. An exquisite evergreen shrub. In May, there are marvelous pure pink flowers of quite unsurpassable loveliness. From the Dolomite Alps, and hardy, but naturally yearns for lime. Give Rhododendron culture otherwise. Pkt. 25c.

RHODODENDRON

Rhododendron, the Rose Tree of the Ancient Greeks, like good wine "needs no bush." Just a word, though, to emphasize the family need for acid soil, for with practical unanimity the Rhododendrons are lime-haters. Sour the soil about them by adding leaf mould, peat, old sawdust, or that low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate, and you will have no trouble with them. qsty.

RHODODENDRON ANTHOPOGON — Spreading foot-high evergreen, with fragrant flowers, white, cream or pink-tinted buff. Aromatic foliage. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON ARBOREUM — This is one of the few tree Rhododendrons, growing eventually, in its Himalayan homeland, to a height of seventy feet. Big blossoms of brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 20c.

RHODODENDRON CAMPANULATUM — Bells of enamel whiteness, spotted contrastingly with deep crimson. Rare, hardy, beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CAROLINIANUM — Large flowers of carmine purple. Six feet. Good. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON CATAWBIENSE — Big clustered blossoms in cool, translucent lavender. Massachusetts hardy. Very beautiful. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON FERRUGINEUM — Rose of the Alps. Delightful carmine bloom-clusters in early summer. Hardy evergreen. Three feet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON FULGENS — Bells of blood-red, with black spot at base. Evergreen. 6 ft. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON KEISKEI — A low-spreading evergreen with primrose yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM — A giant, growing to thirty-five feet, and hardy to Quebec. Showy blossoms of rosy carnelian, but sometimes white or violet. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON SETOSUM — Dwarf spreading shrub, only a foot high, flower-loaded in royal purple. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON THOMSONI — Bell flowers that vary from pink-suffused white, through rosy salmon, to blood red. 8 ft. Pkt. 15c.

RHODODENDRON WASHINGTONIANUM — The deep rose blossoms in undulate bell form, are marked with golden brown. To ten feet. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

RHODODENDRON WIGHTI — Yellow bells, red-spotted. Evergreen Himalayan. 12 ft. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 133A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.85.

RHODODENDRON BLEND — In addition to all of the species here listed, and many others, the blend includes seeds of splendid hybrid varieties, collected in English gardens. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

ROBINIA HISPIDA — eqcbk(2)30. Rose Acacia. Shrublet of exquisite beauty, with great racemes of charming, rose-colored flowers. Dwarf, free-seeding variety. Pkt. 15c.

ROBINIA PSEUDACACIA — jk 80 ft. Black Locust. Sturdy timber and ornamental tree. Makes good posts. Also recommended for planting on slopes to prevent erosion, the net of fibrous roots holding the soil. A legume, and restores nitrogen. Sprays of sweet-scented creamy bloom in May and June. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; 1 oz. 60c.

ROCHEA COCCINEA — htw. Desirable showy succulent, with fragrant flowers of brilliant scarlet. Pkt. 25c.

ROCK SPRAY — qh 10 ft. Holodiscus discolor. Swaying branches that carry drooping panicles of ivory-tinted fragrant laciness. Pkt. 15c.

SPECIAL ROCK GARDEN BLEND

A mixture in varied proportions of seeds of more than one hundred distinct and interesting perennial flowers that are right for the rock garden. Please note that some kinds will come up quickly, while others are slower to germinate. Transplant young seedlings with little soil disturbance, for likely there are kinds still to sprout. Special large pkg. 25c.

ROMANZOFFIA SITCHENSIS — rmsh(2-3)8. Mist Maiden. A delight in any rockery, green as an emerald after months of winter. Creamy star-sprays. Pkt. 15c.

ROMNEYA COULTERI — (q)bdzy(2-3)96. Matilija or Shrub Poppy. Great blossoms of purest whiteness and silken crepe-like texture, to eight inches across, above tangles of blue-powdered leaves and gray-green stems. Magnificently beautiful. Hardy to Philadelphia. May be grown much further north if given sheltered position and mulching. Sow seed in outdoor beds in late autumn or winter and it will germinate strongly in spring. Sow at any other time, and it will be slow and difficult to sprout. Pkt. 15c.

ROMULEA

Quick bulbs of highest merit for pot culture, blooming often within ten months from seed. Jewel-like flowers open in long succession for many weeks. There will be rose, lilac, cinnabar and bright red, often with black or buff markings. Rarely white forms appear. Pkt. 20c.

THE ROSES

No need to paint the rose, surely not the garden roses; but a word may be in order for those that have not yet awakened to the delicate charm and varied uses of the wild or species roses. They will add brightness to the border, the taller kinds for backgrounds, or they may be used for edgings, or in the mixed shrubbery planting. Certain of them will sprawl, gloriously wreathed in bloom, later with vivid autumn leaf-tints, in the rockery. And of course they may be naturalized; and all Roses cut well. Sow seeds as directed under "y" key on page one, and you will find them rather easy.

ROSA ALPINA — Handsome rose, growing in arching, graceful fountain form. Big crinkly flowers of clear pink, then fruits of glossy scarlet until well into winter. Makes a splendid shrub for mixed plantings, or will fit the larger rock garden. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

ROSA ALTAICA — Makes compact, leafy plants to three feet mantled with flowers of creamy white. Then come polished fruits of black-maroon. Pkt. 15c. #

THE BABY ROSE — Multitudes of tiny roses in varied lovely colorings, single to fully double. Long blooming. Very dwarf. Quick from seed. Recommended for edgings, bedding, or rockery. A wonderful window plant, too. The delightful and mysterious Rosa Rouletti is likely simply a selected seedling of this. Some new seedling might just possibly be even better. Pkt. 15c. #

ROSA BLANDA — A charming Wild Rose, with big single blossoms of purest pink, followed by winter-showy scarlet fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

THE BURNET ROSE — Will thrive in poor soil. Pretty blossoms, single to double, in white, cream, primrose, buff and even butter-yellow, or sometimes pink and rose. Tiny leaflets and diffuse twigs, giving fern-spray effect to foliage. Seedlings vary from 12 to 40 inches in height. Try the dwarfer in the rockery; the taller will do nicely in the border, or as a low hedge. Rose spinosissima. Pkt. 15c. #

ROSA FOLIOLOSA — A delightful little rose that will fit the rock garden, sixteen inches its highest ambition. Usually the dainty single blossoms are snowy white, with golden stamens. Sometimes it is rosy pink. Pkt. 15c.

NEW GARDEN ROSES — Seeds saved from splendid named sorts of Garden Roses, chiefly of the Hybrid Tea and Hybrid Perpetual Groups. Color spread will be from white and palest blush, through all the shades of pink and rose, to red, crimson and maroon; with yellow and tawny buff, together with tones of apricot, salmon, copper and orange. Not difficult, if seed is handled according to "y" directions, page 1, and a large part of the plants will bloom second year, occasionally one even the first. A fair proportion should be double; some should be worth naming; all should be pretty and interesting. Pkt. 15c.

ROSA HUGONIS — Handsome arching shrub, each branch a wreath of glorious soft yellow in late spring. Excellent hedge or screen. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

ROSA MOYESI — A gorgeous shrub, with flowers of ruby-crimson, followed by glossy pendant fruits of "sealing-wax" red. Pkt. 20c.

ROSA NITIDA — Splendid rose for the larger rockery. Stems hidden with crimson bristles, bear blossoms of bright pink, rose, or red. Showy bloom-thickets. Pkt. 10c. #

ROSA RUBRIFOLIA — The scarlet-painted foliage from early until late, makes the whole shrub into one great all-summer bouquet. Closely clustered rosy pink blossoms with white centers. Five feet. Pkt. 10c. #

ROSA RUGOSA — Splendid shrub for hedges or screens. Bears, more or less all summer, big single flowers in white, pink or rosy red. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

ROSA SETIGERA — Prairie Queen. Vigorous and attractive climber, with big single flowers in July, deep pink or pure white. No better climber. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

OFFER 134A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.60.

ROSE SHRUB BLEND — All the above, except Garden and Baby Roses, with many others. Make plentiful sowings for informal grace and cheerful color. There are no lovelier shrubs. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

ROSCOEAE CAUTLIOIDES — ufrsth(2-3)18. Blossoms of crumpled silken loveliness, the weird grace of the Orchid with the shell-daintiness of the Gladiolus. The color is luminous citron. Pkt. 25c.

RUBUS

A group of hardy shrubby plants, many of them of considerable ornamental value. Mostly they bear edible berries.

RUBUS DELICIOSUS — cqy(2)50. In June, arching branches loaded with big white blossoms, yellow tasseled. Splendid cut flower. Thornless. Pkt. 25c. #

RUBUS PARVIFLORUS — qsty50. Thimble-berry. Big white blossoms like crinkled tissue paper; then flattened, red berries, fragile but sweet. Pkt. 20c.

RUBUS PARVUS — gnmst(9). Wild, trailing tangles of toothed, ivory-white stems. Bears edible, mulberry-like fruits. South Island of New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

RUBUS SPECTABILIS — qsty50. Salmon-berry. Showy purple flowers, followed by edible berries, yellow to red. The Indians ate the tender shoots, too. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 135A8 — One pkt. each of above for 60c.

RUDBECKIA HIRTA — ecbnx(3-4)36. Black-eyed Susan. Showy flowers of brilliant golden orange, the centers chocolate brown. Effective in border, naturalizes with facile readiness, and cuts splendidly. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

RUDBECKIA HIRTA AVALON SELECTION — Blossoms that tend toward starry form, carry shadings and bandings of mahogany, or they may be simply powdered with ruddy brown over soft yellow. Others will be yellow on the face, but autumn-tinged in reverse; or of deepest orange gold, banded at petal base with tints of lemon or shades of ochre. Pkt. 25c. #

RUELLIA CILIOSA

Few flowers bloom more continuously than this. It starts in June, and lasts till September is done; each day a new display of silky blossoms, long-tubed and flaring. In form and coloring the flowers remind one of Petunia, Heavenly Blue variety. There is the same silvered sky-blue, with lavender reflections. *Ruellia ciliosa*, though, is a thoroughly winter-hardy and enduring perennial, belonging to the Acanthus family. It likes full sun and hot, dry places. Sown in latest autumn or very early spring, it will often bloom first year. erbh(2-5)17. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 70c. #

RUMEX VENOSUS — eucbdsth(3)25. Much worth growing for the long-enduring and spectacular seed-spikes, the flowers being without significance. The pods are translucent and flaky, of most delicate carmine-stranded and rose-flushed silveriness, and carried on great spikes in loose open showers. Highly decorative in border, or as strawflowers. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

SABATIA ANGULARIS — ocrny(3-4)25. Blossoms of exquisite loveliness, five-petaled, and sometimes two inches across, in the clearest and purest of pinks. One plant may show a hundred perfumed flowers open at once. Not an easy species, but worth attempting. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

***SABATIA STELLARIS** — oernmy(3-4)12. Sea Star, or Rose of Plymouth. Blossoms of purest pink, but with lemon inner star, carmine edged. Delightful. Rare. Pkt. 25c. #

SALVIA or ORNAMENTAL SAGE

A group of easily handled and decidedly decorative plants, both annual and perennial.

SALVIA ARGENTEA — eotrbdk(3-4)35. I recommend this for annual growing, just to have the great glorious leaf-rosettes. The leaves are indented from below, as thin metal might be hammered into patterns, but above they are covered with cobwebby down of drawn silver. In morning, gleaming dewdrops are caught in the tangle. The second season the silvered mantling disappears, but there is compensation in the attractive spikes of rosy, creamy or pale violet flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

SALVIA AZUREA — *ecbx(3-4)36. Fine flowers of bright azure blue in loose racemes. Plant seems dusted with white meal. Hardy. Pkt. 10c. #

SALVIA BRACTEATA — *erbndk(3-4)20. Spikes of filmy lavender or white flowers, aromatically and sweetly fragrant. A very pleasant plant, and permanent. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

***SALVIA CARDUACEA** — eobk(3)18. The whole plant is silvered with down. The flowerheads are tangled silky gos-

samer, from which peer out the daintiest of waxy-edged sky-blue blossoms. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

***SALVIA COLUMBARIAE** — eok. Chia. There are crowded heads of little blue flowers, but the plant interests us chiefly for its food possibilities. The seeds, which are yielded profusely, were parched and ground by the Indians, the dry meal being eaten with honey, or mixed with water as a gruel. Sometimes corn or acorn meal was added, and a bread baked from the blend. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

SALVIA FARINACEA BLUE BEDDER — *erbx(2-4)25. Makes compact bushy plants that carry a vast number of gracefully waving flower-spikes; well-filled with blossoms of purest blue, or, rarely, of white. Silver-powdered foliage. Blooms so quickly from seed that it is often handled as an annual. Also, flowers may be dried as everlasting. Pkt. 15c. #

SALVIA JURISICI — *erbh(3)18. A splendid species with large flowers of violet blue, a rich shade. Pinnate foliage of deep green. Quite unlike other *Salvias*. Pkt. 25c. #

SALVIA LYRATA — *ebnh(3-4)25. Loosely branching racemes of large showy flowers, bright blue with light throat. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

***SALVIA SPLENDENS MAROON PRINCE** — eocbk(3-4)25. It has been termed mulberry, maroon, plum; but in reality it has just that depth of velvety richness that a blending of the three might show. Pkt. 20c. #

SALVIA TURKESTANICA — *ebx(3)30. Tall branching stems above big "mullein" leaves. Curiously formed white flowers, set off by enormous bracts of violet on white. Greatly showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

SALVIA VERBASCIFOLIA — ebx(2)50. Strikingly decorative, the many lithe stems set with particularly large purple flowers, gold-splashed and dotted. Pkt. 15c. #

SALVIA VIRGATA — ebx(3)40. Great tangles of slender stems, filled with gay violet flowers of good size. Pkt. 10c. #

OFFER 136A8 — One pkt. each of above for \$1.60.

SALVIA HARDY BLEND — The kinds above that are hardy perennials, together with others of like affects and values. Good. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 20c. #

SARRACENIA or PITCHER PLANT

The leaves are hollow water-filled pitchers, strangely marked, while above them on sturdy stems are bowing flowers of decidedly a decorativeness, but so oddly made that one can see almost anything in their form. They have been compared to watches, side-saddles, and other objects as diverse. One might call them a cross of Chinese Pagoda and an umbrella, and not be beyond the limit of their own bizarreness. The leaf-pitchers at the base are not merely fantastic; they are cunningly made insect traps; for this plant is as carnivorous as we who look upon it. All the *Sarracenia* make excellent house plants, thriving in a sunny window. The pots in which they are planted should be filled with sandy muck, and set in a saucer of water. Not particularly difficult from seed if kept always on the moist side. They may be grown outside, too, in bog garden, wet meadow, or by a pool. Of the four listed *Sarracenia*, *S. purpurea* is winter-hardy outside anywhere from Labrador to Florida, being most adaptable. *S. flava* is of reasonable hardiness north, if in a not too exposed position, but *S. rubra* and *S. minor* should be tried outside only from Virginia south. Sow seed any time of year inside, or *S. purpurea* outside in spring.

SARRACENIA FLAVA — Long trumpets, to two feet, buff, veined with red. Flowers five inches across, of clear lemon yellow. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA MINOR — Flaring green trumpets, white spotted and red streaked. Flowers of rich ivory to pale yellow. Just a nice size for pots. Pkt. 20c.

SARRACENIA PURPUREA — Oddly keeled green pitchers, vividly veined with red. The flower is madder purple, or sometimes maroon. This and *S. flava* will tolerate some dryness, and may be grown in ordinary garden by planting them in a scraped depression an inch or two below the general level, just enough to catch more than its share of rain; or failing this, to absorb a good hose-soaking now and then. Pkt. 20c. #

SARRACENIA RUBRA — Slender winged pitchers to 18 inches, pale green, netted with deepest purple. The flower is crimson, on the rich tyrian order. Most graceful of Pitcher Plants. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 137A8 — One pkt. each of above for 70c.

SARRACENIA BLEND — The four in mixture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. \$1.00; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.75. #

SANDERSONIA—See *Gloriosa*.

SANGUINARIA CANADENSIS — rnmsty(1)10. Glory of spring woodlands, with chalices of spotless white, contrasting with the golden center-tassel. Called Bloodroot from the red sap, which the Indians used for war paint. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c.

SANGUISORBA TENUIFOLIA—ebx(3-4)50. A pleasantness of *Thalictrum* foliage, from which rise tall but slender branching stems, carrying in airy effectiveness a multitude of fluffy cluster-spikes in red-verging rose. Excellent hardy border perennial. Pkt. 20c. #

SAPONARIA CAESPITOSA—erlh(2)6. Large flowers of brightest pink unfold from velvety red buds. Pkt. 20c.

SAPONARIA LUTEA—er(2-3)6. Low mounds of pale green, with little crowded clusters above, star-filled with softest yellow. Rare. Pkt. 25c.

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS—ecnbx(3-4)25. Bouncing Bet. Pale pink flowers, spicily perfumed, for many weeks. Showy naturalizer. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. \$1.00. #

SAPONARIA OFFICINALIS DOUBLE WHITE—ecbx(3-4)24. The blossoms are well-doubled, pure white, and carry for a long season. Fine border plant. Pkt. 15c.

SARCODES SANGUINEA—ny25. Snow Plant, called so because it often appears before old snow banks have melted, but there is nothing snowy in its translucent fiery scarlet hue; all glowing redness, stem and blossom alike. The flowers are like *Hyacinth* bells. Will grow only in needle-humus near Pine trees. Not easy. Pkt. 20c.

SAROTHRA—See *Hypericum*.

SARRACENIA—See page 54.

SAUROMATUM NUBICUM—utw. Enormous flower-spathes of deep maroon, marked yellow. Will bloom from dry tuber. Illustrated, page 12. 4 seeds for 25c.

SAUSSUREA ALBESCENS—ebh(3-4)50. Great loose panicles fluffy flowers, soft china-blue. Plant in Golden-rod association for pleasing autumn effect. Pkt. 15c. #

SAXIFRAGA

This name shelters diversities; great beauties, stately in pride of towering multitudinous bloom; daintier waifs, peering from rock-clefts, with blossoms exquisite in rare detail of form and tinting; spreading emerald moss-mats, flower-studded; crystal-beaded leaf rosettes with star-sprays above; or those that overpower in sheer architectural decorative-ness of carved and arching foliage mass.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON — rlth(2-3)16. Splendid variations here on both flower and foliage themes. Blooms creamy, pale yellow, pink or rose. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA AIZOON ROSEA—rlth(2-3)16. Thick leaves, broidered with sparkling mineral encrustations. Blossoms in many sprays, lovely creamy pink. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA CORDIFOLIA—rbsth(1-2)20. Most handsome rosettes of wavy, tinted foliage. Big flowers of clear rose pink in dense panicles. Pkt. 20c. #

SAXIFRAGA COTyledon PYRAMidalis — rblth(2)20. Plume Silver. Bronze-shaded leaves, beaded with silvery, sparklets. Towering panicles of charming white blossoms, often pink-suffused. Pkt. 20c; larger special pkg. 50c.

SAXIFRAGA GRISEBACHI—rlth(2)10. Ample gray rosettes, silver-edged. White bells in crimson calyces, nod from leafy stems. Pkt. 35c.

SAXIFRAGA HOSTII—rbh(2)15. A handsome and adaptable species. Great plumes of big creamy flowers, red-speckled over silvery rosettes. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA HYBRIDA PECTINATA—rh(2)7. Ornamental rosettes of glossy, saw-toothed leaves, dark green, and edged with crystal beading. Creamy flowers. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA MUSCOIDES DENSA — rqsth(2)4. Dense, mossy turf-cushions, set with wide white blossoms. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA PORTAE—rh(2)6. Dense rosettes, sparkle-edged, carry close panicles of white to creamy blossoms. From the Apennines. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA PURPURASCENS—rmh(2)12. Glossy leaves, purple-shaded, with metallic burnish. Flowers of a brilliant, rich, rose-mulberry. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 138A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.00.

SAXIFRAGA MOSSY — rbh(2-3)6. Here the leaves are tufted to mossy cushions. Starry flowers in white, cream, pink, rose or crimson. Pkt. 20c.

SAXIFRAGA ENCRUSTED BLEND—Species with bead sparklets and leaf encrustations. Pkt. 15c.

SAXIFRAGA PEERLESS BLEND—Fine mixture. All types. The above, and others. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA PERENNIAL

Desirable and enduring flowers for the border.

SCABIOSA AUSTRALIS—ebcx(8)40. A vast tangle of long slender wiry stems, ending in flowers of living amethyst, a jewel-like light-reflecting quality being quite apparent in the blossoms. These are of an odd thimble shape, elongate, rather than flattened as in other *Scabiosas*. Indeed this species is sometimes referred to the genus *Succisa*. Anyway, it is ever-blooming, a true enduring perennial, and will add charm to any border. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

SCABIOSA GEORGICA—eotbx(2-3)40. A profuseness of creamy to sulphur blossoms. Big, red-stemmed bushy plants with silvered, pinnate foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

SCABIOSA CAUCASICA PEERLESS—erbch(3-5)24. Giant flowers in white and in shades of lavender, mauve, blue, and violet. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA OCHROLEUCA—ecbx(2-4)36. Fine, big flowers of soft straw yellow for many months. Long stems. Free-blooming. Pinnate foliage. Enduring. Pkt. 15c. #

SCABIOSA FISCHERI—ecrbx(3-4)25. Splendid new species from Manchuria, hardy and long-enduring. Flowers of deep, rich blue-violet, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, on long stems. Excellent cut flower. Pkt. 15c.

SCABIOSA WEBBIANA—ecrbx(8)20. Large fluffy flowers of pure true cream, neither white nor yellow, but a rich attractive shade between. This is my favorite of hardy *Scabiosas*, always in bloom, always good. Cuts well. Neat pinnate foliage. June to November. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 140A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

SCHIZOCODON SOLDANELLOIDES—rstath(2)9. Mountain Mirror. Wide shell-pink bells, crimson-lined, and fluffily fringed. A glorious woodlander. Pkt. 25c.

SCHWALBEA AMERICANA — rbnmh(2-3)18. Spikes of downy blossoms, lemon and purple. An exceeding rarity. Recommended for trial. Pkt. 20c. #

SCIADOPITYS VERTICILLATA—jk 100 ft. Umbrella Pine. Ornamental hardy evergreen, with needles carried in odd umbrella whorls. Pkt. 10c.

SCILLA CAMPANULATA—urbczy(1-2)18. Spanish Bluebell. Shades of blue, with white, pink, and rose. Bell-shaped blooms in loose, graceful spikes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

SCILLA PERUVIANA—eufry(htw)(1)15. Jacinth. Starry blossoms of sky-blue, sometimes fifty to one hundred of them in a single wide-spread, but closely packed, cluster. Spectacular. Quicker from seed than other *Scillas*. A delightful house plant. Pkt. 20c.

SCOTTISH HEATHER—qcbnd(h)y(3)30. *Calluna vulgaris*. A home-like evergreen shrub, as hardy and adaptable here as on the sunny heaths of its native Scotland. The rosy flowers are carried in erect racemes. Heather thrives on dry banks in full sun, but will also tolerate light shade. Cut branches dry well for winter bouquets. Seed in chaff. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

SCROPHULARIA CHRYSANTHA—erx(1)8. Most decorative rosettes of silvered, silky foliage. Odd, pale yellow flowers in earliest spring. Desirable in rock garden. Pkt. 20c. #

SCUTELLARIA ALPINA—erx(3)10. Like a glorified and spreading *Prunella*, but larger blossoms of deep violet, cream or rose. Pkt. 15c. #

SCUTELLARIA BAICALENSIS — *erx(3-4)15. One-sided spikes of big blossoms that are mighty close to sky-blue. A quick perennial of real beauty, that I can most heartily recommend. Blossoms first year in annual fashion, but endures. This is Coelestina variety. Pkt. 15c. #

SEMPERVIVUM BLEND—erbsth(3). Short thick leaves in compact rosettes, often red-tinged. In the spider-web form, the entire plant, seems knit with silvery gossamer filaments. Oddly thatched stalks carry attractive flowers, usually in yellow, buff, or tawny red. Seed chaffy, being fine and hard to clean, but saved from a large and most variable collection, and will give excellent results if sown while soil is cool. Pkt 15c; 1/32 oz. 50c. #

SEQUOIA GIGANTEA—jk. The Giant Redwood, largest of trees. Seems fairly hardy at Boston. Pkt. 20c.

***SESAMUM CAPENSE**—ex(3)40. New annual from South Africa, said to have pretty rose-colored flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SHEPHERDIA ARGENTEA—qy 8 ft. Buffalo Berry. Hardy shrub, valued for specimens or hedges, particularly decorative in a mixed planting, the leaves being white-silvery tomentose. Red fruits, edible, making delicious jelly or conserve. Pkt. 15c.

SHOOTING STAR—See *Dodecatheon*.

THE SUCCULENT SEDUMS

They are the foundation, of any collection of desirable hardy succulents; in color and form of thick brittle foliage almost as diversified as the Cacti. Like Cacti, they are interesting always, not just when in flower, though the sheets of starry bloom are lovely enough, too. Rock garden, terrace, wall, hardy border, ground cover, there are Sedum species to fit each place and purpose. Many kinds are decorative as window or conservatory plants, others for porch box or hanging basket.

SEDUM ACER AUREUM—Close mats of silvered, succulent green. Golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM AIZOON—Compact clumps of 20-inch leafy stems, topped with cymes of rich yellow. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM ALBUM—erph(3)6. Mats of fat leaves, maroon-tinted in winter. Good white to pink flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM ANGLICUM—White or peach-tinted starlets over blue green mats. Pkt. 15c.

***SEDUM CAERULEUM**—eorgpk(3-4)2. Lovely little stars of pure, true blue, all summer. Pkt. 15c.

***SEDUM CEPAEA**—erx(3)8. Tangled bushlets, with sparse bronzed foliage and profuse little star-blooms. Highly distinct. Rather good. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM DASYPHYLLUM—Leaves like elongated, translucent, blue-toned pearls; flowers white or pink. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM ELLACOMBIANUM—Many stems, with thick serrate leaves. Hollow salver-clusters of golden bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM FLORIFERUM—Splendid oriental, that submerges in a wave of golden bloom. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM GRACILE—ermtx(2)4. Massed fat green leaf-cylinders. Sprays of starry white. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM HISPANICUM—eotrx(3)5. Foliage green to bronze, with creamy flowers. Good. Variable. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM MONREGALENSE—ergmtstx(3)3. Emerald, evergreen creeper with crystal-white bloom. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM NEVII—Neat tufted rosettes of pale green, with gracefully recurved sprays of white. Pkt. 15c.

***SEDUM PULCHELLUM**—eormlt. Brittle leaves, pale green with late mahogany shadings. Soft pink blossoms, starry, in loosely arching sprays. Exquisitely lovely. Sow in late autumn or earliest spring. Pkt. 15c; 1/32 oz. 50c. #

SEDUM REFLEXUM—Evergreen mat-former, with loose sprays of fairly large soft yellow flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM SEDIFORME—Late summer. Variable, foliage light to dark green, or glaucous. Flowers, white or bright yellow, top the many ten-inch stems. Full sun. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM SPECTABILE—ebh(4)18. Showy Sedum. Many fat stems, set with big, notched leaves, all dusted with blue-tinted silver. Then come long-lasting blossom clusters of great size; pale rose usually, but there may be anything from softest pink to brilliant rosy carmine. Pkt. 15c. #

SEDUM SPURIUM—ergh(3)6. Excellent trailer. Foliage emerald in summer, crimson-bronze in winter. Pretty flowers of bright rosy pink. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM TELEPHIUM—Many foot-high stems, set with jagged green leaves. Loose domes of purple flowers. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM TELEPHIUM PURPUREUM—Here the foliage is violet tinged. Flowers of deep lilac. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM TERNATUM—ergstx(2)6. Evergreen rosettes of thick wedge-shaped leaves. Pretty white flowers. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 142A8—One pkt. each of above for \$2.90.

SEDUM BLEND—All of the Sedums described on this page, with many others as interesting, are included in this blend. Pkt. 15c; 1/8 oz. 30c; 1/8 oz. 50c.

SENECIO or GROUNDSSEL

***SENECIO ARENARIUS**—eox(3-5)18. Annual Cineraria. Vivid rose, lavender, violet for months. Pkt. 15c. #

SENECIO CLIVORUM OHELLO—ecbx(3)48. Deepest orange two-inch flowers in great clusters, high over decorative purple-shaded foliage. Splendid. Pkt. 15c.

***SENECIO ELEGANS GIANT LAVENDER**—eocbh(3)30. Great long-stemmed lavender daisies. Good. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO GREYI—qlth(3)50. Terminal cymes of golden stars. Excellent New Zealand species. Pkt. 25c.

SENECIO GLASTIFOLIA—bfqh(3)7 ft. Long-rayed daisies, white, or more usually, pink-tinted. A showy shrub, requiring protected position. Pkt. 15c.

SENECIO SCANDENS—vh. A reasonably hardy woody vine, with panicles of yellow daisies. Pkt. 15c.

OFFER 143A8—One pkt. each of above for 85c.

SHORTIA UNIFLORA—rnatsth(y)(1)8. Handsome glossy foliage, above which rise blossom bells of tender pearly pink. A treasure of exquisite loveliness. It needs humus-filled soil; and kindly patience. Pkt. 20c.

SIDALCEA BLEND—ebx(2-3)60. Rather good hardy border perennial; many slender stems carrying satiny cup flowers in pure pink, rich rose, or lilac-lavender. In bloom for months. Withstands drought. Pkt. 10c.

HARDY SHRUB BLEND

Seeds of very many interesting kinds in mixture. Some will germinate within a few weeks, others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter season has passed, in order to give all a chance to come. Special large pkg. 15c; 1/4 oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

SILENE SURPRISE

Plants of rich and varied values. Search Melandrium, page 44 for missing species.

SILENE ALPESTRIS—erh(2-4)10. Many rambling branches that carry big fringed blossoms of that glossed white purity that ice-glazed lately fallen snow shows in a morning sun. Blooms all summer. Pkt. 15c.

SILENE ALPINA—*erx(3-5)18. Pretty white blossoms on spreading plants of silver-powdered blueness. Pkt. 15c. #

***SILENE ARMERIA**—eobdnk(2-4)15. Easy, showy annual, with compact heads of flaring bugles in coral-rose. It will give broad splashes of vivid coloring. Pkt. 10c. #

***SILENE ARMERIA ALBA**—Of like effect, but in white purity, with the last. Pkt. 10c. #

SILENE CRETICA—rh(3)10. Rare evergreen species with flowers of tawny apricot, silvery rose in reverse. Pkt. 20c. #

SILENE FRIVALDSKYANA—ebx(3)30. In this strange dusk-bloomer, the leaves, linear and sessile, are as blue as a Blue Spruce. Many upright stems, set with cleft-petal flowers of buff-cream. Each pair of blossoms is at exact right angle with the stem, and horizontally, with the pairs of blossoms immediately above and below it. Pkt. 15c. #

SILENE RUPESTRIS—erx(8)4. A lacy daintiness of foliage and multitudinous white star-flowers. A delight. Pkt. 20c. #

SILENE SCHAFFTA—erk(3-4)6. A long-time riot of rosy color at that late season, when there is none too much other available. Easy and lavish. Pkt. 10c.

SILENE STELLATA—ecbnstx(3)30. Starry Campion. Deeply fringed white blossoms in airy panicles. Thrives in sun or light shade, and naturalizes well. Delightful for cutting. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c. #

OFFER 144A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

SISYRINCHIUM or SATIN FLOWER

The Sisyrinchiums are hardy and free-blooming Irids of easy culture, and quick from seed.

SISYRINCHIUM BELLUM—*erbnx(htw)(2-3)18. Flowers with the sheen of silk, blue with yellow centers. Hardy outside, but makes a good house plant, too, forcing readily. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 30c.

SISYRINCHIUM CALIFORNICUM—*erfx(htw)(8)10. Golden Rush Lily. Blossoms of lustrous butter-yellow, sky-facing, all summer long. Needs some winter protection, but blooms so quickly from seed that one may handle it as an annual. Makes rather a nice pot or terrarium plant also. Pkt. 10c; 1/8 oz. 20c. #

SISYRINCHIUM GRANDIFLORUM—erbh(y)(2)20. A most showy species, with silken flowers of regal crimson, purple-flushed; or if one is fortunate, the rare and charming ivory-white form may appear, or others of lively pink to shimmering rose. Pkt. 15c.

SISYRINCHIUM NEW DWARF HYBRIDS—*erdh(8)8. Charming edging or rock-garden plants, thriving in either moist or dry situations, in light shade or in full sun. Spreading, upright tufts of grassy leaves. Exceedingly floriferous in spring, but never altogether without bloom until latest autumn. Always delightfully attractive. Blossom color is highly variable, from palest lilac with suggestion of rose, through lavender, to soft blue, indigo and dark rich violet. Sometimes there will be buff-yellow eye, or zonings of black-purple. Easy from seed, often giving some bloom first year. This is partly a blend of certain rare dwarf species, and partly a hybrid strain; being based upon Sisyrinchiums biraneum, Selowi, laxum, pachyrhizum and Celeste. Offered with thorough recommendation. Pkt. 20c; 1/8 oz. 40c; 1/8 oz. 75c. #

SISYRINCHIUM STRIATUM—erbh(2)18. Glossy yellow, striped golden orange. An Argentine treasure. Pkt. 20c. OFFER 145A8—One pkt. each of above for 65c.

SOLDANELLA ALPINA—rh(1)6. Called "Jewel of the Alps," growing to the snow line, and even thawing its way up through snow and ice. The deeply cupped blossoms, of a warm blue-violet, have a most dainty fringiness. Pkt. 25c.

SOLIDAGO or GOLDEN ROD

It is this that makes autumn glorious with great splashes of golden color.

SOLIDAGO BICOLOR—cbh(5)48. Silver Rod. Imagine a silvery white "Golden Rod." Here it is. Pkt. 15c. #

SOLIDAGO CORYMBOSA — rmh(4)12. Dwarf alpine Golden Rod. A pretty streamside species of high mountains. Bright yellow corymbs. Pkt. 20c. #

SOLIDAGO ERECTA—cbsth(5)40. Graceful stems, branching wand on wand, each set with blossoms of primrose yellow. Maroon leaves in autumn. Pkt. 10c. #

SOLIDAGO SEMPERVIRENS — cbnh(5-6)40. A splendid Golden Rod, finest of the family. Half-succulent evergreen leaf-rosettes. Great sprays of richest golden hue all through late autumn, sometimes even to Thanksgiving Day. Worthy of any border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

SOLIDAGO Verna—rbch(2)30. The unique spring-flowering Golden-rod, blooming in May and June. Graceful sprays filled with florets particularly large and golden. A rare and excellent species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c. #

OFFER 146A8—One pkt. each of above for 60c.

THIS CATALOG isn't big enough. We have saved, or received, seeds of hundreds of rare species that we do not have room to describe. They are priced and listed on page 63, in The Treasure Chest. Be sure to look there; you may find the very kind that you have been wanting.

SOPHORA JAPONICA—jk 80 ft. Pagoda Tree. In this variety, pendula, the branches twist, spread and turn most startlingly; of gnarled thickness until toward the end they taper abruptly to whip-like tips. In summer the tree mantles itself in creamy blossoms, the loose panicles sometimes 15 inches long. Hardy in Massachusetts. Pkt. 15c.

SPARANTHERA HYBRIDS—utw(7)12. A marvelous race of hybrids. To the brilliant variability of Sparaxis has been added the odd bronzy purple and copper shadings of Streptanthera, giving a dazzling array of color combinations, sometimes as many as six tints in a single flower. For pot culture in a sunny window. Pkt. 25c.

SPARAXIS BLEND—ufk(utw)(1)12. Each spike carries a few big flowers of brightest colorings, often with contrasting zonings. Particularly easy pot bulbs for winter display. Pkt. 15c.

SPHAERALCEA COCCINEA—rdlty(k)(3)10. Blossoms of brightest flame-copper for many weeks, above tufts of blue-silvered foliage. Full sun. pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c.

SPIGELIA MARILANDICA—ery(3-4)10. Clustered trumpets, narrow and erect, gleaming coral red, but expanding to buff-amber stars at the top. Excellent. Usually stated to need moisture and shade, but it has done well for me in full sun and ordinary soil. Pkt. 20c.

STACHYS IBERICA—erx(3)16. Decumbent, wide, green foliage-mounds, set above with armies of pretty, lavender-filled flower-spikes. Very good. Pkt. 20c. #

STACHYS LANATA—erbx(9)18. Thick, springy carpets of silvery, silky velvet, a carpet built of closely packed leaves, each leaf mantled in dense white down. Spikes of the same downiness, from which peep out tiny purple flowers. Pkt. 10c. #

SPREKELIA—See Amaryllis formosissima.

STAPELIA BLEND—htw(7-1)10. For an easy, but bizarre, house plant, try Stapelia. Thick, leafless stems, green or purple shaded, with flanged and jagged corners. Gigantic thick-petaled flowers in starfish form, cream or ochre, with weird bandings and embossings of brown or violet. Illustrated, page 58. Pkt. 20c.

STATICE GMELINI—cbh(3)25. A vast airiness of tiny lavender, or rarely silvery white, blossoms, over decorative rosettes. Good late summer border perennial, excellent also for cutting, and may be dried for winter bouquets, as may also Statice dumosa. Pkt. 10c. #

STATICE DUMOSA—cbh(3)17. Great clouds of bright lavender on thin wiry stems. Varies to blue. Crispy, glaucous leaves. Pkt. 15c. #

STOKESIA LAEVIS—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Beautiful large blossoms like gigantic and fluffily edged cornflowers, lavender-tinted, lilac rose, or blue violet. Unexcelled for cutting or splendid in the border. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

STOKESIA LAEVIS ALBA—ecrbnx(3-4)24. Pure white, or with azure tinge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

BUSH STRAWBERRIES#

This is the name given to a group of Strawberry varieties that make no runners, each plant a neat little bushy clump by itself. They are everbearing, in fruit from June until November. The fruits are a bit smaller than those of the standard Strawberries, but considered of better flavor. Since they make no runners, they can be propagated only from seeds. Seeds sown in late autumn or early spring, will germinate strongly, producing plants that will be in fruit late the first summer. Seed does not germinate well, though, if sown after soil is warm. We have saved seeds from four varieties. Of these, BUSH ALPINE has smaller fruits than the others, but more of them. It is the most ornamental when grown as an edging, or in a pot or window box; not even out of place in the rock garden. The other three kinds, RUEGEN, BARON SOLEMACHER, and HARZLAND are uniformly of high quality and good size, possibly to be preferred if fruit production only is the reason for planting. Differences between them are slight. We can supply seeds of any of the four at 20c the pkt., or one pkt. of each, order as OFFER 146½A8, for 70c.

STRELITZIA or BIRD OF PARADISE

STRELITZIA REGINAE—htw. Bird of Paradise Flower. Great blue and gold flowers, oddly poised as if for a moment's hesitant rest; a brilliant Jungle Bird above the broad banana foliage. Not hard to grow from seed, if one will have a bit of patience. The seeds need some extra heat to start them, preferably from below. This may be given by putting over, but not in contact with, a radiator, or a lighted electric bulb may be covered by an inverted pan, and the pot in which seed is sown, placed above. Watch soil moisture; neither powdery dryness nor sogginess. After they once get a start, the plants are of easy culture, tolerant even of neglect. Illustrated, page 58. Large, oddly crested seeds, 3 for 40c; 8 for \$1.00; 25 for \$3.00.

CAPE PRIMROSE DELIGHT

Streptocarpus, the Cape Primrose, makes a charming pot plant, everblooming, or at least in bloom for two-thirds of the year. Colors run from lilac pink, through lavender and purple, to royal crimson. Sometimes there may be white or rose. Flowers will be starry, tubular or Gloxinia-like. We offer a blend of selected species and finest hybrids. Particularly interesting is the single-leaf group, illustrated, page 23, but the included larger-flowered kinds grow from basal rosettes. htw. Pkt. 25c.

STREPTANTHERA MIXED—eutw(7)12. A fascinating flower of purple and copper-gold, with primrose spots. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

STYLOPHORUM DIPHYLLUM—erbnsth(2-3)18. Golden Celandine Poppy. Flowers of rich yellow. Prefers a bit of dampish shade. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCISA—See Scabiosa.

SUNBRIGHT—See Talinum.

SUNDEW—See Drosera.

SUCCULENTS TENDER ORNAMENTAL

A mixture of diverse and bizarre succulents for pot culture in sunny window or conservatory. May also be plunged in rock garden in summer, or even used for bedding if that appeals. Includes varied and interesting Mesambryanthemums, Lithops, Trichodiadema, Aloe, Agave, Stapelia, Euphorbia, Cotyledon, Aeonium, Gasteria, Faucaria, Haworthia, Kalanchoe, Notonia, Rochea and the like. Pkt. 15c.

SUCCULENTS HARDY ORNAMENTAL

Seeds of reasonably or fully hardy succulents and semi-succulents. Includes Lewisia, Sedum, Sempervivum, certain Saxifragas, Gormania, Yucca, Hesperoyucca, Agave Parryi, Hard Euphorbias, Manfreda, Talinum, etc. Please note that some of these germinate quickly. Others are slow. Lift young seedlings carefully as soon as large enough, leaving balance of seed-bed undisturbed until one winter season has passed, since such seeds as those of Lewisia need cold to start them. Seeds of Cacti are not included in either mixture of succulents, being offered separately under Cactus in general list. Pkt. 15c.

SUTHERLANDIA FRUTESCENS—*ecbfk(3)36. Axillary clusters of brilliant scarlet flowers, most showy. Started early and transplanted, it may be treated as a summer garden annual, a highly distinctive and desirable one. Also grown as a pot plant under glass. Perennial outside in south. Pkt. 15c.



*SWEET PEA CUPID PEERLESS—eok(2-4)8. Not new, but worthy. Too dwarf for cutting, but makes a solid mat or edging of varied, delightful bloom, with the true fragrance. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10c.

SWERTIA MULTICAULIS—ry. Rare Himalayan alpine, growing only four inches high, but with level umbels eight inches across, packed with flowers of brilliant electric blue. Not easy, being of the Gentian tribe. Pkt. 20c.

SWERTIA SPECIOSA—A four-foot species for the border, with smaller clusters than the last, but larger individual blossoms; these white, with black lines and blue marblings. Pkt. 20c.

SYMPHYANDRA PENDULA—erbx(3-4)16. Cascades of exquisitely translucent bells of cream yellow for a full two months. Delightful, and easy. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

SYMPLOCOS PANICULATA—qh 15 ft. Sapphire Berry. In June it drapes itself in creamy richness. Then in fall there are berry clusters of luminous, lustrous sapphire. Hardy. Pkt. 15c.

SYNTHYRIS BLEND—ersth(1-2)8. Pretty little plants that are quite hidden in spring by massed flowers, indigo to purple. Pkt. 20c.

SYNOTIA BICOLOR—utw(7-1)9. A pretty pot bulb, blooming quickly, with flowers like mauve and gold Gladioli. Freesia culture. Pkt. 15c.

LILAC or TRUE SYRINGA

Lilacs grow readily from seed, and it is claimed that seedling plants reach blooming size much quicker than do those propagated in other ways. Give "y" culture.

SYRINGA FRENCHII HYBRIDS—The lovely large-flowering French Hybrid Lilacs. Immense trusses of blossoms, double or single, in white, pink, lilac rose, blue-violet, purple, claret, and crimson. Mostly fragrant. Seeds saved from an extensive collection of named sorts. Should produce rare beauties. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c. #

SYRINGA JAPONICA—Lilac Tree. To thirty feet. Giant trusses of creamy primrose. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA JOSIKAEA—Hungarian Lilac. Pretty clusters of red-violet flowers in mid-June, after other Lilacs are past. 12 feet. Valued for screen planting. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA OBLATA—Sweet Lilac. Dwarf, with perfumed purple flowers. Very early. Brilliant autumn foliage. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA SWEGINZOWI—Fragrant flowers of soft flesh pink. Rare. Pkt. 20c.

SYRINGA VILLOSA—Chinese Lilac. Soft pink to rosy violet. 8 feet. Good. Pkt. 15c.

SYRINGA VULGARIS—Old-fashioned sweet-scented purple Lilac. Valued for tall hedges, screens, etc., and also much used in commercial cut-flower plantations, for bloom shipments to city wholesale florist trade. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.25. #

OFFER 147A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.00.

TACSONIA MOLLISSIMA—vhf(htw). Tender vine in the Passion Flower group, carrying splendid rose pink blossoms. Pkt. 15c.

*TAHOKA DAISY—Showy summer-blooming annual, our own introduction. Described, page 2. Pkt. 15c. #

TALINUM or SUNBRIGHT

The Sunbrights are dainty succulents of unusual attractiveness and easiest culture. Sown early, they will flower first year. Fully winter-hardy at New York, but should they be frozen out in exposed positions further north, this matters little, for there are always self-sown seedlings coming on, to keep up the succession of bloom each season. They are truly Sunbright, for they need the sun to open their brilliant blossoms.

TALINUM CALYCINUM—*eurdh(3-4)12. Cherry Sunbright. Brittle pencils of leaves, silver-powdered green, in erratic tangle. The blossoms, of luminous cherry rose, are carried in airy sprays, on stems so slender as to be near-invisible, giving the effect of flowers floating in air. Highly recommended. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 40c. #

TALINUM HARDY BLEND—Includes Calycinum, the dainty pink Parviflorum, the odd Spinescens, etc. Pkt. 15c. #

TALINUM PATENS

Makes a marvelous house plant, delightful in panicle carmine bloom, and rich glossiness of decorative, succulent foliage. Tends to be ever-blooming. Easy from seed. While perennial, it is not winter-hardy outside. It blooms so quickly, though, from spring-sown seed, that it may be handled as a summer annual in the garden, if one wishes something both distinctive and attractive. Pkt. 20c. #

TAXUS BACCATA FASTIGIATA—qy. Irish Yew. Leaves of dark green spiral the branchlets. The branches are crowded to column effect. Desirable evergreen for formalities. Hardy to about Massachusetts. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

TELLIMA GRANDIFLORA—bnsh(2)30. Wands of little fringed blossoms, white or pink-tinted, above decorative, wavy-margined, bronze-shaded foliage. Pkt. 20c.

TEMPLETONIA RETUSA—htw (7). Showy scarlet flowers. Meritorious conservatory plant. Pkt. 20c.

TEPHROSIA VIRGINIANA—erbendh(2)18. Silver Pea. Blossoms in tones of lemon, saffron and ecru, shading into rose and purple, cluster in gregarious profusion. Below there are foliage fountains silvered with down. Of full hardiness. Prefer light soil. Pkt. 20c. #

*TETRANEURIS LINEARIFOLIA—eorbndk(8)16. Pretty buttery daisies, mostly petalage, spring on long stems from tangles of narrow leaves. Pkt. 20c. #

TEUCRIUM CHAMAEDRYS—erbdh(4)20. Leaves leathery and glossy, with dainty flower-spikes of rose in late summer. Left to itself, its branches spread about with that graceful naturalness that is so pleasing in the larger rockery, but if closely clipped, the plants may be trained to make the most rigidly formal of low edging hedges. Then it gives an effect like that of dwarf Box, but its green has an added richness, and it is hardier, and comes on more quickly than any Box. Evergreen, of course. Pkt. 15c. #

THALICTRUM AQUILEGIFOLIUM ROSEUM—cbh(2)36. Great flattened tassel-sprays, rose to amethyst, over airy, graceful "Maiden-hair Fern" foliage. A delightful perennial of full hardiness. Pkt. 15c. #

THERMOPSIS CAROLINIANA—ebdatsth(y)(2)40. Showy border perennial of full hardiness. Spikes of glossy yellow. Very good species. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

THERMOPSIS MOLLIS—ebndsth(y)(2-3)50. Blossoms of polished gold in great terminal spikes, effect of a splendid Lupine. It is, though, both hardier and more spectacular than any yellow Lupine. Recommended. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

THOMSONIA NEPALENSIS—euftmstk(w)(1)20. A curious Arum Lily, with marbled stems, ornamental foliage, and rose-colored flower-spathes. On the order of Amorphophallus, but quicker, and easier. Pkt. 20c.

THUJA OCCIDENTALIS—jh 60 ft. Arborvitae. Lacy foliage. Varies, but usually a narrow pyramid. Specimens, windbreaks or hedges. A favorite in formal plantings. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

THYMUS BLEND—ergpx(3)4. I like the Thymes. They have an air of elfin daintiness about them; an exquisite, and aromatic, grace of foliage and delicacy of blossom that seems to fit them particularly to the rock garden, the wall crevice, or the terrace pavement. But beyond this, they will carpet, slow-spreadingly, any open space, or cushion a bank. I have some fourteen species and varieties of Thyme growing at my Old Orchard Gardens. A bit of seed of each is in this mixture. Warning, the seed is so minute, and so difficult to completely clean, that I now supply it only in the chaff. There is plenty of seed in it, even although it may not be visible. Pkt. 20c. #

TIGRIDIA or SHELL FLOWER

Blossoms like brightly lighted, triangular, winged shells, such as might be found, but probably never are, along the coral strand of some southern sea. There are varied hues, often with a half-translucence, or sometimes with a gloss-finished opacity; yellow, pale or deep, or with tingeings of a pink-hinting apricot. Then there will be real pink, with rose, red, orange, lavender and white. Often the petals will be marked with vividly contrasting colors. Please note that there will be more red and more yellow than of the others; nevertheless all are there, and a proportion of them should appear in any liberal sowing. Trigidia is a bulb of easiest culture, growing readily from seeds sown in shaded open-ground seed-beds in spring, and often, in thrifty plantings, giving some flowers same season seed is sown. The bulbs should be dug in late autumn, and carried over winter in the cellar, packed in sand. Illustrated, page 65. Superb blend. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$3.00.

TIGRIDIA IN SEPARATE COLORS—Seeds can be supplied in small packets, saved from following color segregations, *WHITE*, *PINK-ROSE*, *LILAC*, *UNMARKED YELLOW*, *BRIGHT RED*. Price 20c the pkt. One pkt. each of the five, for 90c. Order as **OFFER 148A8**.

BLUE TIGRIDIA—See *Eustylis purpurea*, page 2.

***TITHONIA SPECIOSA**—eocbtk(6)72. Flower of the Incas. Gorgeous orange scarlet. Spectacular for backgrounds. Seed offered is a fourth generation selection at Old Orchard, and blooming now begins earlier in season than originally. Illustrated, page 33. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

***TITHONIA AVALON EARLIEST**—eocbtk(4-5)60. This vividly hued Tithonia is usually in full bloom at Old Orchard by the middle of July, from seeds sown directly where the plants stand. The flowers are very nearly as large as those of *Tithonia speciosa*, and better for cutting, lasting longer in water. Coloring ranges from orange topaz, through tangerine, to those with burnished oversheen of scarlet. Surprisingly free in blooming, and still full of flowers when hard freezes come. *Tithonia Avalon Earliest* is our own selection, made from a distinct species, *Tithonia tagetiflora*. Pkt. 15c. #

***TORENIA BLEND**—eorbk(4-5)12. Its richly velvety blossoms suggest in form and coloring, that manifest absurdity, a cross of Pansy and Snapdragon. They are sky-blue and royal purple, touched with gold; or sometimes white, marked rose. For beds, borders, window-boxes or even as a pot plant. Pkt. 15c.

TOWNSENDIA EXSCAPA—rh(1)4. Gray-silked rosettes. Big Aster-flowers, tinted white to purple, but usually soft rosy pink. Pkt. 20c.

TRACHELIUM RUMELICUM—rlh(2-3)8. A rare and lovely cliff-dweller of the Macedonian Alps. Compact foliage, glossy dark green. Delightful blue flowers. Pkt. 25c.

TRADESCANTIA BLEND—erbnh(8)6-30. Hardy Spider Lily. An everblooming perennial of great beauty and easiest possible culture. The blossoms last but a day, but they are produced prodigally, day after day, for months. The plant is a spendthrift in bloom. This blend contains not only many diverse species, but also seeds of highly varying hybrid strains. There will be purest white, pink, rose, rosy purple, mauve, lavender, blue and violet; plants, tall or dwarf, downy-leaved or blue powdered. A plant of unappreciated possibilities. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c. #

OFFER 149A8—Tradescantias under name. One pkt. each six fine kinds, tall and dwarf, pink, rose, white and varied blues. Pkts. marked with species or variety name, 75c. #

TRAILING ARBUTUS

Epigaea repens. Prettiest and almost rarest flower of early spring, with pink-and-white bloom like daintier apple-blossoms, endowed with the sweetest of tantalizing perfumes. The evergreen foliage is highly decorative, undulate, leathery in graining, and with olivine depth and richness of coloring. Sow seed in mixture of sand and sifted acid-bearing fibrous material, such as leaf-mould, peat, or sphagnum moss. A bit slow, you will need patience. Illustrated, page 58. rnstay(1)5. Pkt. 25c.

TREE EVERGREEN BLEND

A mixture of seeds of conifers, Fir, Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, and the like, together with Ginkgo, Larch, Yew, Cedar, etc. Some of these naturally germinate quickly. Others may take months. Do not disturb seed-bed until at least one winter has passed. Not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c.

TRIADENUM—See *Hypericum*.

TRICYRTIS HIRTA—cbsth(5)36. Flowers like quaint Lilies marbled violet-rose on white, are carried in the axils of each leaf. An attractive perennial for rich half-shade. Established plants may carry a hundred blossoms. Illustrated, page 40. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c.

TRIFOLIUM ALPINUM—erh(2)6. Ornamental clover from alpine moorlands. Enormous heads of pink flowers, pretty rather than handsome. They carry, though, a pervading pungent sweetness, the very fragrance, heady and rich, of the sun-ripened grape. Pkt. 20c.

TRILLIUM or WOOD LILY

The Trilliums are delightful for shady places, or for naturalizing in rich woodland. The rockery that is not too sunny, will be enriched by them. The flowers are rather Lily-like, indeed Trillium is sometimes called Trinity Lily, all parts of the flower and foliage being in sets of three. Colorings range from snowiest white, through cream, blush suffusions, pink and rose, to red and plum purple; with others of lemon-buff. The Painted Trillium, included in the blend, has flowers of purest white, with vivid carmine markings. rnszy(1). Mixed Trilliums. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00.

TRITELEIA UNIFLORA—urny(utw)(1)8. Pretty blossoms of pale to deep blue, in lavish profusion. A hardy cousin of *Leucocoryne*, from the Argentine. Pkt. 15c. #

TRITOMA EARLY HYBRIDS—*ecbh(3-4)40. Redhot Poker. Noble torch-spires in shaded blendings of flaming scarlet, coral, orange, glowing gold, and buff. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

TRITOMA MACOWANI—ecrbh(3-4)25. An interesting dwarf, with flowers from buff to orange red. Pkt. 20c. #

TRITOMA TUCKI—ecbh(2-3)36. Flowers in dense spikes, lemon yellow, shaded bright red. Hardest of the Torch Lilies. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c. #

TRITONIA or FLAME FLOWER

Bulb-flowers of great beauty, coming into bloom quickly. They make particularly good winter pot bulbs. May be grown also in frames. Will usually flower first year from seed. Blossoms are carried in graceful, Freesia-like sprays. Colorings include exquisite soft salmon pink, apricot, pure pink, rose, saffron orange and flame scarlet. Sometimes there are stainings of claret; again translucent windows at the petal base. Many desirable species mixed. eutw(x) (7)16. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

TRITONIA ROSEA—Deepest rose, buff-touched at petal base. A summer-blooming garden species, winter hardy if mulched, or may be cellar-stored in dry sand. Pkt. 15c.

TROLLIUS LEDEBOURI—rbmy(2)20. Widely opened blossoms of burnished gold, like gigantic Buttercups. Seed germinates slowly, but will come at last. Pkt. 20c.

TSUGA CANADENSIS—jk 80 ft. Stately ornamental evergreen. Good timber or windbreak tree, and will shear to a rich hedge. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c.

TULIP SPECIES

The wild or "botanical" Tulips are dainty subjects for the rockery, or for naturalizing. They may be satisfactorily grown from seed. Please note that orders for *Tulipa praestans* must be filled from the 1936 crop, no new seeds having been harvested of this. urebnzy(1-2).

TULIPA BATALINI—Pleasingly fragrant, soft yellow flowers with pointed petals. A Bokhara dwarf. Pkt. 20c

TULIPA DASYSTEMON—Brilliant yellow, edged white. Dainty dwarf. Five inches. Very early. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA FOSTERIANA—Large flowers of intense crimson, black at base. Robust. Late. Turkestan. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA GREGGI—A glorious species, with great orange-vermilion flowers that glow with the hot light of molten metal. Big silvered leaves, maroon-splashed. Pkt. 20c. #

TULIPA KAUFMANNIANA—Water-lily Tulip. Earliest bloomer. Handsome blossoms of pale ivory, deeply encrusted in reverse. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

TULIPA PRAESTANS—Rose-tinged scarlet with yellow base. Sometimes cluster-flowered. Early. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA SPRENGERI—Large flowers of live-coal scarlet. Tall. Latest of all Tulips to flower. Pkt. 20c.

TULIPA STELLATA—The flowers spread to form wide golden stars. Slender and graceful. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 150A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.45.

TULIP GARDEN HYBRIDS—ucbzy(2)28. Saved from named Darwin, Breeder and Cottage sorts. Extraordinary color range. Offered for experimental production of new seedling varieties. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

TUNICA SAXIFRAGA—*erdx(8)10. The plant is a soft pink mistiness of blossom-haze from June till near winter. Pkt. 5c.

THE TURFING DAISY

A spreading, densely fern-leaved perennial that naturally will form a close tight turf, long-enduring and wear-resisting. Recommended for much-trodden places, for dry banks, or even beneath trees if shade be not too heavy. In June the feathery mat will be starred with little white daisies, but if you do not want them, just run the lawnmower over them. It will grow where grass will not. Sow in seed beds, then transplant to stand a few inches apart each way. Shoots will reach out, rooting as they grow, and soon there will be solid turf. Botanically this is *Matriaria Tchihatchewi*. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

FLOWERING GORSE

Ulex at Old Orchard, still showed sprays of golden bloom in December this year. The contrast of glossy yellowness against the rich dark green of the curious needle-fur foliage, gives highly decorative effects.

ULEX EUROPAEUS—eqbdh(2)(4)48. Gorse or Furze. Branching shrubs with dark green, spiny branches, almost leafless. Each ends in a crowded cluster of glossy yellow "butterfly" flowers. Blooms in spring, and usually again in autumn. Showy. Hardy to New York. Give sheltered position above. Sow seed where plant is to stand. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c.

ULEX NANUS—eqrbdh(4)20. Resembles last, but dwarfed and denser in habit; blooming only in autumn, but then for several weeks. Pkt. 15c.

URGINEA MARITIMA—ufh(5)50. Sea Squill. Panicles of little white blossoms, purple-keeled. Rodenticide. Pkt. 20c.

VACCINIUM CORYMBOSUM—qbamsty(2)72. Giant Blueberry. From cultivated plants of named large-fruited sorts. Big fruits, most delicious in flavor. Also worthy of cultivation as an ornamental shrub, with pink-tinted white urn-blossoms in spring, and gorgeous scarlet foliage in autumn. Pkt. 20c; special large pkg., 50c. #

SCARBOROUGH LILY

It is *Vallota purpurea*, a showy flowering bulb in the Amaryllis relationship. The large, clustered flowers vary from pure scarlet to rich, dark red. Makes a famous pot plant, or planted deeply in sheltered places, established bulbs will often winter outside. Sow in frames, or a sunny window. Pkt. 20c.

VANCOUVERIA PARVIFLORA—rns(h)y15. Inside-out-flower. Lilac-tinged blossoms. Airy foliage. Pkt. 15c.

VELTHEIMIA GLAUCA—eutw(1)24. Desirable and easy pot bulbs with handsome, half-succulent and crispy, blue-green leaves, glossy and undulate. Bears heavy, long-stemmed trusses of rosy pink flowers, spotted with buff and red cinnabar. Pkt. 25c.

VENUS FLYTRAP—See *Dionaea*.

VERBASCUM or SHOWY MULLEIN

The Verbascums offer easy beauty, delicately tinted in blossom, and with a charm of down-silvered or leather-grained foliage. They are of utmost winter-hardiness, but rather short-lived naturally. Still this scarce matters, since all re-seed surely enough to keep an invariable succession of blooming-size plants coming on. The Verbascums fit the tall hardy border, or given room to develop individually, they will make striking decorative specimens. We offer here a blend of many species, flowers in white and cream, with varied shades of yellow from light to dark; then there will be lavender tintings, with others that reach the rose, lilac, violet and purple range. See also Treasure Chest, page 64. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

VERBASCUM PHOENICEUM HYBRIDS—erbedstx(8)25. Hyacinth Mullein. Blossoms of daintiest charm in tall, slender "hyacinth" spikes. There will be cream, apple-blossom pink, rose, lavender, violet and purple of Tyre, above ground-hugging leaf-rosettes like pebbled morocco. Blooms long in spring, and again in autumn. See illustration, page 40, but usually spikes are fuller. Pkt. 10c. #

VERBENA HASTATA—ebnh(3)50. Tall candelabras of pretty violet flowers for many weeks. In full sun, thrives anywhere. Hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c. #

VERBENA BIPINNATIFIDA—*ercbx(8)16. From June until late November there is a constant showing of clustered bloom, mantling in blue-reflecting lavender the great piles of ferny, feathery foliage. It is perennial, seemingly of complete winter-hardiness at Philadelphia, but if by any chance it should be found tender in exposed northern locations, it may then be treated as an annual, for it comes into bloom from spring-sown seed with pleasing speed. Far better color, and more showily effective than *Verbena subletia*. Flat clusters. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c. #

***VERBENA FLAG OF DENMARK**—eox(8)10. We have been selecting this to intensify dwarfness and compactness. Flowers of most brilliant scarlet, but center pure white. Pkt. 15c. #

VERBENA BONARIENSIS—*ebnx(3-4)45. Each branch, and there are tangles of them, ends in a short spike of tiny lilac florets. Really very good. Argentina. Pkt. 15c. #

VERBENA STRICTA—ebnh(3)25. Pretty flowers of blue-purple in long spikes. Fine hardy perennial. Pkt. 5c. #

VERNONIA NOVEBORACENSIS—ecbnmh(4)60. Robust, handsome, and hardy. The flowers are panicled tufts of rich aster-purple. Plant with early Goldenrod, for pleasing effects in purple and gold. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c. #

VESICARIA UTRICULATA—erbx(1-2)18. Tufted rosettes from which rise leafy stems, each with clustered crown of golden yellow blossoms, like those of Wall-flower. Later there are interestingly inflated seed-pods; Zeppelins of Lilliput. Pkt. 20c.

AND VERONICA FOR BLUE

VERONICA HULKEANA—ebdx(2)36. Handsome foot-long panicles of lilac bloom. New Zealand. Pkt. 15c.

VERONICA INCANA—erx(3-4)15. Low crowded foliage masses; a particularly attractive silvered gray. The flowers are clear blue-purple, in loose racemes a foot high. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c. #

VERONICA LYALLI—erx(2-3)8. Low spreading mats of loosely fluffed fern-foliage. Many pretty spikes of pink-lilac flowers. Pkt. 15c.

VERONICA ORCHIDEA—ecbx(2-3)28. Sturdily upright and compact clumps, each stem ending in a long spike of bright blue flowers. Pkt. 15c. #

VERONICA PEDUNCULARIS—erx(2)6. Spikes of white stars, with linings and tintings of pink pearl. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA REPENS—ergph(3-4)2. The daintiest of trailing beauties, with minute leaves, scarce more than a ground-mat of imbricated emerald. Through the summer months, though, this is veiled by a pretty haziness of palest blue blossoms. For rockery, ground-cover, bulb cover or pavements. Shallow rooting, so needs judicious watering in drought. Pkt. 20c. #

VERONICA SAXATILIS—erx(2)7. Decorative fern-trailers, flowers of sapphire in loose sprays. Pkt. 20c.

VERONICA BORDER BLEND—ecbh. A blend of showy taller kinds, in blue, violet, white and rose, for hardy border effects. Long in bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 151A8—One pkt. each of above for \$1.20.

FOR KEY LETTER EXPLANATIONS see first page of catalog. The key letters and numerals after each varietal name are intended to indicate classification, needs, uses, blooming season and height.

VIBURNUM

The Viburnums are hardy and amenable shrubs of considerable beauty of flower, fruit and form. All are relatively easy from seed, providing sowing is made in open ground in late fall, or failing this, that stratification or refrigeration of the seed, (see "y" culture, page 1), precedes spring sowing.

VIBURNUM ACERIFOLIUM—qsty 8 ft. Creamy flowers; black fruits. Shade tolerant. Purple in autumn. Pkt. 10c. #

VIBURNUM CARLESI—qy 5 ft. Splendid spreading shrub, with perfume-haunted pink and white flowers in May. Showy. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

VIBURNUM DENTATUM—qy 12 ft. The showy Arrowwood. White flowers, purple fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c. #

VIBURNUM LENTAGO—qy 25 ft. Fragrant white flowers; then sweet, edible fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

VIBURNUM TOMENTOSUM—qy 10 ft. Snowball. Handsome white flowers, showy fruits. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c.

VIBURNUM TRILOBUM—qy 10 ft. Bush Cranberry. Excellent hardy ornamental, with showy scarlet fruits, from which delectable jam or jelly is made. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c.

OFFER 152A8—One pkt. each of above for 50c.

THE FRIENDLY VIOLETS

Here are happy and lovable flowers for rockery, woodland, garden path, or meadow. They greet the spring with their blossoms, but in latest autumn one will still find an occasional bloom braving the cold winds. Even the foliage has charm, and some kinds make good ground covers, or carpeting plants. Try *Viola striata* in Lily beds, or under roses. It should be noted that botanically all Violets and all Pansies are Violas.

VIOLA BETONICIFOLIA—erfk(1)4. Pretty little creeper from Tasmania. Soft blue. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA BOSNIACA—*ergstx(2-3)6. Green mats, long-studded with blossoms of richest rosy mauve. Color sometimes segregates in creamy variegations. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA BRITTONIANA—erenh(1-2)10. Large blossoms of deepest purple, long-stemmed. Make ornamental tall tufts of deeply lobed foliage. Sun, or light shade. A noble species. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c. #

VIOLA CALCARATA—*erx(8)8. From the Swiss Alps comes this long-stemmed, long-blooming, gracefully informal Viola. It has been said of its blossoms that they seem like butterflies that are being transformed into Pansies. A royal indigo, with radiating pencilings, predominates, but there will be also purple, and cream, with old ivory that is just tinged with blue, or, if one is very fortunate, the rare pink form may appear. Ever-blooming. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA CANADENSIS—ernsth(1)15. A woodland Violet, long, lank and leafy, but with abundance of cream-colored blossoms, purple in reverse. Mass under trees. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA CHINENSIS—erk(2)(6)6. Big Pansy-type flowers, soft lavender with darker lines. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA CONFEDERATA—ercnh(1-2)8. A vigorous and very beautiful Violet, big and showy in blossom, and of full hardiness. The flowers are silvery white, but with a purple-shaded richness radiating from a dark and velvety center. Considered a memorial of the southern Confederacy; botanically it is *Viola Priceana*. Particularly good. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

VIOLA EIZANENSIS ALBA—erk(1)(6)6. Fragrant blossoms of good size and pearly whiteness. Foliage decoratively slashed. A rarity. Pkt. 25c. #

VIOLA ELATIOR—erbh(1-2)12. A tall branching Violet, almost high enough for the hardy border. It is long in bloom, and the blossoms, of softest azure blue with white eye, are of large size. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

VIOLA FLORAIRENSIS—*erch(8)8. Big Pansy-like blossoms from April to December. Richest shaded lilac-lavender. Very satisfactory. This is *Viola cornuta* x *V. rothomagensis*. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA GRACILIS—*erx(2-4)7. Armies of shimmering blossoms, like purple Butterflies, but sometimes cream white or soft yellow. True species. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA HEDERACEA—*erfx(htw)(8)5. Australian Violet. Dense three-inch moundlets of pale green, with multitudes of pretty blossoms on slender stems some two inches higher. The flowers are of exquisite daintiness, but of most unviolet-like form. Color is pure blue-purple, but the lower petal is margined with azure-suffused white, and the wing petals are about half and half, purple and white. Blooms freely from spring seeding by August, so may be treated as an annual in areas of great winter cold. Pkt. 25c. #

VIOLA HYBRIDA APRICOT—*erx(3-5)7. Oval, lustrous blossoms of deepest apricot, shading to velvety orange at the center. Free-blooming. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA LABRADORICA—ernh(1-2)4. Floriferous species, with alluring blossoms of soft blue-lavender. Half-trailing; attractive in foliage and form. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 35c. #

VIOLA LANCEOLATA—ernmgh(1-2)6. Lance-leaf Violet. Makes runners to form a close turf, that will be in late spring, great drifts of solid white. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA LUTEA—*erx(8)6. A dainty little wild Pansy from the hills of England. Elfin blossoms, from palest creamy primrose, through straw-yellow and lemon, to shining gold. Tends to be mat-forming. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA MACEDONICA—erk(8)9. Flowers of intense and rich velvet purple, Pansy style. Everblooming, no hesitancy even during mid-summer heat. Pkt. 25c. #

VIOLA MACROCERAS—erh(2)5. Jewel-like flowers of amethystine lavender, peep from close mounds of smooth emerald foliage. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA MISSOURIENSIS—*erh(2)5. Blossoms of rosy lilac, deepening to purple at margin, but with white throat. See page 2. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA NIGRA—*ernx(1-4)6. Black Imp. Quaint, but mighty attractive, little flowers, that look as though they had been cut from black velvet. It is about the closest to black of any flower; just the merest hint of violet reflection; and it comes true from seed. Of exceeding floriferousness. May be naturalized effectively. Of unknown hybrid origin. Blooms quickly first year from seed. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.75. #

VIOLA ODORATA BLUE EMPEROR—ecrsty(8)9. The fragrant, long-stemmed, and long-blooming English Violet. Blossoms of rich violet-indigo, and of largest size. The English Violets are persistent in the open ground if given a cool, sheltered position, or they may be forced. Try in a cold-frame for late winter and earliest spring. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA ROSE SHADES—Blossoms in varying shades, from pearl-pink, through rose, to mauve-lilac. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA ODORATA WHITE—ecrsty(8)9. Large and fragrant flowers of purest pearly whiteness, but an occasional blue one must be expected. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PAPILIONACEA—ecfgnh(1-2)9. Butterfly Violet. Flowers of deep purple richness, large and long-stemmed. Makes robust clumps of attractive foliage. Particularly easy. Naturalizes. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c. #

VIOLA PATRINI—Daintily tufted violet with clear lavender flowers. Vigorous. Good. North China. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA PEDATA—ercnah(1)(5)5. The brilliantly showy Birdsfoot Violet. Very large blossoms of purest blue-lavender to purple. The secret of success with the Birdsfoot Violet is to plant in soil not overly heavy, and that is slightly acid in reaction. To acidify a soil, add decayed oak leaves, old sawdust, peat moss, or the low-priced chemical, aluminum sulphate. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA PEDATA BICOLOR—Seeds saved only from bicolor forms of this splendid Violet. The lower petals should be pure, or suffused, white; but above there may be indigo, violet, or even velvety crimson purple. Pkt. 25c. #

VIOLA PEDATIFIDA—Easy species, with big purple flowers. Handsome, much slashed foliage. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA PEDUNCULATA—rcndh(2-3)9. Golden Violet. A royal beauty. Inch-wide flowers of brilliant golden orange, starred with mahogany, and tinted with ruddy brown in reverse. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 50c.

VIOLA PINNATA—rsth(1)(6)6. Exquisitely dainty blossoms of soft rosy lilac. Fragrant. Foliage decoratively slashed. Very early. Likes cool soil. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA PRAEMORSA—erch(2)6. Fine big yellow blossoms. Likes well-drained soil and light shade. Plant with a blue for contrast. Pkt. 25c.

VIOLA PUBESCENS—ernsth(1-2)9. Golden Violets, veined purple. Downy leaves. Fine woodlander. Pkt. 20c.

VIOLA RUPESTRIS—ergh(1)2. Fine-leaved, close spreading carpets. Sun or shade. Attractive little lilac flowers. Good ground cover. Pkt. 15c. #

VIOLA SAXATILIS—edlth(2-3)4. Purple and gold. Pretty. Pkt. 35c. #

VIOLA SCABRIUSCIULA—ernsh(1)9. Flowers in shades of yellow. Grows in low rich woods. Pkt. 15c.

VIOLA SIEBOLDIANA—ersth(1)(6)7. The Silver Violet. Hills of Japan, moss-grown rocks, pines swung against a cloud-laced sky; in the sunlight siftings below, the Silver Violet opens its creamy blossoms, laid over with stippled rosy netting. It is the foliage that is silvery, cleft and recleft densities that gleam as with argentine plating. The Silver Violet is of full hardiness, thrives in sun, but possibly prefers the touch of shade. It blooms again in late autumn, with its main showing in earliest spring. Pkt. 20c. #

VIOLA STRIATA—ernh(2)8. A carpeting Violet for deep soils, making masses of spreading green. Many pretty blossoms, the color of new cream, but lightly purple-striped. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 40c. #

VIOLA SYLVESTRIS ROSEA—ersth(8)6. From mounds of glossy cordate leafage, stray out graceful foliage runners, all set with jewel-like blossom-brilliants of gleaming rose. Months of bloom. Fully sun-tolerant, despite the shade-suggestion of its name. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 153A8—One pkt. each of above for \$6.50.

VIOLET BLEND—A bit of every kind here, with others. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c. #

VIOLET BUTTERFLY BLEND—Species with "wild" or butterfly type flowers, only. "h" culture. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

BEDDING VIOLETS MIXED—Includes only the kinds with "Pansy" type flowers, more or less everblooming, suited to bedding displays. Pkt. 20c; $\frac{1}{16}$ oz. 60c.

VITEX AGNUS-CASTUS—qk 10 ft. Powder-blue blossoms in June and July, these spicily sweet. Revels in summer heat. Stein-hardy to Philadelphia, but roothardy much farther north, where it blooms on annual shoots in manner of Buddleia. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c.

WACHENDCRFIA THYRSIFLORA—eufmh(utw)(3)25. Desirable tuberous South African plant, with panicles of showy russet flowers above bronzed and plaited sword-like leaves. At Philadelphia, will usually winter in open if well-mulched, but excellent pot plant, too. Pkt. 15c.

WAHLENBERGIA

Delightful, and easy, rock garden Campanulaiads.

WAHLENBERGIA BOSNIACA—erx(2)6. Rosettes from which radiate decumbent stems, each ending in an upfacing cluster of crowded purple bell-flowers. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA CAPENSIS**—Recommended South African annual. Wide-spreading bells of blue. Two feet. Wahlenbergias are easy from seed. Pkt. 15c.

***WAHLENBERGIA PANICULATA**—Another annual afrikander, a spreading trailer this time, with open blue-bells. Pkt. 15c.

WAHLENBERGIA GRACILIS—erx(2)14. Many waving slender stems, each ending in a cup-shaped flower of porcelain blue. Airily graceful. Tasmania. Pkt. 20c.

WAHLENBERGIA SAXICOLA—erx(2)6. Green mats, set with a waving turf of blue-bell daintiness. Tasmanian mountain tops. Pkt. 20c.

OFFER 156A8—One pkt. each of above for 75c.

WATER LILY—See *Nymphaea*, *Nelumbium*, *Nuphar*.

WATSONIA MIXED—uftk(utw). Bugle Lily. Showy flowers in tall spikes, like bugle-shaped Gladioli. For pot forcing, or may be handled in garden like Gladiolus, the bulbs being winter-stored same way. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 85c.

WINE CUPS—See *Callirhoe*.

WILD FLOWER BLENDS—See page 22.

XEROPHYLLUM ASPHODELOIDES—chnmatstzy(2-3)50. Stately shafts, topped each with lacy-clustered myriad stars, ivory-tinted, rise from profuse grassy tufts. A splendid long-lasting beauty. Makes a glorious cut-flower. Carries the delicate perfume of old sachet. Likes dampish, sandy, lime-free soil, but will grow very well in ordinary garden loam. Hardy and persistent when once established. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

XEROPHYLLUM TENAX—cbmstzy(2-3)40. In effect much like last, but needs more moisture. Recommended for stream or pool-side plantings. Pkt. 20c.

THE HARDY YUCCA LILIES

A group of splendid ornamentals of exotic appearance. The Yuccas are easy, showy, long-lived. ebndzh(2-3).

YUCCA BACCATA—Datil, or Banana Yucca. Thick, rough leaves, deeply grooved, and often red-margined. Cream-colored flowers of great beauty. Then come clusters of thick, pulpy fruits, like short bananas, sweet and well-flavored when ripe. Indians ate the ripe fruits out of hand, or roasted them green and the early settlers learned to do likewise, sometimes using them also for pie-fruit. This Yucca seems winter-hardy at Boston. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c.

YUCCA CONCAVA—Compact rosettes of stiffly radiating concave leaves, narrowed at base. Brittle, creamy bells in dense panicles. Four feet. Distinct. Pkt. 20c. #

YUCCA FILAMENTOSA—Adam's Needle. Ornamental dagger-shaped leaves, evergreen and thread-hung, above which rise in June enormous panicles of thick-petaled bells that seem to have been carved from new ivory. Makes a magnificent showing, reaching to seven feet. Of full hardiness. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 25c; 1 oz. 75c. #

YUCCA GLAUCA—Spanish Bayonet. Open rosettes of long and slender, blue-dusted, sharp-pointed leaves, from which rise in June, short, heavy bloom-spires. The blossoms are large, of waxen texture, usually of cream-enriched whiteness, but sometimes with daintiest rosy tinging. Old plants often make tree-like trunks. Hardy into Canada. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 30c; 1 oz. \$1.00.

OFFER 157A8—One pkt. each of above for 50c.

YUCCA HARDY BLEND—The above, with other species and hybrids. Pkt. 10c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 40c. #

ZENOBIA PULVERULENTA—qath(2)50. Dainty, clustered flowers, like Lily-of-the-Valley bells, wide and waxy. Flower-sprays are carried well above the foliage. A glaucous leafed half evergreen, requiring Rhododendron handling. Seems fully hardy north. Will force. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{32}$ oz. 30c.

ZEPHYRANTHES or FAIRY LILY

The Fairy or Zephyr Lilies will flourish in any garden. They are of the easiest culture, usually blooming second year from seed. *Z. Ajax* and *Z. citrina* are particularly quick germinators, no matter when seed is sown; *candida*, and *atamasco* are but a trifle slower.

ZEPHYRANTHES AJAX—uftx(3-5)12. Large flowers of lemon primrose, with a bit of rose shading in reverse. A new burst of bloom after each rain. Of exceeding floriferousness. Easy from seed. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c. #

ZEPHYRANTHES ATAMASCO—uftx(1-2)15. Atamasco Lily. A very lovely spring-flowering species, with big "lily" blossoms of pink-tinted white. Pkt. 20c.

ZEPHYRANTHES CANDIDA—uftx(5)9. Crocus Lily. Multitudes of upstanding glossy white flowers. Rich foliage. Fine for edgings. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c. #

ZEPHYRANTHES CITRINA—uftx(3-5)12. Citron Lily. As free-blooming as *Z. Ajax*, but blossoms are rich yellow, with ruddy copper reverse. Pkt. 20c. #

OFFER 158A8—One pkt. each of above for 55c.

PINK ZEPHYRANTHES available this season only in actual bulbs, offered on page 66.

*THE LITTLE ZINNIAS

The small-flowered Zinnia species and hybrids have to me a certain graciousness of charm and appeal that is lacking in the obese formality of the various giant strains.

***ZINNIA ANGUSTIFOLIA HYBRIDA**—In this delightful strain of the Mexican Zinnia, the blossoms have a lightsome starry individuality that is quite surprising. The tapered petals show brilliant browns, sulphur, orange, gold and blood red in varied odd partnerships. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

***ZINNIA FANTASY RESELECTED**—Shaggy ray-like petals, twisted and interlaced in full doubleness. Color range includes every bright Zinnia hue, with rarer tones and tintings in pastel reminder. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 25c. #

***ZINNIA LINEARIS**—Delightfully graceful single flowers of burnished orange, each petal with soft yellow center-stripe. Free in bloom. Pkt. 15c. #

OFFER 159A8—One pkt. each of above for 35c.

SALMAGUNDI

Salmagundi doesn't always mean pickles. Dictionary gives one meaning of it as "a medley," and that surely describes this particular Salmagundi. It is a mixture of a little, sometimes more, of about everything I list; annuals, rockery perennials, border perennials, bulb seeds, wild flowers, house plants, succulents, Cacti, Irises, Lilies, Roses, even tree, vine and shrub seeds. You are likely to find almost anything in it, and probably will. The seeds are year old, mostly. That means in this season of 1937-38, that they are largely of the autumn harvest of 1936, whereas new crop seeds are of harvest of 1937. They won't all grow, but a whole lot of them will; and if you can't get enough out of a sowing, considering low price, and the rarity of many of the kinds, to make it worth your while, I am afraid there is not much hope for you as a gardener. No guarantee, though. Salmagundi is the answer to where old seeds go. Not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. sold. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 20c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 1 oz. 60c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00; 1 lb. \$7.00.

CERTAIN SPECIAL OFFERS

For the convenience of our friends who desire selected assortments for special positions and purposes, we have made up the seed collections listed below, and on the following page. Please note that changes in the collection assortments cannot be made. Also, refer to the catalog description of each variety for key indicating sowing instructions. Kinds grouped in a single offer may have quite varied sowing requirements.

THE BEGINNER'S DOLLAR—Here are twelve rather easy kinds, selected particularly for the beginner, but most assuredly worth growing by anyone, no matter how experienced. They have been chosen to include distinctive and unusual kinds suitable for a wide range of positions and uses. If you sow them early, some of the kinds may bloom first year. Look up the catalog descriptions. One pkt. each of *Tigridia* Blend, *Callirhoe involucrata*, *Malva setosa*, *Allium montanum*, *Dianthus superbus*, New *Hemerocallis* Hybrids, *Papaver pilosum*, *Caryopteris incana* Mixed, *Lepachys* Maroon and Gold, *Glaucium* Blend, *Cooperia penduliflora*, and *Iris dichotoma*. One pkt. each of the twelve kinds for only ONE DOLLAR. Order as **OFFER 160A8**.

DOLLAR ANNUAL GARDEN OFFER 161A8

One pkt. each of Argemone Mixed, Abronia umbellata, Salpiglossis Purple and Gold, Cleome serrulata, Silene armeria, Chrysanthemum viscido-hirtum, Arctotis grandis, Sweet Pea Cupid, Portulaca marginata, Proboscidea Jusseui, Marigold Floribunda, Viscaria Opal Strain, Centaurea moschata Peerless, Zinnia Fantasy and Scabiosa Blue Cockade, fifteen kinds, for only ONE DOLLAR. No changes.

TERRARIUM, OFFER 162A8

One pkt. each of Darlingtonia, Parochetus, Dionaea, Viola hederacea, Pratia, Mitchella, Sedum pulchellum, Saxifraga virginica, Sarracenia minor, Nertera, Maianthemum, Lophiola, Houstonia coerulea, Hepatica and Drosera filiformis for \$2.75.

FOR WINDOW OR CONSERVATORY OFFER 163A8

One pkt. each of Stapelia Mixed, Strelitzia (one seed), Canarina, Anigozanthos, Streptocarpus, Talinum patens, Phyllocactus Hybrids, Gazania Hybrids, Guava, Clerodendron fallax and Cassia corymbosa for \$1.75.

TUB OR LARGE POT PLANTS OFFER 164A8

One pkt. each of Sutherlandia, Agapanthus, Erythrina, Ficus carica, Brugmansia, Phormium, Musa, Puya, Doryanthes, Eucalyptus, Hedychium and Camellia for \$2.00.

TENDER SUCCULENTS, OFFER 165A8

One pkt. each of Rochea, Notonia, Aeonium, Gasteria, Haworthia, Euphorbia canariensis, Cotyledon farinosa, Aloe Mixed, Agave Mixed, Stapelia variegata, Mesembryanthemums Mixed, and Campylanthus for \$2.25.

HARDY SUCCULENTS, OFFER 166A8

One pkt. each of Talinum calycinum, Talinum spinescens, Sedums Mixed, Agave Parryi, Agave Virginica, Yucca concava, Yucca glauca, Gormania, Sempervivum Mixed, Lewisia Mixed, Euphorbia lathyrus, Euphorbia myrsinites, Saxifragas Encrusted for \$2.00.

PAVED PATH AND STEP PLANTS OFFER 167A8

One pkt. each of Thymus serpyllum, Mazus, Erinus alpina, Linaria amethystina, Xanthoxalis, Sedum anglicum, Sedum dasypodium, Veronica repens, Arenaria balearica, Achillea nana, Petunia parviflora, Silene rupestris, and Viola rupestris for \$2.00.

BRIGHTLY BERRIED PLANTS, OFFER 168A8

One pkt. each of Smilacina, Bearberry, Cornus canadensis, Cornus sanguinea, Gaultheria procumbens, Rosa alpina, Smilax Walteri, Bayberry, Mitchella, Polygonatum, Caulophyllum, Celastrus, Aronia arbutifolia, Ilex glabra, Ilex verticillata, Cotoneaster horizontalis, Symplocos, Berberis, Thunbergi atropurpurea, Viburnum dentatum, Viburnum trilobum for \$2.25.

HARDY FRUITS, OFFER 169A8

One pkt. each of Rubus spectabilis, Medlar Apple, Bush Alpine Strawberry, Vaccinium corymbosum, Vaccinium parviflorum, Gaultheria shallon, Asimina triloba, Amelanchier, Shepherdia, Prunus tomentosa, Rosa pomifera, Diospyros, and Eleagnus multiflora for \$1.90.

NEW FOODS, OFFER 170A8

One pkt. each of Psoralea esculenta, Allium tricoccum, Apis tuberosa, Rumex patientia, Oenothera biennis (first-year roots cooked), Salvia columbariae, Camassia quamash and Cucumis metuliferus for 75c.

FOR WINTER BOUQUETS, OFFER 171A8

One pkt. each of Blackberry Lily, Gladwyn Iris, Gomphrena aurea, Statice dumosa, Limonium latifolium, Gypsophila pacifica, Salvia farinacea, Scottish Heather, Carthamus, Rumex venosus, Cotton Grass, Wool Grass, Actinotus, Smilax Walteri, Anaphallis, Celastrus and Centaurea leucopis for \$2.20.

When our hands are acclimated to earth's gentleness, our eyes adjusted to earth's fulnesses, our hearts tempered to an understanding of earth's successions,—then a garden will be no longer merely a passing chromatic spectacle of pleasant plant puppets, but rather a vital essentiality of our very being.

THE TREASURE CHEST

Seeds offered here are definitely equal to those in general descriptive list, no distinctions based on quality or vintage. It is simply that we do not have room to describe everything. Also many kinds from outside collectors do not arrive until after copy for body of the catalog has gone to the printer. Here's where we put the late-comers. In ordering from The Treasure Chest, it is advisable to give alternative selections, since certain kinds are here because we saved only very limited amounts of them. On the other hand, some kinds are in heavy supply, and upon specific inquiries we shall be glad to quote, where stocks permit, in ounce or fractional units. It should be noted that while most of the species listed below are of ornamental value, a few are included because of economic, medicinal or other like utilitarian demand, or because they are of interest to botanists. Know what you are ordering. The mark # indicates kinds of which the seeds, in whole or part, were saved at our Old Orchard Seed Gardens, or gathered directly by ourselves from plantings elsewhere.

PRICE—For purposes of simplification, we offer all Treasure Chest seeds at 15c the packet, 4 pkts. for 50c; 9 for \$1.00, 25 for \$2.65, assorted as desired. Quantity of seed in the packet will be adjusted to price, standard amounts being given of average-value kinds, larger amounts of low-value kinds, small amounts, it may be only a few seeds, of high-value kinds. Remember these quantity assortment prices apply only to seeds listed under Treasure Chest heading. Kinds offered elsewhere in catalog must not be included.

Abutilon vitifolium, Agave Parryi, Albuca major, Allamanda cathartica, Allium dichlamydeum #, Allium falcifolium, Allium scaposum, Agapanthus White, Anemone demissa, Anemone reflexa, Anemone quinquefolia #. Anemone serratifolia, Aquilegia atropurpurea, Aquilegia baicalensis, Aristoleia racemosa, Anemone mexicana #. Arabis purpureascens, Aster Andersoni, Aster Farreri, Aster Yunnanensis #, Acacia verticillata, Astilbe koreana, Billardiera longiflora.

Callistemon lanceolatus, Calochortus Nuttallii, Calochortus venustus, Calochortus vesta, Calochortus Maweanus, Caltha palustris, Calycanthus floridus, Centaurea diluta #, Centaurea nemoralis #, Centaurea oxylepis #, Chrysocoma coma-aurea, Chrysopsis graminifolia #, Cistis laurifolius, Cimicifuga racemosa #, Clematis jubata, Clematis pubescens, Clintonia uniflora, Codonopsis lanceolata, Codonopsis ovata, Collinsia verna #, Collomia coccinea, Convolvulus siculus #, Convolvulus splendens #, Convolvulus scammonia (?) #, Colutea media, Corchoropsis crenata #, Cosmos Orange Flare #, Crepis virens #, Cyathodes parviflora, Cyclamen repandum, Callistemon salignus, Corolla Cheesmani.

Datura tatula #, Datura regia, Dianella tasmanica, Dipelta floribunda, Drimys lanceolata, Erigeron Karvinskianus, Elaeocarpus dentatus, Epilobium adnatum #, Epilobium macropus, Eranthis pinnatifida, Erodium pelargoniflorum, Euphrasia collina, Felicia adfinis, Felicia Bergeriana, Felicia tenella.

Gaillardia lanceolata, Gaillardia pinnatifida, Galanthus Ikariae, Gaultheria hispida, Gazania Pottsii, Glaucium flavum #, Glaucium corniculatum #, Godetia amoena, Godetia Bottae, Godetia Goddardi, Godetia rubicunda #, Grindelia lanceolata, Grindelia squarrosa #, Gypsophila altissima #, Gypsophila divaricata #, Grevillea robusta.

Haplopappus rubiginosa #, Hebenstreitia dentata #, Hedyotis coronarium, Hedyotis multijugum, Helianthus cucumerifolius roseus #, Helichrysum apiculatum, Heliopsis helianthoides #, Hesperechiron californicum, Hieracium pilosella #, Humea elegans, Hymenopappus scabiosaeus, Hypericum lanceolatum, Hypericum reptans, Hypericum patulum Forresti, Iberis sempervirens #, Iberis tenoreana #, Ilex glabra, Impatiens balsamina Jack Rose #, Inula Royleana, Iris chrysographes Kingdon Ward variety, Isatis alpina #, Jacaranda acutifolia, Jurinea anatolica #, Ornamental or Colored Kale, Kalanchoe aethiopica, Kennedya prostrata, Kneiffia glauca #, Kniphofia Rooperi #, Koellia flexuosa #, Kraunhia frutescens, Kolkwitzia amabilis, Kuhriestera pinnata.

Leschenaultia biloba, Limnanthus Douglasi, Lilium Humboldtii, Linaria canadensis #, Linaria syriaca #, Linaria Jattae #, Linaria cymbalaria #, Linaria maroccana Fairy Bouquet, Linaria maroccana Snowwhite, Lespedeza repens, Lindera benzoin, Linum corymbosum #, Linum africanum #, Linum altaicum #, Linum collinum #, Linum flexuosum #, Lithospermum lanigerum, Lithospermum linearifolium.

Lobelia Davidi, *Lonicera caprifolium*, *Lonicera hispidula*, *Lotus ornithopodoides* #, *Lotus tenuis* #, *Lychnis alba* #, *Lychnis Arkwrighti*, *Lychnis Haageana*, *Lychnis macrocarpa* #, *Lychnis segetalis* #, *Lychnis tristis* #, *Lysimachia terrestris* #, *Laburnum anagyroides*.

Malope trifida, *Malacothrix californica*, *Marrubium vulgare*, *Medeola virginica*, #, *Melampodium cinereum* #, *Meum athamanticum*, *Mikania scandens* #, *Mimosa pudica*, *Mina lobata*, *Monolopia major*, *Montia perfoliata*, *Moricandia sonchifolia*, *Morongia angustisiliqua*, *Mirabilis dichotoma* #, *Mirabilis Froebeli* #, *Monarda didyma*, *Muscaris ciliatum* #, *Muscaris conicum*, *Magnolia kobus*, *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Magnolia acuminata*, *Magnolia liliiflora*.

Nepeta distans #, *Nepeta italicica* #, *Nemophila insignis*, *Nicandra physalodes* #, *Nerium oleander*, *Nicotiana Sanderae*, *Nigella hispanica* #, *Nuphar advena*, *Nyssa sylvatica*, *Nycteria capensis*, *Oenothera biennis*, *Oenothera Hookeri*, *Oenothera macrocarpa*, *Onobrychis caput-galli* #, *Osmanthus americanus*, *Orthocarpus purpurascens*, *Oxydendron arboreum*, *Oxalis rosea*, *Onopordum acanthium* #, *Onopordum illyricum* #, *Onopordum Sibthorpiatum* #, *Onopordum tauricum* #.

Papaver aculeatum #, *Papaver atlanticum* #, *Papaver bracteatum* #, *Papaver armeniacum*, *Papaver californicum*, *Papaver macrostomum*, *Papaver setigerum* #, *Papaver spicatum* #, *Passiflora Eichwaldii*, *Parsonia (Cuphea) lanceolata* #, *Pachyrrhizus tuberosus*, *Patersonia umbrosa*, *Pavonia spinifex*, *Phaseolus aureus* #, *Penstemon amabilis*, *Penstemon gracilis* #, *Penstemon laevigatus* #, *Penstemon procerus* #, *Penstemon Newberryi*, *Penstemon New Purple Seedlings* #, *Penstemon secundiflorus*, *Penstemon spectabilis*, *Penstemon unilateralis* #, *Patrinia rupestris*, *Perilla frutescens lacinata* #, *Petunia axillaris* #, *Petunia parviflora* #, *Phacelia bipinnatifida*, *Phacelia Purshii*, *Phacelia viscosa* #, *Phacelia Whitlavia*, *Phlox glaberrimus*, *Phlox Drummondii nana* Buff Apricot, *Phylloclade Brewerii*, *Phyllocladum capitatum*, *Photinia villosa*, *Physiocarpus opulifolius*, *Physostegia virginica*, *Phytolacca decandra* #, *Pieris floribunda*, *Pittosporum Ralphii*, *Pittosporum nigrescens*, *Platycodon Mariesi alba*, *Platanus orientalis*, *Plectranthus glaucocalyx* #, *Pluchea camphorata* #, *Physalis ixocarpa*, *Physalis sp. Ivory-fruited* #, *Polanisia trachysperma* #, *Polemonium boreale* #, *Polemonium coeruleum* #, *Polemonium cashmirianum*, *Polemonium Richardsonii alba*, *Polygonatum Mixed* #, *Polygonum viviparum*, *Phyteuma limoniifolium* #, *Phyteuma nigrum* #, *Portulaca marginata* #, *Potentilla alchemilloides*, *Potentilla arguta* #, *Potentilla Brewerii* *expansa* (year-old seed, this), *Potentilla Buccanana* #, *Potentilla delphinensis* #, *Potentilla effusa* #, *Potentilla Goldbachii*, *Potentilla Gracilis* #, *Potentilla fruticosa Veitchii* #, *Potentilla nevadensis*, *Potentilla recta* #, *Potentilla splendens*, *Potentilla Tonguei* #, *Potentilla transcasplia* #, *Primula Bulleyana*, *Primula chungensis*, *Primula Sieboldii*, *Primula viscosa*, *Prinsepia sinensis*, *Prunella vulgaris* #, *Puschkinia libanotica* (and alba), *Pyracantha coccinea* Lalandi, *Quinoa* #.

Ranunculus fascicularis, *Ranunculus septentrionalis*, *Raspberry Cultivated Mixed*, *Rhamnus cathartica*, *Rheum acuminatum*, *Rheum Emodi* #, *Rheum palmatum rubro*, *Rheum tataricum* #, *Rhexia lutea*, *Rhexia mariana* #, *Rhexia Nashii*, *Rivinia humilis*, *Robinia viscosa*, *Rodgersia pinnata*, *Romulea Hartungii*, *Romulea rosa*, *Romulea hirta*, *Rosa canina*, *Rosa davurica*, *Rosa gallica*, *Rosa moschata floribunda* #, *Rosa multiflora* #, *Rosa pomifera*, *Rosa rubiginosa*, *Rosa sericea*, *Rosa Wichuriana*, *Rubus illecebrosus*, *Rubus phoenicolasius*, *Rudbeckia laciniata*, *Rudbeckia mollis*, *Rudbeckia moschata* #, *Ruellia pedunculata* #, *Ruellia streptens* #, *Ruellia tuberosa* #, *Rumex flexuosa* #, *Rumex patientia* #, *Ruta patajina*.

Sabatia paniculata #, *Salix retusa*, *Sagittaria Mixed* #, *Salpingostylis coelestina*, *Salpiglossis Purple and Gold*, *Salvia leucophylla*, *Salvia napifolia* #, *Salvia nutans*, *Salvia pratensis tenorei* #, *Salvia coccinea* #, *Salvia nutans*, *Salvia Sibthorpii* #, *Salvia sylvestris* #, *Sanguisorba muricata* #, *Sanguisorba myriophylla* #, *Sanguisorba polygama* #, *Saponaria cerastoides*, *Saponaria ocymoides splendens* #, *Satureia glabella*, *Satureia rupestris* #, *Satureia stenophylla*, *Saururus cernuus*, *Saxifraga altissima*, *Saxifraga Hainoldii*, *Saxifraga lantoscana*, *Saxifraga Macnabiana*, *Saxifraga muscoides*, *Saxifraga peltata*, *Saxifraga virginiana* #, *Scabiosa atropurpurea typica* #, *Scabiosa Blue Cockade* #, *Scabiosa Loveliness*, *Scabiosa brachiata* #, *Scabiosa gigantea*, *Scabiosa lucida* #, *Scabiosa miesantha* #, *Scabiosa prolifera* #, *Scabiosa stellata* #, *Scabiosa suaveolens* #, *Schizanthus* Pansy-flowered, *Scilla bifolia*, *Scilla italicica*, *Scilla nutans*, *Scilla sibirica* #, *Schizostylis coccinea*, *Schizocodon soldanelloides*, *Scutellaria columnae*, *Scutellaria integrifolia* #, *Scutellaria versicolor* #, *Senecio canus*, *Senecio aureus* #, *Senecio centropappus*, *Senecio Kirki*, *Senecio obovatus*, *Senecio spartioides*, *Sequoia sempervirens*, *Sesamum alatum* #, *Shasta Daisy Double*, *Sidalcea Listeri*, *Sidalcea oregana*, *Sidalcea neomexicana* #, *Silene acaulis*, *Silene auriculata* #, *Silene brachypetala* #, *Silene Be-*

noisti #, *Silene conica*, *Silene asterias grandiflora*, *Silene cucubalus* #, *Silene fruticulosa* #, *Silene gallica* #, *Silene Haeneana* #, *Silene italicica* #, *Silene japonica* #, *Silene compacta* #, *Silene Fortunei*, *Silene longifolia* #, *Silene Little Star* #, *Silene mellifera* #, *Silene multicaulis* #, *Silene muscipula* #, *Silene nicaensis* #, *Silene petraea* #, *Silene Ruprechtii* #, *Silene Portensis* #, *Silene flavescent* #, *Silene otites* #, *Silene saxifraga* #, *Silene tatarica* #, *Silene transylvanica* #, *Silene viscosissima* #, *Silene Waldsteinii* #, *Silene Wolgensis* #, *Sisyrinchium biraneum* #, *Sisyrinchium Celeste* #, *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* #, *Sisyrinchium convolutum* #, *Sisyrinchium macrorhizum* #, *Sisyrinchium pachyrhizum blue* #, *Sisyrinchium laxum* #, *Sisyrinchium iridifolium*, *Sisyrinchium Selowi* #, *Smilacina* *amplexicaulis*, *Smilacina racemosa* #, *Solanum crispum*, *Solanum aculeatissimum*, *Solidago Cutleri* #, *Solidago odora* #, *Solidago Western* sp. (good) #, *Solidago virgaurea nana* #, *Solidago speciosa* #, *Sophora tetraptera*, *Sorbus aucuparia*, *Sparaxis Pillansii*, *Spartium Junceum*, *Specularia perfoliata* #, *Sphaeralcea ambigua*, *Sphaeralcea fascicularis*, *Sphaeralcea remota* #, *Spiraea Aitchisoni*, *Spiraea pectinata*, *Spiraea tomentosa* #, *Spraguea unbellata*, *Stachys germanica* #, *Stapelia variegata*, *Statice filicaulis*, *Stenanthium robustum*, *Strobilanthes isophyllus*, *Strophostyles umbellata* #, *Sutera phlogiflora*, *Symphyandra Hoffmanni* #, *Symphyandra Wanneri*, *Symplocarpus foetidus* #, *Synotia Metelerkampae*, *Synthyris reniformis*, *Sympyrum tauricum* #, *Syphoricarpus albus* #, *Syringa Adamiana*, *Syringa vulgaris alba*, *Smilax Walteri* #.

Talinum parviflorum #, *Talinum paniculatum* #, *Talinum spinescens* #, *Taxus cuspidata*, *Tecoma radicans*, *Telekia speciosa*, *Telopea truncata*, *Teucrium flavum* #, *Teucrium Scordonia* #, *Thelesperma Burridgeanum* #, *Thalictrum dioicum*, *Thalictrum dipterocarpum*, *Thuja orientalis aurea*, *Thuja plicata*, *Thymus citriodorus* #, *Thymus herbarona* #, *Thymus hirsuta* #, *Thymus loyanus* #, *Thymus Pryzewalski* #, *Thymus serpyllum* #, *Tiarella cordata* #, *Tilia americana*, *Tilia tomentosa*, *Tinantia fugax* #, *Tradescantia bracteata blue* #, *Tradescantia bracteata rosea* #, *Tradescantia occidentalis rubra* #, *Tradescantia* sp. *Western Rose* #, *Tradescantia virginica blue* #, *Tradescantia virginica alba* #, *Trichodiadema densum*, *Trailing Arbutus (Epigaea asiatica)* if received, *Trillium erectum*, *Trillium grandiflorum*, *Trillium luteum*, *Trillium ovatum*, *Trillium sessile album*, *Trillium sessile rubrum*, *Trillium undulatum*, *Tripterys hyseroides*, *Tripterys Vaillanti* #, *Tofieldia occidentalis*, *Tritonia crocata*, *Tritonia hyalina*, *Tritonia squalida*, *Tritonia undulata*, *Tanacetum vulgare*, *Trollius albidiflorus*, *Trollius europaeus*, *Tulbaghia* sp., *Tulipa biflora*, *Typha latifolia* #, *Ulmus americana*, *Uvularia grandiflora*.

Vaccaria parviflora #, *Vaccaria pyramidata* #, *Vaccinium ovatum*, *Vaccinium parviflorum*, *Valeriana phu*, *Valeriana sitchensis*, *Vancouveria hexandra*, *Verbascum Baldacci* #, *Verbascum blattaria* (and alba) #, *Verbascum Chaixii alba* #, *Verbascum Boerhaavi* #, *Verbascum lanata* #, *Verbascum longifolium pannosum*, *Verbascum hybridum Miss Wilmott* #, *Verbascum macedonicum* #, *Verbascum pyramidale* #, *Verbascum sinuata* #, *Verbascum Weidemannianum* #, *Verbena venosa* #, *Verbesina encelioides* #, *Verbesina virginica*, *Veronica armena*, *Veronica austriaca* #, *Veronica grandis*, *Veronica quarteriana*, *Veronica officinalis*, *Veronica Teucrium*, *Vesicaria sinuata* #, *Viburnum nudum* #, *Viburnum scabrellum* #, *Vicia Gerardi*, *Vincetoxicum fuscum* #, *Viola biflora*, *Viola Battandieri* #, *Viola emarginata* #, *Viola obtusifolii*, *Viola sagittata* #, *Viola vaginata*, *Viola viarum* #, *Viola tricolor typica* #, *Vitex Negunda incisa*, *Vitis amurensis*, *Vitis rotundifolia*, *Vitis vinifera*, *Volutaria maroccana* #, *Vittadinia triloba*.

Wallflower Crimson Annual, *Watsonia Beatricis*, *Watsonia Meriana*, *Wulfenia carinthiaca*, *Xyris Mixed* *Wisteria floribunda*, *Xanthoxalis corniculata purpurea* #, *Zygadenus Fremontii* #, *Zizyphus jujuba*, *Zinnia multiflora* #, *Zinnia pauciflora* #, *Zinnia tenuiflora* #, *Zinnia verticillata* #.

BOOKS FOR THE GARDEN-MINDED

Not only an assortment of books on gardening, but others not so horticultural, that will nevertheless surely interest the green-fingered. If this is your clan, then write for my Special Book List, a unique offering of books, old and new, for the garden-planner, the garden-maker, or the one who prefers simply to enjoy gardens, without other part in them. Then there are books for the wild-flower seeker, the botanist, the naturalist; manuals and handbooks, references and source books, books for the winter fire-side, books even to read in bed; books that you will like, so gift-fitting for your friends. The List will be sent to those who ask it.

POSTSCRIPT

March 1, 1938

Here are latest arrivals in seeds, kinds that have come in from our collectors in various parts of the world during the two months that have elapsed since our January edition (29A) went on press. No chance now of getting them in their proper position in the general list, but they are too good to miss altogether, so here they are. It's really a second layer of the Treasure Chest, but with individual pricing. Price after each kind, of course, of those not described, is the rate per packet.

AGAVE PARRYI—erbx(htw). A winter-hardy Agave, carrying without protection here in southern New Jersey. Thick, succulent leaf-rosettes. Eventually yellow flowers in high-held corymbs. Pkt. 15c.

ANEMONE DEMISSA — rby(k)(4)16. Clustered nodding flowers, deep violet, but white within the cup. Rare species from high mountain meadows of Yunnan. Highly attractive. Pkt. 15c.

ARTHROPODIUM CIRRHATUM—bfk(htw)(3)30. Panicles of inch-wide white stars. New Zealand. Pot culture north. Good border plant, south. Pkt. 15c.

ASTILBE KOREANA—A delightful species, with flower-plumes of remarkable size and weight, yet feathery-airy in effect. The bloom opens pearl white, with delicate opal-lavender suffusions, the whole aging to cream. A wide range of adaptability is characteristic of it; from high dry banks to the mud of the bog garden. 18 inches. Pkt. 15c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM COCCINEUM KELWAYI—ecbx(2-3)25. Great sheafs of giant daisy-flowers in rich red. A splendid strain of the hardy perennial usually listed as Pyrethrum. Cuts well. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 60c.

COTONEASTER ZABELLI — qy72. Handsome shrub. Corymbs of pink-tinted flowers. Winter-loaded with brilliant red fruits. Species of central China. Pkt. 15c.

DIANTHUS SUPERBUS DWARF STRAIN — erx(3-4)12. Like regular strain dainty coloring and delightful laciness, see description page 24, but only half the height. Pkt. 15c.

ERIGERON CAUCASICUS—*erbk(2-3)18. Crowded radiations of slender lavender petalage in delightful daisy form. To my mind, the very best of the Erigerons. Pkt. 20c.

EUPHORBIA COROLLATA — ecbx(2-4)25. Flowering Spurge. Airy panicles of little white flowers. Excellent for cutting. Easy; hardy. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA DAHURICA — rsty(k)(3)16. A tufted half-creeper of luxuriant habit, long-loaded with medium-sized bells of deep blue. Pkt. 15c.

GENTIANA PURDOMI — ry(k)(3)12. The intense blue-sapphire of the bells is relieved by dots of white. A lovely Gentian, much worth the trying. Pkt. 20c.

IRIS GORMANI—ry(k)(2)10. A veritable Iris-jewel, four-inch flowers in blendings of cream, lavender and apricot, always with orange blotch. Pkt. 20c.

MOREA POLYSTACHYA — ecufk(6-7)30. Big butterfly-blossoms, mauve, with markings of Parma violet and orange, are carried in airy sprays. South of Philadelphia, a hardy border-bulb of latest autumn flowering. Further north, handle only for winter forcing. Pkt. 20c.

PHLOX LONGIFOLIA — ry(2)10. Many sprouting stems that end in clusters of big pink flowers. Pretty; not easy. Give cool, well-drained soil. Pkt. 20c.

PRIMULA BRISCOEI—rcbmty(k)(2)25. Tiers of glowing red. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c.

PRIMULA JAPONICA ALBA — ercbmty(2-3)24. White blossoms in towering sprays. Pkt. 15c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c.

PRIMULA NEW BLUE — ry(k)(2)10. Splendid English strain of hybrids, with big clustered flowers in the violet range, many close to true blue. Pkt. 25c.

PRIMULA POISSONI—rbmtsty(k)(2)40. Desirable, showy and robust candelabra Primrose from Yunnan. Tiered sprays, blossoms pure rose to purple-violet. Pkt. 25c.

RHODODENDRON PONTICUM—qay(k) 10 ft. Clustered campanulate flowers, purple, with brown spots. Pkt. 15c.

RUDBECKIA TRILoba — *eotbk(3)40. Deepest yellow single flowers with brown disk. Rather good. Pkt. 10c.



***SCABIOSA BRACHIATA**—eox(8)15. An attractive and distinct annual species, the composite that we call its flower being made up of fewer florets, but these individually much larger than the usual. Delicate lavender. Pkt. 15c.

***SCABIOSA MIESANTHA**—eox(3)36. In this annual Scabiosa the flowers are rather small, but there are vast high-held tangles of them. The coloring is a unique shade of silver-veiled rose. Pkt. 15c.

***SCABIOSA STELLATA**—eox(3)18. A very different annual Scabiosa, rather pretty and interesting. Big balls of flowers, softest blue-lavender, becoming creamy at center. Seed-heads as decorative as the flowers, each little seed-envelope with a crown of brown wings, set in the center with a well-defined purple star. Pkt. 15c.

SEDUM SPATHULIFOLIUM—erstx(2)8. Roseted divergent tufts of thick wedge-shaped leaves, often silver-powdered, or on the flowering stems, tinted with bronzy red. Showy flowers, tight-clustered golden stars. Pkt. 15c.

YUCCA GLORIOSA—Tree Lily. Dense rosettes of leaves like blades of old Roman swords. In young plants there is but one rosette, but with age a true tree-trunk builds up, becoming ruggedly branched and rebranched, each branch terminated with its own great rosette. The blossom panicles, many in old plants, are hung with splendid bells, white, with softest tintings of rosy red, sometimes deep, but often a mere suggestion of suffusion. Fully winter-hardy without protection at Philadelphia, but northern limit of safety not determined. Makes but little seed. Pkt. of six seeds 15c.

Aconitum luridum 15c, Aronia atropurpurea 10c, Asclepias Halli 15c, Astilbe Davidi 15c, Astilbe rivularis 15c, Brodiaea crocea 15c, Brodiaea peduncularis 15c, Campanula linnaefolia 20c, Campanula sarmatica 15c, Chrysopsis amplifolia 15c, Conobea multifida 15c, Clematis recta 15c, Cotoneaster salicifolia 15c, Cotoneaster salicifolia floccosa 15c, Cotoneaster horizontalis perpusilla 15c, Cotyledon umbilicus 20c, Cytisus nigricans 15c.

Dianthus alpinus 25c, Digitalis lanata 15c, Dipsacus laciniatus 5c, Echinops ritro 5c, Erythraea centaurium 20c, Euonymus alatus 10c, Euphorbia segetalis 15c, Erythronium japonicum 15c, Gaultheria perplexa 15c, Gentiana Freyniana 25c, Globularia cordifolia 15c, Genista tinctoria 15c, Helenium autumnale 5c, Hymenanthera crassifolia 15c, Inula glandulosa 15c, Iris Dorothea K. Williamson 15c, Juniperus scopulorum columnae 15c, Kerria japonica 15c.

Leptospermum Nicholli 15c, Melicytus ramniflorus 15c, Menispermum canadense 10c, Nothopanax arboreum 15c, Nyssa aquatica 10c, Parnassia caroliniana 15c, Patersonia occidentalis 20c, Phlomis fruticosa 15c, Petrosophila linearis 15c, Polemonium Van-Bruntiae 25c, Primula veris 10c, Polygonum tinctorium 15c, Podocarpus ferruginea 5c per seed.

Salvia verbenacea 15c, Scabiosa pterocephala 25c, Scirpus eriophorum 10c, Solanum aviculare 15c, Sophora vicifolia 20c, Solidago caesia 10c, Stranvaesia Davidiana 15c, Trichostema dichotomum 15c, Yucca arborea 15c.

CERTAIN HARDY PERENNIALS

For Spring or Fall Delivery

At our Old Orchard Seed Gardens, Moorestown, N. J., we propagate thousands of hardy perennial plants each season, primarily for seed-production purposes. Often we have more of certain kinds than we actually need for our seed-growing requirements. Such overages we list here. All will be supplied in well-grown sturdy stock, just right for the species, and for quick bloom effect.

METHOD OF FORWARDING. If you want them by mail, add 5% to your remittance for points east of Pittsburgh and north of the Potomac, 10% to the Mississippi, and 15% if to go west of that river. This is to cover postage and packing. If no such allowance accompanies the order, we shall assume that shipment is desired by express, collect for charges. Small lots of plants will go very satisfactorily by mail, but it is perhaps advisable that large lots go by express. Orders for mail or express shipment of less than fifty cents value are handled at an actual loss, and we must reserve right to refuse such.

CANADIAN CUSTOMERS desiring plants or bulbs, will please apply to the Commissioner of Agriculture at Ottawa for the required permits and tags, before ordering.

ALLIUM MONTANUM—Great domes of clustered star-blossoms in opalescent tones, silvery lilac to deepest blue-violet. 25 inches. In bloom for two summer months. Of fullest hardiness. Thick rhizome-roots. Good divisions, 25c each, 3 for 60c.

ALLIUM SPHAEROCEPHALUM—A bulbous Allium, blooming in late summer. Fluffed flower-heads of richest mulberry top tall slender stems, to forty inches. Strikingly decorative. 3 for 40c.

AQUILEGIA CANADENSIS—Wild Columbine. Red and yellow. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

AQUILEGIA HENSOL HAREBELL—Brilliant deep blue. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA—Butterfly Flower. Showy and long-blooming tuberous perennial. Clustered flowers of brilliant orange. Sometimes sulphur yellow or scarlet forms appear. Good cut flower. Fully hardy. 2 for 35c; 5 for 75c.

BLACKBERRY LILY—Belamcanda chinensis. High-held blossoms in slender branching sprays, apricot-tinged orange with dottings of crimson. After the flowers come ornamental seed-clusters like great glossy blackberries. These are often dried and used in winter decorations. The blossoms, too, make pretty cut flowers. Belamcanda is hardy, a close relative of Iris. Good rhizome divisions, each 20c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS ARENARIUS—Silvery-green, mossy foliage mats. Blossoms creamy, fringed, intensely fragrant. Charming little species. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 10 for \$1.00.

DIANTHUS KNAPEI—Most unique in coloring; clustered blossoms of clear lemon yellow. Long in bloom. 18 inches. No other "Pink" like it. Each 20c; 3 for 55c; 7 for \$1.00; 15 for \$2.00.

DIANTHUS WINTERI—Splendid English Hybrid of Pink and Carnation. Very large flowers of extraordinary variability in coloring and marking. Scarce two alike. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; 5 for \$1.00.

GYPSOPHILA OLDHAMIANA—It is the hardy Baby's Breath of the autumn months; enormous bushy tangles of airy, misty blossoms in the daintiest, most exquisite of pinks, all through September and October. Makes a splendid border showing, and, of course, it will cut. Solid tuberous roots, 3 for 50c.

HEMEROCALLIS NEW HYBRIDS—Marvelous tones of lemon buff, gold, orange and copper, with tawny shadings and ruddy overlays. Many are fragrant, all are hardy. Wonderful for either border decoration or for cutting. Divisions and young plants mixed, all blooming size. Each 25c; 3 for 70c; 10 for \$2.00.

IRIS DELTA BLEND—A splendid new class of Irises discovered but a few years ago in the lower Louisiana Delta area. Flowers of largest size in wonderful range of colorings. More than 200 variations have been recorded. They show the clearest of skyblues, then lavender to purple, red-violet, lilac or cerise. And there are tawny shades, pink

tones, old rose, mahogany and ruddy orange, with others that are close to red. Offered in mixture only. The blooming begins as the "German" Irises are fading, and lasts until the Japanese Irises are past their prime. The flower-form is rather that of the Japanese type. Fully hardy in northern gardens. Divisions. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$2.00.

IRIS DICHOTOMA—Vesper Iris. August is its season of bloom, but it starts in late July, and continues here into the first week of September. It grows branching to four feet, with sprays of blossoms in shades of lavender and purple, or sometimes in white, but always with markings of rich brown. There is the added charm of dainty fragrance. So different this from other Irises that it scarce seems an Iris at all, but rather a cousin to the attractive Blackberry Lily, Belamcanda. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00.

IRIS MELLITA—Through April, with usually a revival of blooming in late autumn. Dwarf. Mulberry and cream. Called Delight Iris. Divisions. Each 30c; 3 for 80c.

JASIONE PERENNIS—Blue, fluffy, airy. Excellent Campanula-cousin that seems almost a Scabiosa. Profuse. Each 20c; 3 for 50c; 10 for \$1.45.

LIATRIS GRAND DUBOIS—Great fluffy spikes of bloom to six feet, blue-purple to red-violet. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

LIATRIS SCARIOSA—Great violet tassel-blossoms on branching stems, to four feet. Each 15c; 3 for 40c.

LIRIOPE GRAMINIFOLIA—A lily-relative with ribbony grass-like foliage in spreading tufts, the odd flowers reminding one of spikes of Grape Hyacinth. Divisions. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

OPUNTIA MACRORRHIZA—The Opuntias are true Cacti. The four kinds offered here are of fully proved winter-hardiness in the north, and are recommended particularly for the open rockery or the sunny bank. Highly showy in flower. This species makes thick branching pads. Big lemon flowers, blotched cinnabar. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

OPUNTIA COMPRESSA—Branching green pads. Few spines. Floriferous; lemon yellow blossoms. Attracts much attention. 3 for 25c; 7 for 50c; 15 for \$1.00.

OPUNTIA POLYCANTHA—Branching pads with long silvery spines. Creamy flowers, orange at base. As with all Opuntias, single pads are supplied. These will root and grow quickly and surely if planted so lower edge is one-half inch in soil. 2 for 25c; 5 for 50c; 11 for \$1.00.

OPUNTIA WHIPPLEI—A branching, spiny cane-cactus, very different from the others. Deep yellow flowers, with hint of pink. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

PENTSTEMON GRANDIFLORUS—King of Pentstemons. Great flower-trumpets, open and graceful, pure blue to orchid lavender. Crispy, shell-like foliage of silvery blue-green. Each 25c; 3 for 65c; 10 for \$1.90.

PLATYCODON EARLY GIANT—Called Oriental Bell Flower. Big, wide bells of rich and variable blue-violet. Most showy. Excellent cut flower. 30 inches. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 10 for \$1.00.

STOKESIA LAEVIS—Great blossoms in blue to violet, like enormous fluffy Corn-flowers. Particularly satisfactory plant. Each 25c; 3 for 60c.

TALINUM CALYCINUM—Cherry Sunbright. Hardy perennial succulent with airy sprays of brilliant rose-cherry blossoms. Each 20c; 3 for 50c.

TRITOMA TUCKI—The very hardest of the Red-hot Pokers, dependable well north. Dense spikes, lemon that deepens to coppery red, top tall stems. Will reach five feet. Each 25c; 3 for 65c.

TURFING DAISY—It will make a close and fern-like turf of rich green where grass will not grow. See General Catalog for detailed description. Small divisions. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 10 for \$1.00; 25 for \$2.25.

VIOLET DOUBLE SWEET—Russian variety with fragrant, densely double purple blossoms. 20c; 3 for 50c.

VIOLA CONFEDERATA—Large flowers; purple radiations over silver. Divisions. Each 15c; 3 for 40c; 9 for \$1.00.

OTHER SURPLUS PLANTS—Upon application, we shall be glad to send a list, with prices, of the hardy plants available for sale at this time, beyond reserves for seed-production purposes.



HYMENOCALLIS

CAMASSIA